

Unit 1- Understanding Diversity

Class: VI

Subject: Social

I. Choose the correct answer

- India consists of _____ States and _____ Union territories.
a. 27, 9 b. 29, 7 c. 28, 7 **d. 28, 9**
- India is known as a
a. Continent **b. Sub continent** c. Island d. None of these
- Mawsynram, the land of highest rainfall is located in
a. Manipur b. Sikkim c. Nagaland **d. Meghalaya**
- Which one of the following religion is not practised in India
a. Sikhism b. Islam c. Zoroastrianism **d. Confucianism**
- Recognised official languages of India, as per VIIIth Schedule of Indian Constitution
a. 25 b. 23 **c. 22** d. 26
- Onam festival celebrated in
a. Kerala b. Tamil Nadu c. Punjab d. Karnataka
- Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of
a. Kerala b. Tamil Nadu c. Manipur d. Karnataka
- 'Discovery of India' – a book was written by
a. Rajaji b. V.O.C c. Nethaji **d. Jawaharlal Nehru**
- The phrase 'Unity in Diversity' was coined by
a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Ambedkar

c. Mahathma Gandhi

d. Rajaji

10. V.A. Smith called India as _____

a. Great Democracy

b. Unique land of diversities

c. Ethnological museum

d. Secular nation

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Geographical features and climatic conditions determine the **Economic** activities of a region.

2. Jaisalmer, the land of lowest rainfall is located in **Rajasthan.**

3. Tamil was declared as classical language in the year **2004.**

4. Bihu festival is celebrated in **Assam.**

III. Match the following

1. Negroids - Religion [3]

2. Coastal areas - India [4]

3. Zoroastrianism - Fishery [2]

4. Unity in diversity - Indian race [1]

IV. Answer the following questions

1. Define diversity.

Different backgrounds, belong to different cultures, worship in different ways. yet we live together. This is known as diversity.

2. What are the types of diversity?

- land forms and lifestyles diversity,
- social diversity,
- religious diversity,
- linguistic diversity and
- Cultural diversity.

3. Why is India called a sub continent?

A continent is a very large area of land with various physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and seas and various types of weather patterns. India has all of them. India is known as a sub-continent.

4. Write the names of three major festivals celebrated in India.

- Diwali
- Christmas
- Ramzan

5. List out some of the classical dances of India.

- Kathakali
- Bharathanatiam
- Kuchipudi
- Odissi
- Manipuri

6. Why is India called the land of unity in diversity?

- Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.

- Celebration of landmark events such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year bring us together and keep the spirit of one nation alive within us.

V. Answer the following in detail

1. Explain : Linguistic diversity and cultural diversity.

Linguistic Diversity

- According to census of India 2001, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages.
- Four major Indian language families are Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Sino Tibetan. Tamil is the oldest Dravidian language.
- Historically, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British, the Danish and the French came to India for trade and their occupation of India or some parts of it has left behind a certain impact upon the culture and language of the people.
- Because the British ruled over the entire country for over three hundred years before independence in 1947.
- In due course, English has emerged as an important language It is widely used in official communication and daily life.

Cultural Diversity

- The term 'culture' refers to customs and practices of people, their language,
- Their dress code, cuisine, religion, social habits, music, art and architecture.
- The culture of a group of people is reflected in their social behavior and interactions.

- Art and architecture are an integral part of every community. It develops as a part of culture and tradition of a community.

2. “India is a land of diversity, yet we are all united”. Explain.

- Though diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and the need to stay united.
- Celebration of landmark events such as Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year bring us together and keep the spirit of one nation alive within us.
- India has a multi-cultural society. India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.
- The freedom struggle and the drafting of our Constitution stands as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India