

Subject- S. S. T Class-6 Topic- Unity In Diversity
Learn and Write

Use Coraova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to

1. Fill in the blanks.

(a) In the north, India has Himalaya ranges and fertile Indo-Gangetic plains.

(b) Occupations like farming and animal husbandry are popular in rural areas.

2. Match the following.

(a) National Flag (iii)

(i) Peacock

(b) National Symbol (iv)

(ii) Tiger

(c) National Animal (ii)

(iii) Tricolour

(d) National Bird (i)

(iv) Ashoka Chakra

(e) National Game (vii)

(v) Jana-Gana-Mana

(f) National Anthem (vi)

(vi) Lotus

- (g) National Song (vii) Hockey
- (h) National Flower (viii) Vande Mataram
- (i) Idli and dosa (ix) Rajasthan
- (j) Dal-bati churma (x) Gujarat
- (k) dhokla khaman (xi) South India
- (l) Makki ki roti and sarson ka saag (xii) Bihar
- (m) Litti chokha (xiii) Punjab

3. What are the various aspects of diversity in India? P-24
4. What are the factors of Indian Unity? P-96
5. What is the difference between life in the rural areas and the cities? P-96, 97
6. Give three suggestions to stop migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas.

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Man is a social animal living in a
 - (a) society
 - (b) family
 - (c) country
2. like coal are not found everywhere.
 - (a) Materials
 - (b) Minerals
 - (c) Resources
3. The festival of is celebrated in Bihar.
 - (a) Bihu
 - (b) Baisakhi
 - (c) Chhath Puja

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. A society consists of diverse elements.
2. The climate of a place depends upon its geographical location.
3. Makki ki roti and sarson ka saag are enjoyed in the state of Haryana.
4. The freedom struggle brought to light the Unity of the people.

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Himalayas (c) | (a) south India |
| 2. Tricolour (e) | (b) National Symbol |
| 3. idli and dosa (a) | (c) north India |
| 4. Ashoka Chakra (b) | (d) Punjab |
| 5. Baisakhi (d) | (e) National Flag |

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is diversity? P-94
2. How many seasons does India enjoy? P-94
3. What is the National Emblem of India? Ashoka Chakra

E. Short Answer Questions

1. What does our National Flower teach us? P-95
2. Write about the regional interdependence of India. P-96

3. Which fields still need to be developed in rural areas? P-96

4. Why are the farmers of India facing a hard time? P-96

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the cultural and geographical unity of India. P-96

2. How did the freedom movement help in bringing the people together? P-96

3. How has the difference in the rural and urban lifestyles influenced the life of the people? P-96, 97

ACTIVITY

9. Unity In Diversity

Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks.

(a) Himalayan, Indo-Gangetic

(b) farming, animal husbandry

2. Match the following.

(a) (iii) Tricolour

(b) (iv) Ashok Chakra

(c) (ii) Tiger

(d) (i) Peacock

(e) (vii) Hockey

(f) (v) Janna-Gana-Mana

(g) (viii) Vande Matram

(h) (vi) Lotus

(i) (xi) South India

(j) (ix) Rajasthan

(k) (x) Gujarat

(l) (xiii) Punjab

(m) (xii) Bihar

3. In India, there is diversity in religion, language, culture and occupation as well as geographical and climatic diversities.

4. Factors of Indian unity are : geographical unity, our freedom movement, the Indian Constitution, cultural unity and regional interdependence.

5. Life in cities is more fast paced than rural areas. People have access to more facilities, there are more job opportunities and better lifestyle and standard of living in cities.
6. (a) Create employment
(b) Provide basic facilities such as water
(c) Increase awareness and education

Additional Questions For Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (a) society
2. (b) Minerals
3. (c) Chhath Puja

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. diverse
2. geographical
3. Punjab
4. unity

C. Match the following.

1. (c) north India
2. (e) National Flag
3. (a) south India
4. (b) National Symbol
5. (d) Punjab

D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. We see different elements around us like plants, trees, roads, buildings, cars, bikes and people. This kind of variety in nature is diversity.
2. There are different seasons in our country namely summer, spring, autumn, monsoon and winter.
3. The Ashoka Chakra is the National Emblem of India.

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Our National Flower, the lotus, teaches us to stay clean and pure even if the surroundings are dirty.
2. People of one region depend on people of other regions for fulfilling their need. Industries, transportation, communication and markets play a leading role in fulfilling these needs. This

- shows the interdependence of the different regions on each other.
3. Villages still have to advance more in the fields of education, health, transportation and entertainment. Basic facilities like water and electricity are yet to reach many villages.
 4. Agriculture is the main occupation in the rural areas of India. Therefore, occupations like farming and animal husbandry are popular in rural areas, but basic facilities like water and electricity are yet to reach many villages. They are facing hard times as machines have overpowered even the cottage industries.

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Geographical unity

- Our country is unique because of its geographical structure.
- The geographical structure of our country plays an important role. The Himalayas in the north, Bay of Bengal in the east, Arabian sea in the west and Indian ocean in the south makes our country unique. There is a good connectivity across the country through means of transport which gives geographical unity to the country.

Cultural unity

Diversity in culture can be seen in large measures. People follow the dress, style, food, language of other regions too, along with their own type of living. Today we celebrate all the festivals together, which is a remarkable achievement.

2. Before Independence, the Britishers ruled over India. People from different religions and languages united together and joined the great leaders in the freedom movement against the Britishers. Many patriotic songs were sung during the freedom struggle which brought into light the unity of the people of our country.
3. Life of the people in the villages is different from those residing in cities. Village life is simple as compared to city life. The major parts of the rural areas are open and surrounded by green fields. Villages still have to advance more in the fields of education, health transportation and entertainment. Basic facilities like water and electricity are yet to reach many villages.

Lives of the urban people is fast moving. High buildings and traffic

congestion characterise the urban landscape. Pollution level is very high in urban areas. Smoke from factories lead to an increased risk of diseases.

People acquire high qualifications and get better jobs in cities. Employment opportunities are good here. So, more people from the village areas are now moving towards cities. Urban dwellers are feed with scarcity of jobs. People are forced to live in small houses due to the limited space available. Overcrowding also leads to the development of slums which lack proper health and sanitation facilities.