

CIVICS

Chapter 1: Understanding Diversity



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Pashmina is famous product of:

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) UP

Question 2. What made Kerala an attractive place for trade?

- (a) Pashmina
- (b) Sheep meat
- (c) Spices

Question 3. Jallianwala Bagh is situated in:

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Dehradun

Question 4. Kerala and Ladakh is similar in:

- (a) Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
- (b) Both regions are producer of Pashmina
- (c) Both regions having same climate.

Question 5. The Apostle of Christ came in Kerala about:

- (a) 1000 years ago
- (b) 1500 years ago
- (c) 2000 years ago

Question 6. 'The discovery of India' book was written by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi

Question 7. A country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its

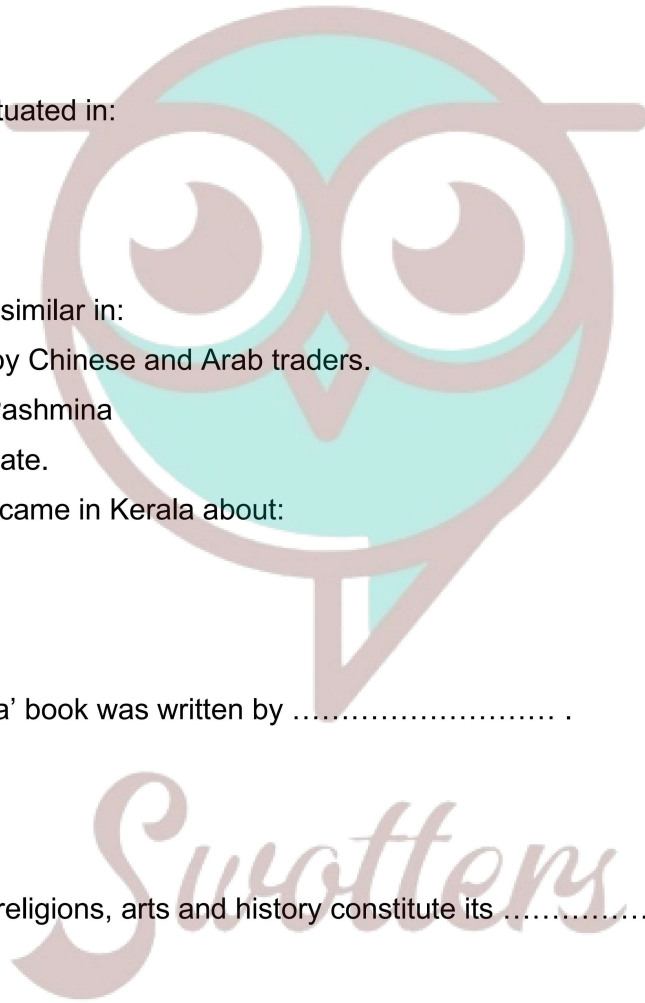
- (a) Constitution
- (b) Culture
- (c) Diversity

Question 8. Ladakh is also known as

- (a) Little Tibet
- (b) Tibet
- (c) Tibet's desert

Question 9. Who composed India's national anthem?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru



(c) Rabindranath Tagore

Question 10. Who commented 'unity in diversity'?

(a) Mahatma Gandhi

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) Rabindranath Tagore

Question 11. People in Ladakh keep

(a) Bull

(b) Sheep

(c) Cow

(d) Dog

Question 12. Respect and safeguard is the matter of

(a) Revenge

(b) Safety

(c) Respectful

(d) Priority

Question 13. Difference among the people on cultural basis is known as

(a) Climate Diversity

(b) Cultural Diversity

(c) Racial Diversity

(d) Religion Diversity

Question 14. Which one of the given product is cultivated in Ladakh

(a) Wool

(b) Maize

(c) Cotton

(d) Spices

Question 15. The utensils used for frying cheenavala are called

(a) Cheenapatti

(b) Cheenatawa

(c) Cheenachatti

(d) Cheenapan

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Samir Do's family lived in _____.
2. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of _____.
3. The caste system is an example of _____.
4. Both Kerala and Ladakh regions were influenced by _____ and _____.
5. Ladakh is also called _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. History and geography are often tied in the cultural life of a region.
2. In Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Haryana, a British general opened fire on a large group of unarmed people.
3. The Discovery of India is written by Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. Gandhiji coined the phrase, “unity in diversity” to describe the country.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Where is Onam celebrated?
2. Who composed the national anthem?
3. What is cheenachatti?
4. Write an example of Unity of Diversity among India.
5. Write one point of difference between Ladakh and Kerala.
6. List the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.
7. How was Indian flag used against the British by the people?
8. Who discovered the sea route to India?
9. When equality occurs?
10. Why people travelled from one part of the world to another?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. Who wrote a travelogue that describes the lives of Muslims?
2. Make a list of the food that you have eaten from different parts of India.
3. Make a list of the languages besides your mother tongue that you can speak at least one or two words of.
4. While Kerala and Ladakh are quite different in terms of their geographical features, the history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences. Why?
5. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

➤ **Long Questions :**

1. India’s diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength. How?
2. Describe how did caste system create an inequality in the society?
3. India's national anthem is another expression of the unity of India. In what way does the national anthem describe this unity?
4. Write a short note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

5. Why Kerala is called as the 'land of coconuts'? What products are made out of coir in Kerala?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer :**

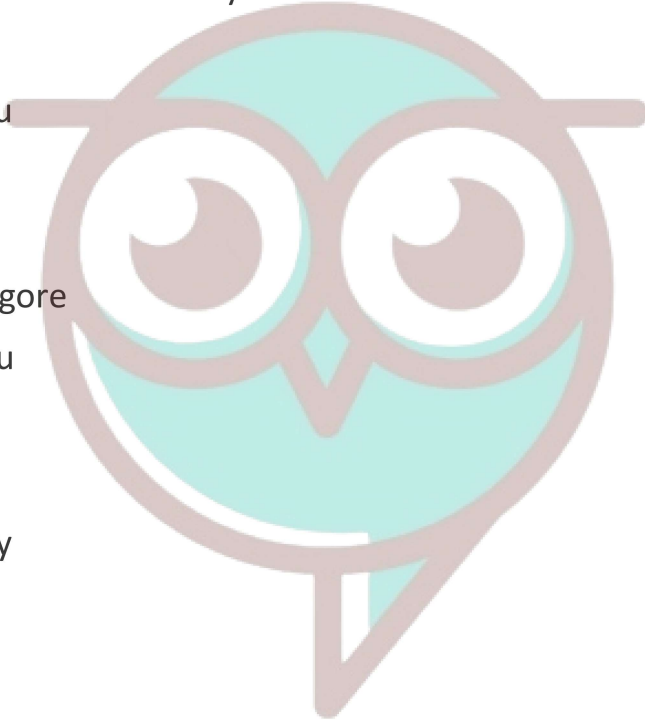
1. (a) Ladakh
2. (c) Spices
3. (a) Amritsar
4. (a) Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
5. (c) 2000 years ago
6. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. (b) Culture
8. (a) Little Tibet
9. (c) Rabindranath Tagore
10. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
11. (b) Sheep
12. (d) Priority
13. (b) Cultural Diversity
14. (a) Wool
15. (c) Cheenachatti

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Merrut
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. inequality
4. Chinese and Arab traders
5. Little Tibet.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False



Swotters

➤ Very Short Answer :

1. Onam festival is celebrated in Kerala.
2. India's national anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
3. Utensil used for frying is called the cheenachatti.
4. All Indian celebrates national festivals with great zeal.
5. Kerala is famous for spices whereas Ladakh is famous for pashmina wool.
6. People in Kerala practise different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.
7. It was used as a symbol of protest against the British by people everywhere.
8. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed with his ship here.
9. Inequality comes about when a person does not have the resources and opportunities that are available to other persons.
10. People travelled from one part of the world to another in search of new lands, or new places to settle in, or for people to trade with.

➤ Short Answer :

1. Ibn Battuta, who travelled here a little less than seven hundred years ago, wrote a travelogue in which he describes the lives of Muslims.
2. Curry-chawal, Gatte ki Khichdi, chhole-bhature, Rajasthani Kadi, Dal Bati Churma, Idli-sambhar, Dosa, makke-ki-roti and Saraso ka saag, chicken, biriyani, etc.
3. My mother tongue is Hindi. Besides Hindi, I can also speak a few other languages such as English, Punjabi, Bhojpuri, Bengali, Marathi and Maithili. But I am not as much fluent in these languages as in Hindi.
4. The history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences because both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
5. India is a country of diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practise different religions. However, despite all this, we unite together as India.

➤ Long Answer :

1. When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them. India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. They worked together to decide joint actions, they went to jail together, and they found different ways to oppose the British. Interestingly the British thought they could divide Indians because they were so

different, and then continue to rule them. But the people showed how they could be different and yet be united in their battle against the British.

2. According to caste system, society was divided into different groups depending upon the work that people did and they were supposed to remain in those groups. This system was considered irreversible. And because you were not supposed to change your profession, it was not considered necessary for you to know anything more than what you needed in your profession. This created a situation of inequality.
3. **Indian National anthem is surely an expression of national unity in the following ways:**
 - It inculcates a sense of nationalism and love for one's country.
 - Composed by Rabindranath Tagore, our national anthem reflects the diversity of the country in terms of religions, languages, regions and how such a diversity forms our Motherland India.
 - Though we have diversity but the geography and history binds us together.
 - It is our national anthem where people from varied backgrounds, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex stand up and sing in unison, paying respect and gratitude to the country.
 - It captures the very essence of our country.
4. On the afternoon of April 13, a crowd of at least 10,000 men, women, and children gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, which was nearly completely enclosed by walls and had only one exit. People had gathered in a peaceful protest defying the orders on public meetings and some had come to the city from the surrounding region to celebrate Baisakhi, a spring festival. The British Army officer Dyer and his soldiers arrived and sealed off the exit. Without warning, the troops opened fire on the crowd, reportedly shooting hundreds of rounds until 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. After they ceased firing, the troops immediately withdrew from the place, leaving behind the dead and wounded.
5. The State Kerala derives its name from the Malayalam word 'Kera' meaning the coconut palm and 'Alam' meaning the place. Coconut forms a part of their daily diet. Coir is an important eco-friendly material and is obtained from the coconut husk. Kerala is considered to be the largest producer of coir. Products such as flooring, mats, carpets, wall hangings and bags are made from coir fiber.