



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 2
MARKING SCHEME**

**CLASS: VI
Date: 16/03/2026**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80**

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

1. d. Hunting

2. c. Mohenjo-Daro

3. b. Tripitakas

4. a. Suktas

5. c. Gandhi Jayanti

6. c. Jawaharlal Nehru

7. The Eightfold Path (Astangika Marga):

1. Right View
2. Right Resolve
3. Right Speech
4. Right Conduct/Action
5. Right Livelihood
6. Right Effort
7. Right Mindfulness
8. Right Concentration

8. Image Analysis:

- **A.** The image suggests **Alms collection** (Bhiksha) or monks collecting food.
- **B.** The people are **Buddhist Monks (Bhikkhus)** and common laypeople.
- **C. Importance of Sangha:** It was an organization for monks and nuns to stay together, meditate, and spread the teachings of the Buddha (Dhamma).

9.. Map Work (History): On the map

- **a. Sapta Sindhva Region:** The land of seven rivers in North-West India/Pakistan (Indus and tributaries).
- **b. Northern Plain:** The fertile region south of the Himalayas (Ganga-Yamuna basin).
- **c. Sarnath Stupa:** Located near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

10. Passage Analysis:

1. About **3,500 years ago**.
2. Rig Vedic Rajas **did not have capital cities, palaces, or standing armies**, nor did they collect taxes like later kings.
3. Cattle were the **most valuable form of wealth**. Society was pastoral, and battles were often fought to capture cattle.

11. Discrimination Scenario:

- **Act:** Discrimination (based on prejudice/stereotypes).
- **Harm to Social Fabric:**
 1. It creates disrespect and hatred between communities.
 2. It violates the principle of Equality guaranteed by the Constitution.
 3. It hurts the dignity of the individuals being discriminated against.

SECTION-B (GEOGRAPHY)

12. c. Plateau

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

14. b. Dictatorship

15. Fold Mountains:

- **Definition:** Mountains formed by the collision of tectonic plates, causing the Earth's crust to fold. They have conical peaks.
- **Example:** The Himalayas (Asia) or The Alps (Europe).

OR

(Plateaus): Plateaus are important for mining because they are rich storehouses of minerals (e.g., iron, coal, manganese) Explanation by students.

16. Picture Analysis:

- **What is shown:** (Assuming the standard textbook image) A **Street Vendor** or hawker selling goods?
- **Livelihood:** They belong to the **unorganized sector**. They work on their own, have irregular income, no job security, and no social security benefits. They often face harassment from authorities.

17. Role of Citizens in Gram Sabha:

1. To elect the members of the Gram Panchayat.
2. To approve the budget and development work proposed by the Panchayat.
3. To keep a check on the Panchayat members and prevent misuse of money or power.

18. Geography and History Link (Ladakh vs Kerala):

- **Ladakh:** A cold desert in the mountains. Geography limited agriculture, so people depended on cattle (sheep/yak) and trade (wool). Its location on trade routes brought Buddhism and Islam.
- **Kerala:** A coastal region with fertile land. Geography allowed for spice cultivation (pepper, cloves). Its location on the sea route attracted traders (Jews, Arabs, Christians) leading to a diverse religious history.
- **Conclusion:** Geography determined the food, clothes, and trade, which influenced the history and culture.

19. Urban Local Government refers to the elected, self-governing bodies—such as Municipal Corporations, Councils, and Nagar Panchayats—responsible for managing and developing cities and towns. These bodies ensure the provision of essential civic amenities, including water supply, sanitation, road maintenance, and public health services.

Functions of Elected Members (Councillors/Corporates) in Development:

Elected members play a crucial role in local development by acting as the bridge between citizens and the municipality. Their key functions include:

Ward Representation & Development: Identifying local needs, raising issues regarding street lighting, sanitation, and garbage disposal, and overseeing development projects within their specific electoral ward.

Decision-Making: Participating in council meetings to formulate policies, approve budgets, and pass bylaws for civic improvements.

Infrastructure Improvement: Monitoring the construction and maintenance of local roads, drains, parks, and public utilities.

Public Service Monitoring: Ensuring efficient delivery of municipal services and addressing resident grievances regarding water, health services, and sanitation.

Participatory Planning: Involving residents in planning, especially through Ward Committees, to ensure that development aligns with local priorities.

20. Three-Tier System of Panchayati Raj:

1. **Gram Panchayat (Village Level):** The decision-making body for the village.
2. **Panchayat Samiti / Janapada Panchayat (Block Level):** Works at the block level, coordinating many Gram Panchayats.
3. **Zilla Parishad (District Level):** Works at the district level, makes development plans for the whole district, and distributes money to Panchayats.

21. Map Work (World):

- **a. Democratic Countries:** India, USA, France, Australia.
- **b. Monarchy System:** Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Kingdom (Constitutional).
- **c. Dictatorship:** North Korea.

SECTION-C (CIVICS)

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

23. c. No job security

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

25. b. Prejudices

26. c. Monarchy

27. a. True

28. c. Municipal Commissioner

29. b. Sarpanch

30. c. 18 years

31. a. First/Lowest

32. c. District

33. Functions of a Ward Councillor:

1. To resolve issues within their specific ward (e.g., broken streetlights, garbage accumulation).
2. To decide on the budget and spending for the ward.
3. To represent the demands of their ward in the Municipal Council meetings.

34. Legislature and Executive:

- **Legislature:** The organ of government responsible for **making laws** (e.g., Parliament).
- **Executive:** The organ of government responsible for **implementing laws** and running the government (e.g., Prime Minister, Ministers, Police).

35. Sources of Funds for Municipal Corporation:

1. **Property Tax** (House tax) - a major source.
2. Taxes on water, electricity, and entertainment.
3. Taxes on shops and businesses.
4. Grants from the State Government.

36. Source (Local Government):

36.1 It solves problems at the grassroots level where people understand their own issues best.

36.2 Digging tube-wells / Building roads / Maintenance of village schools.

36.3 It promotes democracy by allowing people to **participate directly** in their own governance.

37. Source (Municipal Corporation):

37.1 The Administrative staff led by the **Commissioner**.

37.2. Water Department, Garbage Collection Department, Health Department.

37.3 They are **elected** by the people of their respective wards.

37.4 Committees are formed to facilitate decision-making on complex issues (like garbage disposal or public health) involving multiple councillors.

38. Long Answer:

- **Government's effect on daily life:**
 1. Building and maintaining infrastructure (roads, schools, hospitals).
 2. Supply of essential resources (water, electricity).
 3. Maintaining Law and Order (Police, Courts).
 4. Controlling prices of essential goods.
 5. Defending the borders and maintaining relations with other countries.
- **OR (Comparison):**
 - **Permanent Worker:** Has job security, fixed working hours, earns a monthly salary, gets paid holidays and medical benefits (PF/ESI).
 - **Casual Labourer:** No job security (can be fired anytime), long and flexible working hours, daily wages (often low), no paid leaves or medical help.



