

STUDY COURSE MATERIAL SOCIAL SCIENCE(CIVICS)

SESSION-2020- 21
CLASS-VI

TOPICS: 1 HUMAN DIVERSITY

DAY-1

WHAT IS HUMAN DIVERSITY ?

People are different from each other in many ways like colour of skin , health mental ability etc . Some differences are obvious like some of you are boys and some of you are girls .Some of you are short while others are tall. These differences are clear in our society. But there are other differences like language religion, food, music etc. also. These differences are equally important and make us a unique human beings.

This state of being different or unique is known as diversity. Diversity includes such factors as age, gender, ability , race, religion, education, occupation and food.



THE NEED FOR DIVERSITY

Diversity is the most beautiful aspect of life on earth. No two humans are alike. Diversity is beautiful. It is also very necessary we need this diversity. Humans have different skills . Some people are skilled carpenters, while some prefer to be teachers , some build aeroplanes while some prefer to fly them. If everyone had the same skill, could we survive ? No, humans with diverse interest and skills are necessary for society.

Diversity also enriches our lives. If you had to live in a world of identical people everyone would look the same, dress the same, talk the same and behave in the same way. Would you like to live such a

world? When you live with a diverse group of people, you learn from them. You observe different culture, you become more tolerant and broadminded.

DAY 2

INDIA – UNITY IN DIVERSITY

India is one of the most diversified countries in the world. Its civilisation is more than 5000 years old. Different people from different places migrated to India over the years adding to its richness. Today India is a land of varied culture, religion and communities. More than 1600 languages are spoken here. A wide range of ethnically different people populate our land. We find people following different customs, tradition and lifestyle. However despite all this diversity – different style in dress, food habit, language and culture – there has been interaction, exchange and unity among Indians.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIA'S DIVERSITY

A wide diversity seen in India can be studied under following heads- economic inequality, social diversity and religion diversity.

DAY 3

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

India has some of the richest people in the world. India's economic is booming and people are earning more money than ever before. There are people in India who own several cars, spend vacation in expensive places and afford several thousands of rupees on food and clothing.

But sadly, India also has some of the poorest people in the world. According to Govt. of India 27.5 % Population of India lived below the poverty line. The poverty line is the minimum level of income needed to achieve an adequate standard of living. As per the Govt. of India, the poverty line is Rs. 672.8 per month in rural area and Rs. 859.6 per month in urban area. In other words more than 1/4th of Indian earn less than Rs. 25 a day. Of these more than 75% live in rural area the people living below poverty line are engaged as daily wage earners, self-employed householders or landless laborers. Economic inequalities are closely connected to social inequalities.

DAY 4

SOCIAL DIVERSITY

India is a country of varied social differences. The caste system which has existed in India for almost 2000 years has created several unequal divisions in society. There are 100s of caste and sub-caste in India today. People are identified according to the caste to which they belong. People belonging to some caste are treated badly even today.



Another example of social differences that existed in India is the family system. Many of us live in large families consisting of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins. This is the joint family system. Some of us live only with our parents and siblings this is known as nuclear family.



Individuals choose to be in either of these according to their preference or family situation. Social diversity is also seen in the variety of religious practices in India today and celebration of respective festivals. However whatever the religion is followed, color gaiety, celebration, prayer and rituals characterize our festivals. Dusshera, Mohram, Christmas, Deepawali, Budhanti. Are observed by people of different faith in a spirit of harmony. Some social customs and festivals are typical of a particular region for example Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu, the cattle fair is celebrated in Pushkar, Rajasthan, and Bihu is celebrated in Assam. The different classical dance forms, Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri etc provide a colourful spectrum of Indian culture.

DAY 5

Regional Diversity



History and geography influence diversity of a place. Each region of India enjoys a culture that is vastly different from that of other regions. Historically, India has had people of different cultures migrating in to the country at regular intervals. All of these people have left their mark on India, and thus contributed to the diversity of the country. People living on the coast have different food habits, dress differently, and enjoy a very different culture from those who live in mountains.

VIDEO LINK

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MF07JAYB8Q>

THE END