

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जयपुर संभाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN JAIPUR REGION
सत्रांत परीक्षा 2025-26
SESSION ENDING EXAM. 2025-26

कक्षा:- छठी विषय:- सामाजिक विज्ञान विषय कोड: 087 सेट क्र. 1
Class:- VI Subject:- Social Science Subject code- 087 Set No. 1
अधिकतम अंक:- 60 अवधि: 2:30 घण्टे
Max. Mark: 60 Duration 2:30 Hrs.
Marking Scheme

Q.N.	Answers	Mark
1	(d) Gobi Desert	1
2	(b) Mohenjo-Daro	1
3	(b) The city of Harappa was the first to be excavated	1
4	(b) Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti	1
5	(c) Every 5 years	1
6	(a) Anand Milk Union Limited	1
7	(c) Tertiary sector	1
8	(b) Coal mining	1
9	(a) Ignorance and attachment	1
10	(b) Yama	1
11	(c) A clan or larger group of people associated with a particular region.	1
12	(c) Citizens of the city	1
13	(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A	1
14	(c) A is true, but R is false	1
15	(b) Different religions and festivals	1
16	People practice terrace farming in hilly areas to to make flat land for crops, Control soil erosion by slowing water, Conserve water for irrigation, Prevent landslides, and make steep, Make slops productive for crops like rice, tea, and coffee. (any two points)	2
17	Meet Needs & Wants: Provide food, shelter, education, and healthcare. Create Jobs & Income: Allow people to earn a living and support families. Drive Growth: Increase production, investment, and overall economic wealth. Improve Living Standards: Enable access to better products, services, and infrastructure. Fund Public Services: Generate taxes for government services like roads and defense. (any two/any other relevent points)	2
18	Buddhism- Avidyā (ignorance)and attachment are the source of human suffering and conceived a method to remove these two causes. the idea of ahimsa, which is generally translated as 'non- violence', means 'non-hurting' or 'non-injuring'. Sincere inner discipline. (any two) Or Jainism - Anekāntavāda means 'not just one' aspect or perspective. That is, the truth has many aspects and cannot be fully described by any single statement. Aparigraha means 'non-possession' and advises detachment from material possessions, limiting oneself to what is truly necessary in life. Jainism also insists on the interconnectedness and interdependence of all creatures, from humans to invisible organisms, as they support each other and cannot live without one another. (any two)	2

19	Municipal corporations manage dustbins as a critical part of their responsibility to maintain public health, sanitation, and environmental safety. They ensure that garbage is collected, transported, and disposed of in a structured manner, reducing the risk of disease and pollution, especially in high-density urban areas. (any two)	2
20	Different languages -22 official ones like Hindi, Tamil, Bengali; Different religions, including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Diverse cuisines from spicy South Indian dosas to North Indian tandoori; Festivals like Diwali, Eid, Holi, Pongal, celebrated with regional variations; distinct clothing styles, classical and folk dances (Bharatanatyam, Kathak); and varied architectural styles, from ancient temples to Mughal palaces, all shaped by geography, history, and ethnic groups. (Any two)	2
21	Panchayati Raj is India's system of local self-governance in rural areas, a three-tier structure (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad) Its importance lies in bringing governance closer to the people, enabling participation in decisions, implementing schemes effectively, and ensuring social justice for marginalized groups. OR Yes, the Panchayati Raj system significantly promotes democracy in rural areas by empowering local communities through direct participation, decentralized decision-making, and elected representation, ensuring governance is responsive, inclusive (with reservations for women/SCs/STs), and focused on local needs, acting as a cornerstone for grassroots democracy in India. (any three points)	3
22	True or false:- (a) Farming is an example of a primary economic activity. True (b) Manufacturing goods in a factory is a tertiary activity. False (c) Mining is not considered an economic activity. False	3
23	Yes, I agree that Urban Local Bodies such as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats—are essential in the daily life of urban people. Waste Management and Sanitation: daily garbage collection, street cleaning, and sewage disposal. Water Supply: Ensuring a consistent supply of clean drinking water to households is a primary, daily function. Maintenance of Roads and Street Lighting: maintaining streetlights, and building flyovers/bridges to ensure safe and smooth transportation. Public Health Services: They manage municipal hospitals, clinics, and health centers, and organize vaccination campaigns against diseases like dengue or malaria. Registration of Vital Statistics: They handle the essential registration of births and deaths, which are necessary for legal documentation. Urban Planning and Licensing: They regulate building construction, approve building plans, and issue trade licenses to businesses to maintain orderly development. (any three points)	3
24	Plains are crucial for humans due to- Fertile Soil: Rivers deposit rich alluvial soil (sediments), creating highly productive land for diverse crops. Flat Terrain: The level surface allows for efficient, large-scale mechanized farming and easy installation of irrigation systems (canals). Water Availability: Plains are often crisscrossed by rivers, providing essential water for crops and livestock. Easy Construction: Flat land simplifies building infrastructure like houses, cities, railways, and airports.	3

	<p>Transportation Hubs: Flat surfaces are perfect for developing extensive road, rail, and air networks, facilitating trade and movement.</p> <p>Dense Settlements: The combination of fertile land, water, and easy construction supports large, dense populations, leading to urbanization.</p> <p>Economic Growth: Plains foster trade, industry, and other economic activities due to connectivity and resources.</p> <p>Cradles of Civilization: Major ancient civilizations developed in plains because they provided the resources and ease of living necessary for complex societies.</p> <p>Any relevant points (Any five)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Living in mountains presents challenges like-</p> <p>Difficult Terrain & transportation- Steep, rocky slopes make building roads, houses, and hospitals expensive and complex, leading to isolation and difficulty accessing services and markets.</p> <p>Harsh Climate & Weather: Extreme cold, strong winds, and heavy snowfall can cut off communities for weeks, disrupting daily life, travel, and supply chains.</p> <p>Natural Disasters: High risk of landslides, avalanches, flash floods (from cloudbursts), and earthquakes threatens safety, property, and infrastructure.</p> <p>Limited infrastructure- Developing essential infrastructure like roads, communication networks, and power is challenging, resulting in underdeveloped services.</p> <p>Shortage of farming Land: Lack of flat, fertile land restricts farming, making it hard to grow enough food or use modern machinery, impacting food security.</p> <p>Isolation & Limited Services: Remote communities often lack access to quality healthcare, education, and large markets, while experiencing fewer social and economic opportunities.</p> <p>Health Issues: High altitudes mean thinner air and less oxygen, causing altitude sickness, breathing problems, and fatigue, compounded by poor access to medical care.</p> <p>High Cost of Living: Transporting goods up winding roads makes groceries, fuel, and other essentials much more expensive.</p> <p>Any other relevant points (any five)</p>	
25	<p>Government and administration — to manage a more complex society and its many activities;</p> <p>Urbanism — town-planning, the growth of cities and their management, which generally includes water management and a drainage system;</p> <p>A variety of crafts — including the management of raw materials (such as stone or metal) and the production of finished goods (such as ornaments and tools);</p> <p>Trade- both internal (within a city or a region) and external (with distant regions or other parts of the world) — to exchange all sorts of goods;</p> <p>Some form of writing — needed to keep records and to communicate;</p> <p>Cultural ideas about life and the world- expressed through art, architecture, literature, oral traditions or social customs;</p> <p>a productive agriculture — enough to feed not just the villages, but also the cities.</p> <p>any other relevant points (any five)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Harappans gave much importance to water management and cleanliness. They often had separate areas for bathing in their homes; these were connected to a larger network of drains.</p> <p>Dholavira in Gujarat, which demonstrate an incredibly sophisticated, perhaps the earliest, water conservation system in the world. Located in the arid region of the Rann of Kutch, where water was scarce, the inhabitants of Dholavira (3000–</p>	5

	1500 BCE) designed a comprehensive system of 16 or more reservoirs to capture and store monsoon rainwater	
26	(a) Gram Panchayat members are elected by the Gram Sabha, which is a group of adults from a village, who are enrolled as voters.1 (b) Panchayat Secretary performs administrative functions such as calling meetings and maintaining records.1 (c) Patwari maintains the villagers' land records. He keeps maps that are generations old.2	4
27	(a) The word "Veda" comes from the Sanskrit vid which means 'knowledge' or vidyā.1 (b) The Ṛig Veda is the most ancient veda.1 (c) There are four Vedas — the Ṛig Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sāma Veda and the Atharva Veda.2	4
28	(a) Some grains are called staple because they are the basic food for most Indians.1 (b) In India different regions have different foods because of diverse climatic condition and grains productions. 1 (c) Some common spices such as turmeric, cumin, cardamom and ginger, are used throughout the country. 2	4
29	On the map	2+2= 4

