

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI

(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____ **Class: 6** **Div: A / B / C** **Roll No:** _____ **Sub: S. S**

Name: _____ **Worksheet: SA-2(Revision)2**

Q1. Read the following case and answer the following:

A) Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, modern-day Nepal, around 560 BCE in the Shakya Clan. His early name was Siddhārtha. Initially, he also had a son named Rahula. According to the legend, the sights of an old man, a sick man and a dead man made him realise that there is suffering in this world. Later, the sight of an ascetic made him realise that there is also a way to end sufferings because the ascetic was the only one who appeared peaceful. These sights are referred to as the Four Great Sights of Buddha.

Gautama left his home to find a way to end sufferings. For years, he wandered about from place to place during which he suffered all kinds of hardships. He meditated for several years under a peepal tree in Gaya.

Where was Gautama Buddha born?

What was the earlier name of Gautama Buddha?

What made him realise that there are sufferings in the world?

What made him realise that there is also a way to end sufferings?

Where did Gautama Buddha meditate?

B) The Lijjat Papad Cooperative, started in 1959 in India, exemplifies the interconnection of primary, secondary and tertiary activities. Initially, women from the cooperative sourced lentils and spices (primary sector) to make papads. These raw materials are crucial for producing their famous crispy snacks. In the secondary sector, the cooperative employs traditional methods and modern machines to process and package the papads, ensuring high quality. Finally, in the tertiary sector, the cooperative handles marketing and distribution, using various channels to sell their products across India and abroad. Through this cooperative model, women gained financial independence, transformed their lives and contributed significantly to their communities, showcasing the importance of each economic sector in supporting one another.

i. When was Lijjat Papad Cooperative started?

ii. Where were the products been sold?

iii. Which are the sectors that Lijajat Papad cooperative ,exemplifies the inntercoonection with?

iv. Which sector is incharge of marketing and distribution?

V. Name the items sourced by the people from the primary sector.

C) There are many archaeological evidences to prove that the Indus-Sarasvati Civilisation was highly developed and had an urban culture. They grew and ate simple food like wheat, barley, millets, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, linseed and mustard. The discovery of cotton at Mohenjo-daro and clay spindles at various sites proves that they were skilled in the art of weaving. The male figure wearing a shawl on his shoulder gives us enough evidence that people had a rich dressing sense (See picture on page 80). Excavations at Indus-Sarasvati Sites have revealed numerous items such as necklaces, earrings and bangles crafted from copper, gold, silver, clay. Precious and semi-precious stones. A special metal known as faience was utilised in ornament making, with both men and women adorning themselves with amulets, bangles, necklaces and rings.

We can also draw inferences from various items, such as toys, dice, dolls, etc., that the Indus-Sarasvati people found time for amusement and recreational activities. We can also say that the Indus-Sarasvati people had artistic skills.

i.Which civilisation is mentioned in the passage?

ii.Name one food crop grown by the people.

iii.What were the spindles used for?

iv.Name one ornament worn by the people.

v.Name one item that showed children played games.

Q5. Locate the following in the given political map:

- i. Dairy cooperatives- AMUL
- ii. Dairy cooperatives-Nandini
- iii. Dairy cooperatives-Sudha
- iv. Dairy cooperatives- Vijaya
- v. Dairy cooperatives-Verka The place where Gautama Buddha was born.
- vi. The place where Mahavira was born.
- vii. The Gond tribe
- viii. The Toda Tribe
- ix. The Jagannath temple
- x. Ajanta and Ellora caves
- xi. Shravanbelgola
- xii. Dilwara
- xiii. Moodabidri Jain Temple.
- xiv. The oldest Municipal corporation
- xv. Largest civic body Municipal corporation
- xvi. Richest Municipal corporation
- xvii. Anamudi

