

Chapter 1. Understanding Diversity

Very Short Q&A:

Q1: Who was Ibn Battuta?

Ans: Islamic traveler of 14th century

Q2: Name the British General who was responsible for the Jalia wala Bagh massacre.

Ans: General Dyer

Q3: General Dyer ordered troops to open fire without warning or any order to disperse, and to direct fire towards the crowd. True/False

Ans: true

Q4: Where is Ladakh situated?

Ans: Eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir

Q5: What is the nature of people in the cities?

Ans: Generous and intelligent

Q6: The two great mountain ranges that surround Ladakh.

Ans: Great Himalaya and the Karakoram

Q7: Name the popular dress for women in Manipur.

Ans: Fanek

Q8: The other name of 'dzos' is _____.

Ans: Yak- cows

Q9: List one specialty of Ladakh.

Ans: Pashmina wool



Q10: Manufacturing and selling of Pashmina shawl is the main source of income for Shimla people. True/False

Ans: false

Q11: The boat race is an important part of the _____ festival, which is celebrated in _____.

Ans: onam, Kerela

Q12: What do you mean by 'Cheena-vala'?

Ans: Fishing net

Q13: What is the similarity between Kerela and Ladakh?

Ans: Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders

Q14: What do you mean by natural hazards?

Ans: terrifying forces of nature

Q15: Why did the Britishers think that they could divide Indians easily?

Ans: Diversity in culture and religion

Q16: What is the meaning of "Cheenachatti"?

Ans: Frying pan

Q17: Kerala has _____ land, they produce best quality of _____.

Ans: fertile, rice

Q18: What makes Kerala an attractive place for traders?

Ans: spices

Q19: Name the most common Ladakhi dress.

Ans: goncha

Q20: St.Thomas, the Apostle found _____ Churches in Kerala.

Ans: seven

Q21: India's diversity has been counted as a source of its strength when the British ruled India. True/False

Ans: true

Q22: Ladakhi women wear an attractive headgear called _____.

Ans: perak

Q23: Name the language in which the rich and old traditional songs and poems of Ladakh were translated.

Ans: Tibetan language

Q24: Name the staple crop of Ladakh.

Ans: The staple crop of Ladakh is barley and in certain areas wheat, peas and vegetables are also grown

Q25: How does historical and geographical factors influence the diversity of a region?

Ans: The food, the clothes and the occupation of the people

Q26: What is the meaning of 'incredible India'?

Ans: Too extraordinary and improbable to admit of beliefCarbon dioxide gas.

Q27: What do you mean by 'Communal Riots'?

Ans: Violence between two groups of people belonging to different race or religion

Q28: In which state of India the adivasis say "Johar" to greet each other?

Ans: Jharkhand

Q29: Storywriters get their ideas from different places like books, real life and from their own imagination. True/False

Ans: true

Q30: How does the climate of Ladakh affect the growth of crops?

Ans: crops does not grow because of the lack of rainfall.

Q31: Why Ladakh is called 'Little Tibet'?

Ans: Buddhism was spread to Tibet through Ladakh.

Q32: Name the city where Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred.

Ans: Amritsar

Q33: Who wrote the book 'The Discovery of India'?

Ans: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Q34: Name the book in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained the history of India starting from the Indus Valley Civilization till British rule in India.

Ans: The Discovery of India'

Q35: Name the spices that are grown in Kerala region.

Ans: pepper, cloves and cardamoms

Q36: The name of the Tibetan national epic is the _____.

Ans: Kesar Saga

Q37: Who composed the Indian National Anthem?

Ans: Rabindranath Tagore

Q38: In India, the struggle against discrimination of lower caste was fought by_____

Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q39: Name the place which was known as spice capital of the world in the past.

Ans: kerala

Q40: Name the places where The language Konkani is mostly spoken in.

Ans: western coast of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala

Q41: Who discovered the sea route to India?

Ans: Vasco Da Gama the Portuguese explorer discovered India in the year 1498 A.D.

Q42: Which are the two major languages spoken by the Indians?

Ans: Hindi and English

Q43: Who brought Christianity to India?

Ans: St. Thomas, in nearly 2000 years ago

Q44: How many official languages are recognised by the Constitution of India?

Ans: There are 22 official languages that are recognised by the Indian Constitution

Q45: Name the tribal group who rear sheep and goat in Ladakh?

Ans: Changpas the tribals of Ladakh rear goat and sheep.

Short Q&A:

Q1: Why India is called a secular state?

Ans: People of different religions and faiths have freedom to practice and follow their religion.

Q2: Define Diversity.

Ans: Diversity means "variety" and "being different". It is a product of different geography, culture and history. Diversity is more than just tolerating the differences. It is respecting and understanding the varying differences among individuals in society.

Q3: What does diversity add to our lives?

Ans: 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 and parcel of our lives. Hence, it gives a new outlook to the people about the rich heritage of India



Q4: Explain the main cause of diversity in India.

Ans: The migration of people is the main cause of diversity. In ancient period people migrate from one part of the world to another part. They travelled in ships, on horses or camels or on foot. People migrated in search of jobs, for new lands or for trade relation Few people migrated because of the natural calamities like, drought and famine. War was also one of the important causes for the people to migrate to a place where they could live happily

Q5: What do you mean by inequality? Give an example of it.

Ans: Inequality means the unavailability of resources and opportunities for different people. The caste system is an example of inequality. Inequality has various forms like:- Economic inequality comprises all disparities in the distribution of economic assets and income. Social inequality refers to a lack of social equality, where individuals in a society do not have equal social status, adequate provisions of healthcare facilities etc.

Q6: Define political inequality.

Ans: Political inequality is where people are not given the voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, freedom to contest elections and so on.

Q7: What does Nehru tried to explain about India's unity in his book "The Discovery of India?"

Ans: 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 custom is practiced and every variety acknowledged and even encouraged.

Q8: Write short notes on Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Ans: The British Army officer Dyer had commanded his troops to enter into the Jallianwalla 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.

Q9: Discuss the economy of Ladakh.

Ans: The Ladakh economy traditionally been based on the small farms and on herding. The economy of Ladakh is stable and self reliant agricultural economy. Pashm, Ladakh's only



export apart from dried apricots, is the main source of cash income. With the development of tourism sector, its economy has further been strengthened.

Q10: Write short notes on communalism.

Ans: The term communalism refers to the tendency of socio- religious groups of a sectarian exploitation of social traditions as a medium of political mobilisation to promote political, social and economic interests of one group even at the expense of or in an antagonistic conditions of other groups.

Q11: Mention any two states with their traditional dress of women?

Ans: Manipur: A traditional manipur costumes for women includes a shawl called Innaphi, a Phanek and a wrap around skirt called sarong. Tripura: The women of Tripura wear Rinai a long and broad cloth draped around the waist and reaches the knees.

Q12: Mention any two popular costumes of Ladakh?

Ans: Pheran and Kasaba are the two popular costumes of Ladakh.

Q13: Define the term 'Backwaters'.

Ans: The lakes, canals, inlets and rivers in Kerala are interconnected waterways that form the backwaters in Kerala.

Q14: Explain the theme of the book the "Discovery of India"?

Ans: The book gives a complete view of Indian history, philosophy and culture. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru studied the history of India starting from the Indus civilisation to Aryans invasion and then to the British rule. The effect of these people on Indian culture and their incorporation to Indian society was examined in the book.

Q15: What is the significance of the colour and chakra of Indian National Flag?

Ans: The saffron colour indicates renunciation of disinterestedness(impartial). The white in the centre marks the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka wheel in the centre is the wheel of law of dharma.

Q16: Write short notes on any two festivals celebrated by the Muslims of India?

Ans: The two important festivals that are celebrated in India by the Muslims are:



Muharram: The festival celebrates the martyrdom of the Prophet Mohammed's grandson, Hazrat Imam Hussein. The Shia Muslim community celebrates it in a grand manner. **Id-ul-Fitr:** Id-Ul-Fitr is also known as the festival of breaking of the fast. It is celebrated at the end of the month Ramadan. It is an occasion of feasting and rejoicing

Q17: What is a famine? Mention any two great famines of India?

Ans: Famine is a phenomenon in which a large percentage of populations of a country are undernourished. It is usually associated with crop failure. The two great famines that India experienced were the first Bengal famine, 1770 and the second Bengal famine of 1943.

Q18: What is meant by drought? Mention any two droughts affected States of India?

Ans: A drought is a dry weather that persists long enough to cause problems such as crop damage and water supply shortages. The two states that are severely affected by drought are Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Q19: How the geographical factors of Assam influence the food and the culture of the people?

Ans: Assam is a northeastern state of India. It is famous for Assam tea and silk. A land of high rainfall, the place is endowed with lush greenery and the mighty river Brahmaputra. Major religions of the state are Hinduism and Islam. Bihu is the important festival celebrated in Assam. It is the home of varieties of citrus fruits and leaf vegetables.

Q20: Mention any two main principals of Buddhism. Name the regions having maximum number of Buddhism followers,

Ans: Right speech and Right action. Buddhism is a dominant religion in Korea, Japan, China and many parts of South East Asia.

Q21: What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans: India does not have a uniform culture. It has diversity of cultural practices, languages, custom and tradition. People of India get an opportunity to enjoy all these diverse nature in their day to day life. (Individual Answers)

Q22: State three differences between the people of Ladakh and Kerala.

Ans:

Kerala	Ladakh
1. Kerala is a state	1. Ladakh is a small town in Jammu and Kashmir



2. It is surrounded by the sea on one side	2. It is a cold place surrounded with mountains
3. People practise religion such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism	3. People practise Buddhism and Islam
4. It is located in the southern part of India	4. It is located in the northern part of India

Q23: Why was Ladakh considered to be a good trade route for the ancient traders from China and Europe?

Ans: Ladakh was a major trading centre on the Silk route between China and the Mediterranean. It was considered to be a good trade route as it had many passes through which caravans travelled to Tibet. As a result, Ladakh came to be known as 'Land of Passes'. The caravans carried textiles and spices, raw silk and carpets.

Q24: Why are Pashmina shawls expensive?

Ans: Pashmina shawls are expensive shawls in the markets of Ladakh and in the other parts of India. The reason being that the wool comes from mountain goats called Changra and only a small portion of the goat hair can be used to make pure Pashmina. The manufacturing of shawls requires great skill. The wool is famous for its softness, warmth, lightness and beautiful dyes.

Q25: Does the climate of Ladakh suitable for agriculture? Explain.

Ans: No, the climate of Ladakh is not suitable for agriculture. The region receives very less rainfall and is covered by snow for a large part of the year.

Q26: Discuss the trade relations of Ladakh with Tibet?

Ans: Ladakh was considered as a good trade route as it had many passes through which caravans travelled to Tibet. Caravans were used to carry goods to Tibet. Ladakh carried goods like textiles, spices, raw silk and carpets.

Q27: What is the meaning of inequality? Give two examples.

Ans: The lack of equality. E.g. "The growing inequality between rich and poor". Inequality comes about when a person does not have the opportunities and resources that are available to other persons. The caste system is another example of inequality.



Long Q&A:

Q1: How do we explain diversity?

Ans: The concept of diversity includes acceptance 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, socio-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.

Q2: Explain the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

Ans: The British Army officer Dyer had commanded his troops to enter into the Jallianwalla 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.

Q3: Why Kerala is called as the 'land of coconuts'? What products are made out of coir in Kerala?

Ans: 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.

