



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**PERIODIC TEST-II (2024-25)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MARKING SCHEME**



**CLASS: VI**  
**Duration: 1hour**  
**Admission No: -----**

**DATE:05/12/2024**  
**Max. Marks:25**  
**Roll No: -----**

**SECTION-A**

**(3×1=3)**

**Q1. ----- is the oldest of all of the four Vedas. 1**

a. Rigveda

**Q2. The group of people who opposed the Aryans were described as----- 1**

b. Dasas or Dasyus

**Q3. What is the image given below is about? 1**

c. Gram Sabha

**SECTION-B**

**(2×2=4)**

**Q4. A Gram Panchayat plans to construct a community centre. Suggest any two sources of income to fund this project. 2**

Ans- The main sources of income of the village Panchayats are the collection of taxes on houses, market places, etc, as well as government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Panchayats, donations for community works etc.

**Q5. What are Megaliths? 2**

Ans- A megalith is a large stone which has been used, either alone or together with other stones, to create a structure or statue. Although megalith is sometimes used to describe a single piece of stone, it may also be used for specific reasons to denote one or more stones hewn in a definite form.

**SECTION-C**

**(2×3=6)**

**Q6. Analyse the changes that you studied about the Early Vedic period and the Later Vedic period. 3**

Ans-

Early Vedic Age	Later Vedic Age
The title of King was not hereditary.	The throne of the King became hereditary.
As a result of the battle, the king received booty and a voluntary gift in the form of Bali.	Officials were appointed to raise money from citizens on a daily basis.

Sabha and samiti were extremely important.	Sabha and samiti had lost a lot of their clout.
The barter system was more common in the Early Vedic Period, with little or no monetary value transactions taking place.	Although the barter system was still in use, it had been largely replaced by the Krishna system of exchanging gold and silver coins.
Built rudimentary administration framework.	Built an efficient administration system.

Q7. What is Panchayati Raj? Draw its structure and explain it.

Ans-The three-tier structure for rural development in the Indian Administrative systems is widely known as the Panchayati Raj. The structure consists of Gram Panchayat, Panchayati Samiti, and Zila Parishad. The basic idea behind the Panchayati System came from the principles and ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

**SECTION-D**

(1×5=5)

Q8. Develop a proposal related to functions of Gram Panchayat that will help to develop a village infrastructure

Ans- The tasks of the Gram Panchayat include the construction and the maintenance of the water resources, roads, drainage systems, school buildings in villages and other common property resources. Therefore, the construction and maintenance of public properties are important tasks for a Gram Panchayat.

**OR**

Describe the role of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj?

Ans- The main focus of Gram Sabha is to promote village development, safety, equality, and social justice. The body itself consists of individuals whose names are present in the Panchayat or Village level electoral rolls. The Gram Sabha is also an overseeing body for the gram Panchayat in a village.

**Q9. Case Study Question:**

**4**

Questions:

1. What was PGW? What was its use?

1

Ans- Painted grey ware is associated with the beginning of Iron Age or Vedic period. Perhaps it was used for serving food and keeping food with the burial person.

2. What were the new occupations practiced by the people in the later Vedic period?

1

Ans- Jewellery making, dyeing, weaving and pottery making were some of the other occupations practiced by people.

3. How did the discovery of iron bring changes in the agricultural practices?

2

Ans- People made stronger tool, such as, sickles and axes, which helped them to clear forests for agricultural land. Improved method of tilling the land by deep ploughing, manuring and sowing with better seeds were known to the Aryas.

**SECTION-E**

**Q9. Locate and label the following places on the given political map of India. (1×3=3)**

River Map of India

