

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 6

Subject - SOCIAL STUDIES (CIVICS)

Chapter - 20 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

I. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The total number of languages enlisted in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India are

- a. 200 b. 28 c. 22

Ans. c. 22

2. The total number of physical divisions in India are

- a. Two b. Four c. Six

Ans. c. Six

3. The main occupation of people in the Northern plains is

- a. Agriculture
b. Trade
c. Cattle and sheep herding

Ans. a. Agriculture

4. Diversity has

- a. Made our life difficult
b. Made our life monotonous
c. Enriched our lives

Ans. c. Enriched our lives

5. India is a unique example of

- a. Unity in diversity
b. Diversity in unity
c. Conflict in diversity

Ans. a. Unity in diversity

II. State whether the following statements are true or false. Rewrite the statements to correct them.

1. Yak is an important livestock reared in the western part of Rajasthan. False

Ans. Camel is an important livestock reared in the western part of Rajasthan.

2. Hinduism is the only religion practised in India. False

Ans. Hinduism is the oldest religion practised in India.

3. Diversity teaches us to be respectful and open-minded. True

4. People adapt their lives to geographical areas. True

5. The Constitution of India states that the Right to Equality is a Fundamental Right. True

III. Answer the following in one sentence.

1. Define diversity.

Ans. Diversity means the quality or state of being different or varied.

2. Give one example to show how geographical conditions determine food habits.

Ans. People adapt their lives to the geographical areas in which they live.

Example :- People living in coastal areas eat rice, fish and coconut, which is locally found.

3. What is meant by a secular country?

Ans. The country where its citizens enjoy right to freedom of religion as a fundamental right.

4. Name a few religions practised in India.

Ans. The main religions that thrive in India are Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism.

5. How does diversity enrich our life?

Ans. Diversity helps the people to communicate and learn from one other people of diverse races, ethnic, origins, beliefs and social groups.

IV. Answer the following questions in brief.

1. Discuss the geographical diversity of India.

Ans. There are six main physical divisions in the country. People adapt their lives to the geographical areas in which they live. Not only does it make people dress differently, but it also determines the kind of food they eat, what they do for a living and the customs they follow. People living in different regions also have different food habits. In cold places such as Kashmir, people eat meat and milk products, especially in winters as few crops are grown here. People living in coastal areas eat rice, fish and coconut, which is locally found.

2. Write a brief note on economic diversity in India.

Ans. The economic activities of an area are influenced by the area's geographical conditions. In different regions of India different crops are grown. Agriculture is the primary occupation of people residing in the fertile Northern plains. While Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu mainly grow rice, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh mainly grow wheat. For people living in coastal areas such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra, fishing is an important economic activity.

3. What is cultural diversity?

Ans. The term diversity implies differences rather than inequalities. When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups and communities living here, they have different types of food and they celebrate different festivals. There are 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which reflects the culture diversity of India.

4. State and explain two positive effects of diversity.

Ans. Two positive effects of diversity include:

- i. It helps people to come in contact with different culture, tradition, language and develop new ideas and perception.
- ii. It helps people to gain new experiences and interactions among people become more stronger.

V. Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Why is India referred to as a land of 'Unity in diversity'?

Ans. It is amazing that in spite of all our geographical, economic or religious differences. We, Indians share some strong similarities. The vastness of our country or the physical barriers have never been able to discourage the movement of people from one part of the country to another. Unity was exhibited clearly during the struggle for independence from the British rule. Thousands of Indians from various parts of the country and from diverse cultural backgrounds, fought against the British exploitation of India and finally forced them to leave our country. Thus, by coming together, the Indians demonstrate how, despite being different, they constitute one nation 'Unity on diversity'. So India is called as a land of 'Unity in diversity'.

2. Discuss the various forms of diversity in India.

Ans. Some important forms of diversity in India are as follows:-

- i. Geographical Diversity - The geography of India is extremely diverse people adapt their lives to the geographical areas in which they live.
- ii. Economic Diversity - The economic activities of an area are influenced by the area's geographical conditions.
- iii. Religious Diversity - India has been home to various religions, from olden times. Our Constitution declares that India is a secular country where all its citizens enjoy Right to Freedom of Religion as a Fundamental Right.
- iv. Cultural Diversity - People living in different regions of India speak different languages; they have different types of food and they celebrate different festivals.

3. What does diversity add to our lives? Explain with examples.

Ans. Diversity is dissimilarity in the way of our life. It is observed in religious functions, in festivals, in languages etc. One thing that is unique about diversity is that it teaches us to live and adjust ourselves in broad society. Our Constitution believes in respect of all human beings in a similar way. Diversity makes us tolerant and just. We know how to behave with other people belonging to different caste, creed, or culture. When humans are not able to live in diverse societies, it might create problem. Such as: let's imagine a region in which 85% are Hindus and rest 15% are Muslims. If people live peacefully in this region then it will be good. But if there is any clash among them then people will consider that diversity is responsible for this. So, diversity teaches us to compromise and live with unity.