

DR. M. K. K. Arya Model School

Assignment-Class-VI(Civics)

Ch-1, 'Understanding Diversity'

Q-1 What do you mean by the term Diversity?

Ans. Differing from one another is known as diversity. It means understanding that each individual is unique and recognising our individual differences based on race, gender, and religion.

Q-2 Give two examples of diversity.

1. Indian people wear different types of clothes.
2. People in India speak different languages.

Q-3 Give one example which shows geographical diversity of Kerala and Ladakh.

Ans. Ladakh is in hilly area where as Kerala is a coastal area.

Q-4 Give one example which shows commonality between Kerala and Ladakh?

Ans. Both regions are influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.

Q-5 What are the major factors which leads to diversity?

Ans. Migration, physiographic division and climate are the major factors of diversity.

Q-6 How India's freedom movement contributed in creating unity among the people?

Ans. Men and women, rich and poor, Hindus and Muslims, had gathered to protest against the British. It provided a common platform to all the people.

Q-7 Do you think the term 'Unity in diversity' is an appropriate term to describe India?

Ans. Yes, because people of different caste, colour, religion live together.

1. They celebrate national festivals together.
2. All people of different religions live in peace and harmony.

Q-8 How did Indians show their unity in their battle against the British?

- Ans. 1. They work together to decide joint actions.
 2. They went to jail together.
 3. They showed, how they could be different and yet be united.

Q-9 Describe JallianwalaBagh Massacre of Amritsar.

Ans. In Amritsar, a British General opened fire on a large group of unarmed, peaceful, people, who had gathered to hold a meeting against the British.

Q-10 Why was a song sung after JallianwalaBagh Massacre?

Ans. The song was sung to honour the memory of those brave people, who were killed and wounded in the JallianwalaBagh Massacre.

Q-11 From where people who write stories get their ideas?

Ans. They get ideas from books, real life, their imaginatios, childhood memories, from the lives of kings and queens.

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Assignment- VI (Civics)

Ch-2 'Diversity and Discrimination'

Q-1 What do you mean by Inequality?

Ans. Inequality is a situation under which a person does not have the resources and opportunities, which are available to others.

Q-2 Mention any two social tensions prevailing in India.

Ans. Inequality and discrimination.

Q-3 What do you mean by Prejudice?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

Q-4 What do you mean by stereotype?

Ans. When we fix people in one image, we create a stereotype.

Q-5 What did Dr.Ambedkar do for the rights of Dalits?

Ans. He set out a vision and goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.

Q-6 What do you mean by secularism?

Ans. It means where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear or discrimination.

Q-7 What is necessary to make equality a reality for all Indians?

Ans. People's struggle and positive actions by the Government are necessary to make it a reality for all Indians.

Q-8 What is an important element of our unity?

Ans. We all live together and respect one another.

Q-9 Explain the various forms of discrimination prevailing in the society.

- Ans. 1. If we do something to put other people down.
2. If we prevent some people for taking water from the same well.
3. If we stop some people for taking part in certain activities.

Q-10 Explain the role played by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B.R Ambedkar in removing discrimination

- Ans. Mahatma Gandhi - 1. He raised his voice against the inhuman practice.
2. He even stopped using the word untouchable and called them " Harijans "
3. He used to stay in harijans colonies.

- Dr B.R Ambedkar- 1. He encouraged Dalits to send their children to school and college.
2. He fought for the rights of Dalits community.