

**UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

**HINTS FOR CLASSWORK**

**GRADE-VI DATE- 23.07.22**

1. **GIVE SHORT ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

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.

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **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 Jayanti

Some of our religious festivals are:

* 1. Holi
	2. Diwali
	3. Eid

**D. GIVE LONG ANSWERS FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. **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 a 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.

1. **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.*

1. **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.

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