



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE-SET 1 MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: VI
Date: 16/03/2026

Duration: 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

1. b. Stones

2. c. Indus

3. a. Agamas

4. b. Rig Veda

5. a. Linguistics

6. The Four Noble Truths of Buddhism:

- Life is full of suffering (Dukkha).
- The cause of suffering is desire (Tanha).
- Suffering can be ended by overcoming desire (Nirvana).
- The way to end suffering is by following the Eightfold Path.

7. Image Based Question:

- A. A manuscript page of the Rig Veda.
- B. Rig Veda.
- C. It is the oldest Veda, containing over a thousand hymns (suktas) in praise of various gods and goddesses like Agni, Indra, and Soma.

8. Map Work (History):

- *(Student should locate the following on the map of India)*
- **Sapta Sindhva:** Region of seven rivers (Indus and tributaries) in North-West India/Pakistan.
- **Northern Plain:** The flat region south of the Himalayas.
- **Sarnath Stupa:** Located near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

9. Case Based Question (Indus Valley):

- 1. The city was divided into two parts: the **Citadel** (smaller and higher) and the **Lower Town** (larger and lower).
- 2. Houses were made of **baked bricks**, had **two stories**, and were centred on a **courtyard**.
- 3. They had an advanced drainage system where every street had covered drains with gentle slopes to ensure water flow. This required careful engineering and planning, proving their focus on hygiene.

10. Reasons for Diversity in India:

- **Historical Factors:** Influence of different travelers, trade routes, and rulers (e.g., Mughals, British) brought new cultures, food, and religions.
- **Geographical Factors:** Varied landscapes (mountains, deserts, coasts) influence food habits, clothing, and occupations (e.g., fishing in Kerala vs. wool work in Ladakh).

11. Map Work (World):

- **a. Democratic Countries:** India, USA, France (Any two).
- **b. Monarchy:** Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Kingdom (Constitutional).
- **c. Dictatorship:** North Korea, Myanmar (Military rule).

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

12. b. Mountain

13. a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

14. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

15. c.

16. a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

17. d. Christmas day

18. b. Economics discrimination

19. Landforms:

- **Definition:** Landforms are natural features of the earth's surface, such as mountains, plateaus, and plains.
- **Major Landforms:** Mountains, Plateaus, Plains.
- **OR (Desert Life):** Life in the desert is adapted to hot and dry conditions. People may rear camels, sheep, and goats. They often live near oases. Vegetation includes cactus and thorny bushes.

20. Image Based Question (Employment):

- *Assuming the image shows a street vendor, construction worker, or domestic help:*
- **Type: Unorganised Sector / Casual Employment.**
- **Explanation:** This type of employment usually has no job security, irregular working hours, no fixed salary, and no medical benefits.

21. Long Answer (Choice):

- **Option 1: Organised vs Unorganised Sector:**
 - **Organised:** Registered with govt, job security, fixed working hours, paid holidays, medical benefits (e.g., Banks, Schools).
 - **Unorganised:** Not registered, no job security, low wages, no paid holidays, no benefits (e.g., Street vendors, daily wage labourers).
- **Option 2: Problems of Small Farmers:**
 - Dependence on monsoon/rain.
 - Lack of money to buy quality seeds/fertilizers.
 - Falling into a debt trap (borrowing money from moneylenders).
 - Small land size yields less produce.

22. Ans- Urban Local Government (or Urban Local Bodies) refers to the institutions of self-government that manage and administer cities and towns. These bodies are responsible for providing basic civic services to the residents of urban areas and are elected by the people. Sanitation and Solid Waste Management: Collecting and disposing of garbage, cleaning streets, and managing sewage systems.

Water Supply: Ensuring a steady supply of clean, safe drinking water to households.

Public Health and Medical Services: Running municipal hospitals, dispensaries, and controlling the spread of diseases through immunization.

Urban Infrastructure Maintenance: Building and repairing roads, bridges, streetlights, and public toilets.

Maintenance of Public Spaces: Looking after public parks, gardens, playgrounds, and markets.

Registration of Births and Deaths: Maintaining records of all births and deaths within the city.

Fire Services: Running fire stations to deal with fire emergencies.

23. Case Based Question (Ravi/Govt):

- **I.** Building roads, schools, or hospitals.
- **II.** To ensure safety and prevent accidents/chaos.
- **III.** From taxes paid by the people.

SECTION-C (CIVICS / POLITICAL SCIENCE)

24. c. Representative (Citizens elect representatives who then govern).

25. b. False

26. c. Head of city (Specifically the Municipal Corporation).

27. a. The voters in each ward

28. c. Both a and b (Taxes, fees, and Government grants).

29. b. 5 years

30. c. Gram sabha

31. a. Three (Local, State, National).

32. Sources of Funding for Urban Local Government:

- **Taxes:** Property tax, water tax, entertainment tax.
- **Fees:** For varied services (birth/death certificates).
- **Grants:** Funds provided by the State and Central Government.

33. Harmful Effects of Gender Stereotypes (Tech Scenario):

- **Loss of Talent:** The Company misses out on highly skilled workers (the female candidates had higher scores).
- **Demotivation:** It lowers the confidence and morale of women, discouraging them from pursuing careers in tech.
- **Violation of Rights:** It denies equal opportunity and violates the right to equality.

34. Three Organs of Government:

- **Legislature:** Makes laws (e.g., Parliament).
- **Executive:** Implements laws (e.g., Ministers, Police).
- **Judiciary:** Interprets laws and punishes those who break them (e.g., Courts).

35. Municipal Commissioner:

- He/She is an appointed officer (not elected) by the State Government.
- He/She leads the administrative staff of the Municipal Corporation.
- His/Her main function is to implement the decisions taken by the Councillors and maintain records.

36. Role of Active Citizens in Gram Sabha:

- **Attend Meetings:** Regularly participating to stay informed.
- **Monitor Funds:** Ensuring money is spent on the right projects.
- **Verify Lists:** Checking that only deserving people are on BPL (Below Poverty Line) lists.
- **Approve Work:** helping to identify village needs like water, roads, or schools.

37. Case Based Question (Meena/Municipality):

- **I.** Municipal Corporation.
- **II.** Cleaning streets, water supply, or fixing streetlights.
- **III.** The citizens of the city (voters in wards).
- **IV.** They act as the voice of the people, presenting local problems to the Corporation to get them solved.

38. Local Government:

- **Definition:** Government that operates at the village or town level, closest to the common people.
- **Importance:**
 - Solves problems at the grass-root level efficiently.
 - Encourages local people to participate in decision-making.
 - Reduces the burden on State and Central governments.



