

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CIVICS**

**GRADE: VI DATE: 8.7.20**

 **1. UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

**1. How is India a diverse country?**

India is a land of varieties. Different parts of the country have different customs, languages, dresses and food habits. Also, India is a land of different languages. People of different religions and ethnicities celebrate different festivals. The constitution of the land also gives recognition to these differences. No single group is given a priority over the other. This shows that India is a diverse country and despite these differences, its people are united.

**2. What is the art of folk theatre? Give two examples.**

Ancient Indian knowledge has been passed on by word of mouth. Moral lessons took the form of stories which were told in the form song, dance and drama. This is called the art of folk theatre. Eg: Bhangra from Punjab, Garba from Gujarat.

**3. What is religious music and folk music?**

Any song or music that is dedicated to the almighty is referred to Religious music. Some important examples of religious music are Kabirs' couplet and Surdas' Bhajans. On the other hand, all traditional music sung usually during weddings and festivals are known as folk music. Some examples of folk music are Baul from West Bengal and Bihugeet from Assam

**4. Which are the two dance forms of Kerala?**

The two types of dance forms of Kerala  are Kathakali and Mohiniattam. Kathakali is a form of dance-drama and Mohiniattam is a form of classical dance.

**5. Name three National festivals and three religious festivals?**

The three national festivals celebrated in India are as follows:

1. Independence Day
2. Republic day
3. Gandhi Jayanthi

Some of our religious festivals are:

1. Holi
2. Diwali
3. Eid

**6. What is culture?**

 Culture is an important part of the man-made environment. It consists of ideas, beliefs, customs, art, religion, music and dance. The food habits of people, the festival they celebrate, the clothes they wear, their art and handicrafts are all also part of culture. It also includes shared patterns of behaviour and group identity. This culture keeps changing as we go from one region to another.

**7. Which are the two main schools of Indian Classical music? What is the 'Gharana' tradition?**

 Indian dance and music have varied forms. The Indian Classical music is divided into two main schools -:

1) North Indian School of Music is called Hindustani
2) South Indian School of music is called Carnatic

In North Indian school of music there exists the tradition of Gharana. Gharana basically refers to the  place where the musical ideology originated. Different gharanas have different style of performing. For eg: Agra, Jaipur, Indore  gharanas perform various styles of  khayals

**8. Write short notes on the backwaters and the gompas.**

**Backwaters**
Backwaters are a peculiar feature of the state of Kerala. They are a chain of lagoons that lie parallel to the Arabian Sea coast. They are a network of canals and lakes and are fed by around 38 rivers. Many unique species of aquatic animals and birds are found here.

**Gompas**
Gompas are Buddhist temples. In India they are pre-dominantly found in the Ladakh region. They are usually situated in  remote areas at great heights. Their design and interior details vary from region to region.

**9.How has globalisation affected our world today?**

Globalisation is the whole world under one roof. It would not have been possible without tremendous progress in technology. This has facilitated further improvement of transportation and communication, helping to bridge the gap of distances. The various effects of globalisation are as follows:

1) Spread of ideas and thoughts
2) Increase in money flow, investment and trade
3) Transformation of the world into a giant market

**10. Why are the fishing and coir industries flourishing in Kerala?**

Kerala lies on the Arabian coast of India. The continental climate, with moderate temperature conditions, is suitable for the growth of coconut trees. Coir is extracted from coconut trees. Thus, the abundance of coconut trees has facilitated the development of the coir industry in Kerala. The transportation of coconut to the factories and the carriage of ready coir has also been made possible with inland waterways and backwaters of Kerala. Arabian Sea borders the entire state of Kerala. Fishes are abundant both in the sea and in the inland waters. This has lead to massive increase in the fish production in the state.