
Class –VI Political Science

Understanding diversity

Answer1:

Holi - Hindus, Sikhs, Jain

Diwali - Hindus, Sikhs, Jain

Id-ul-Fitr – Muslims

Christmas – Christians

Lohri - Hindus, Sikhs

Raksha Bandhan - Hindus, Sikhs, Jain

Good Friday – Christians

Almost all the members of different communities in our neighborhood share and celebrate these festivals.

Answer2: The rich heritage of diversity in India enriches our lives in many ways:

(i) We learn many things from each other and share our experiences.

(ii) We celebrate different festivals together and learn different languages, cultures etc.

(iii) A sense of friendship and unity develops which brings harmony and prosperity.

Answer3: The phrase "Unity in Diversity" very well describes India. India is a land of various cultures, castes, creed and religions still people live in harmony and brotherhood. They celebrate festivals together 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.

Answer4: The line, 'the blood of Hindus and Muslim flow together today' reflects India's essential unity.

Answer5: Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir. Very little agriculture is possible here since this region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for a large part of the year. It was considered a good trade route as it had many passes through which caravans travelled to what is today called Tibet. These caravans carried textiles and spices, raw silk and carpets. Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. Ladakh is also called Little Tibet. Islam was introduced in this region more than four hundred years ago and there is a significant Muslim population here.

Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills. It is spices that made this region an attractive place for traders. Christian, Jewish and Arab traders were the first to come here. Because of all these various historical influences, people in Kerala practise different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. It was the geography of Kerala which allowed for the cultivation of spices and the special geographical location of Ladakh and its wool that drew traders to these regions. Thus history and geography are often tied in the cultural life of a region.
