

CIVICS QUESTIONS

CHAPTER- 1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

A. Define the following terms:

1. **Diversity** – diversity is understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing individual difference.
2. **Communal riots**- violence between two groups of people belonging to different race or religion.
3. **Inequality**- when a person does not have the resources or opportunities that are available to the other person is called inequality. For example: caste system in India.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Why India is called a secular state?
People of different religions and faiths have freedom to practice and follow their religion.
2. What does diversity adds to our lives?
Diversity adds a lot of things in human lives. Diversity in the form of art and literature, clothes, food, festivals and languages becomes the part of our lives. Hence it gives a new outlook to the people about the rich heritage of India.
3. Write short note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
The British Army officer General Dyer had commanded his troops to enter into the Jallianwala Bagh on Baisakhi day (April 13) and opened fire without a warning to the unarmed protestors, who were demanding an end to British rule in India. Dyer's troops fired and killed hundreds and stopped only when they ran out of ammunition. The Bagh enclosed from all four sides with buildings, had only one main entrance that was blocked by Dyer's troops. Other smaller gates were locked and people fleeing from the firing were shot. Many of them jumped to their death in a well inside the garden.
4. "India is country of much diversity". Explain
 - I. India is a big country with variety of geographical location and climatic conditions.
 - II. People have their own food, languages, clothes and the way of living.
 - III. These differences enrich our lives and add to the diversity of India.
5. "India has always been recognised as a source of its strength." Explain the statement.
 - I. When our country was struggling against the British rule, people from different culture and religious backgrounds came forward together to oppose the British government.
 - II. The British thought they could divide Indians because they were so different and then continue to rule them.
 - III. But the people showed how they could be different and yet be united in their battle against the British.

6. How do we explain diversity?

The concept of diversity includes acceptances and respect. It means understanding that each individual is unique and recognizing our individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, social-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies. It is the exploration of these differences in a safe, positive and nurturing environment.

7. What does Nehru tried to explain about India’s unity in his book “The Discovery of India?”

Nehru said that India’s unity is not something imposed from outside but that it is something deeper and within its fold, the widest tolerance of belief and customs is practiced and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged.

8. Do you think the term “unity in diversity” is an appropriate term to describe India?

The phrase “Unity in Diversity” very well describes India. India is a land of various cultures, castes, customs, creed and religions. Still people live in harmony and brotherhood. They celebrate festivals and share their joys and sorrows together. Differences in terms of cultures, religions and languages add enchantment and spice to our lives. This diversity helps us live a harmonious life. In fact, unity in diversity is a base for Indian cultural nationalism.

9. List three ways in which the different geographical location of Kerala and Ladakh regions would influence the following?

1. The food people eat:
2. The clothes they wear:
3. The work they do:

	KERALA	LADAKH
The food people eat	The majority of people here eat rice, fish and vegetables.	The people eat meat and milk products like cheese and butter.
The clothes they wear	The people wear light cotton clothes.	The people wear thick woollen clothes made of wool or animal skin.
The work they do	The people are engaged agriculture and fishing.	The people look after the animals, collect wool of the sheep and sell them to the traders.