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CLASS VI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)

HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE

MARKING KEY

SET A1& 2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Q.No</th><th>VALUE POINTS</th><th>MARKS</th></tr>
<tr><td>A1</td><td>A2</td><td>SECTION-A
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</td><td>1x4</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Consider the following statements:

1. Jagannath in Puri, originally a tribal deity, was integrated into Hindu worship.
2. Tribes in northeastern India and Tamil Nadu have their own versions of the Mahābhārata and the Rāmāyaṇa.
3. Hindu belief systems regard natural elements as sacred, but tribal belief systems do not share similar deities or legends.

Which of the above statements are correct?
Options:
A. 1 and 2- ANSWER
B. 2 and 3
C. 1 and 3
D. 1, 2, and 3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Match the content of column A with that of column B and choose the correct option.

<table><tr><th>COLUMN A</th><th>COLUMN B</th></tr><tr><td>1. legislature</td><td>a. It implements laws</td></tr><tr><td>2. executive</td><td>b. It makes, updates, or removes laws.</td></tr><tr><td>3. judiciary</td><td>c. It checks fairness of laws, violation of laws and grants punishment.</td></tr></table>
Options:

A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a

B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

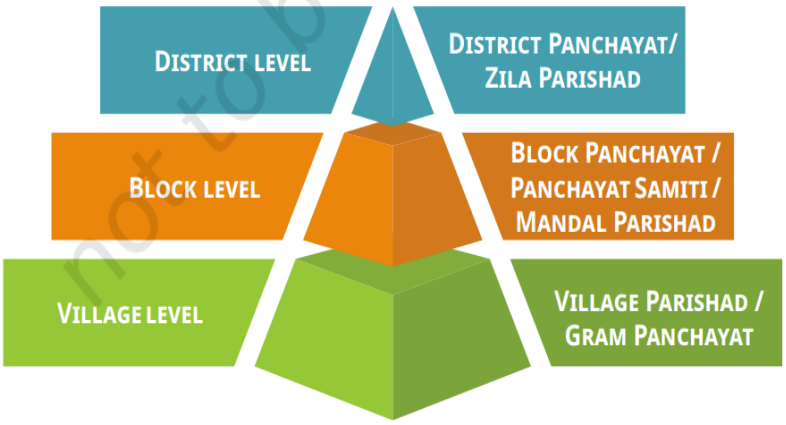
		C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a **D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c-ANSWER**	
3	**2**	**Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.Assertion:** A Municipal Corporation manages cities with populations above 10 lakhs, while a Municipal Council manages cities with populations between 1 and 10 lakh**s.** **Reasoning:** Both bodies have similar functions, but on different scales based on the city's population. **Options**: **A. Both A & R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. - ANSWER** B. Both A & R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true & R is false. D. A is false & R is true.	**1**
4	**3**	Which of the following statements is/are true? **Statement 1:** The officer who helps Gram Panchayats with land records is called the 'Tehsildar'. **Statement 2:** The Panchayat Secretary's primary duties include organizing meetings, maintaining records, and handling administrative tasks. **Options:** A. Statement 1 only **B. Statement 2 only-ANSWER** C. Both Statements 1 and 2 D. Neither Statement 1 nor 2	**1**
		SECTION-B **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**	**2x2=4**
5	**5**	Mention any two important jobs performed by urban local bodies in cities and towns. ANS: ANYTWO **1. Taking Care of Infrastructure:** They look after roads and other public places. **2. Collecting Garbage:** They manage the collection and disposal of garbage. **3. Collecting Taxes:** They collect local taxes and fines from people. **4. Checking Schemes:** They make sure government programs are working well. **5. Planning Development:** They help plan ways to improve the area's economy and community.	**2**

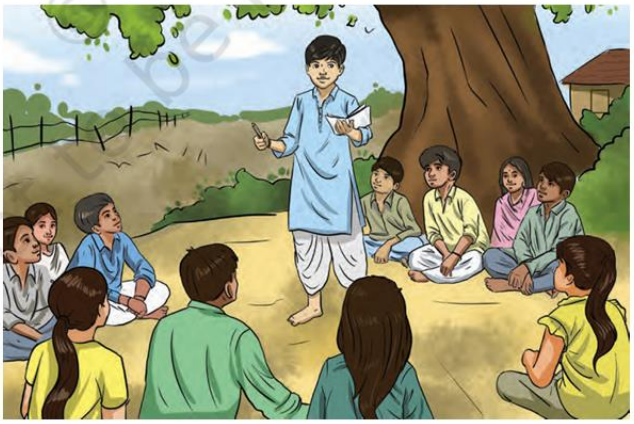
<table>
<tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>Outline the differences between yajñas and the teachings of the Upaniṣhads.(RE-DRAW THE TABLE IN YOUR ANSWER SCRIPT)

<table><tr><th>ASPECT</th><th>YAJNAS (VEDIC TIMES)</th><th>UPANISHADS</th></tr><tr><td>Main Activity</td><td>Performing rituals and offerings to gods.</td><td>Discussing deep ideas about the Self and reality.</td></tr><tr><td>Purpose/ Focus</td><td>To please deities and get their blessings. / Rituals and sacrifices.</td><td>To understand the true nature of the Self (ātman) and ultimate reality (brahman)./ Spiritual concepts and meditation.</td></tr></table></td><td>1+1</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>SECTION -C
SHORT ASNWER TYPE QUESTION</td><td>2X3=3</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7.a. Describe one key feature of the Great Bath of Mohenjo-Daro as shown in the picture.

ANS:ANYONE
I. An important tank measuring about 12 x 7 meters.
II. Made with carefully laid bricks and waterproofed with natural bitumen.
III. Surrounded by small rooms, one with a well and a drain for emptying and refilling the tank.
7.b.What are the proposed purposes of the Great Bath, and which one is now ruled out?
ANS:
I. Public Bath: Initially considered but ruled out since most houses had individual bathrooms.
II. Royal Bath: Possible, but evidence is insufficient.
III. Religious Rituals: Another proposed use due to its elaborate design and features.

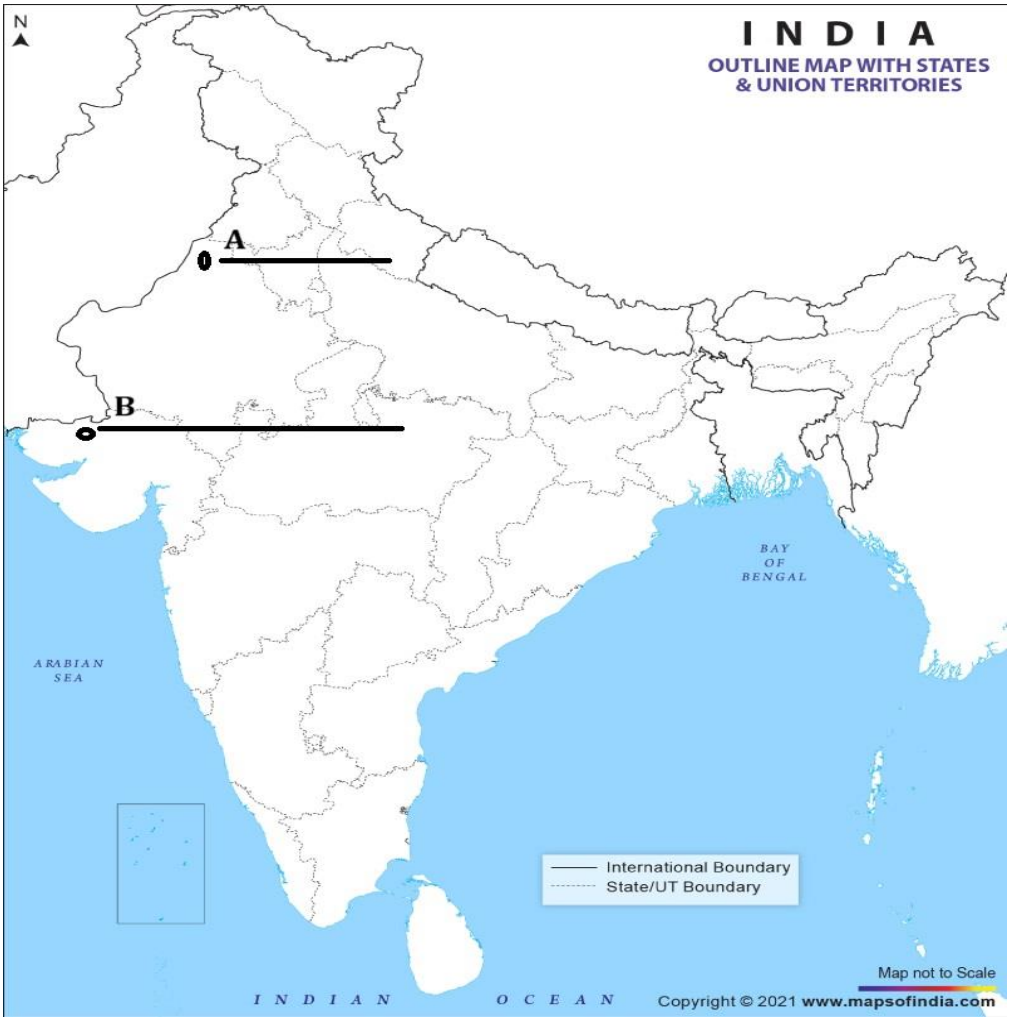
SET 2
I. Look at the picture. Identify the artifact and explain its purpose in Harappan settlements.</td><td>1+2</td></tr>
</table>

		 ANS: HARAPPAN SEALS. The seals were used for identifying goods and traders. **II. What are some common images or symbols depicted on these artifacts, and what might they represent?** ANS: They are made of steatite, depict animal figures, and include signs from a writing system, although their exact meaning and use are still not fully understood.	
8	**8**	**Explain the range of responsibilities covered by the Panchayati Raj system at different levels.**  ANS: **I. <u>At the village level-</u>** The <u>Panchayat manages local issues</u> such as agriculture, maintenance of roads, and basic social welfare. II. **<u>At the block level</u>**-responsibilities include <u>broader development projects and resource management.</u> III. **<u>At the district level</u>-** The focus expands to <u>include large-scale infrastructure, health care, education, and coordination among blocks.</u> **OR** In a village, children are facing challenges such as lack of safe spaces for play	**3**

		and inadequate educational resources. To address these issues, local authorities have started platforms like Bal Sabhas and Bal Panchayats.  **Question:** **How do Bal Sabhas and Bal Panchayats contribute to the Child-Friendly Panchayat Initiative? Explain with an example.** ANS: Bal Sabhas and Bal Panchayats provide a platform for children: • Allow children to voice their concerns. • Enable participation in decision-making processes related to their well-being. **Focus on significant issues such as:** • Child labour • Child marriage **Examples of Impact:** In Maharashtra: • Some Bal Panchayats have successfully worked to eliminate child labour. • Initiatives have led to the prevention of child marriage. • Efforts have helped bring many children back to school.	
		SECTION -D **SOURCE BASED QUESTION**	**1x4**
9	**9**	**Read the following passage given below & answer the questions that follow.** Siddhartha Gautama grew up living a protected life in the palace. One day, at the age of 29, he asked to be driven through the city in a	**1+2+1**

		chariot, and for the first time in his life came across an old man, a sick man, and a dead body. He also saw an ascetic, who appeared to be happy and at peace. Following this experience, Siddhartha decided to give up his palace life, leaving behind his wife and son. Travelling on foot as an ascetic, meeting other ascetics and scholars, he searched for the root cause of suffering in human life. After meditating for many days under a pipal tree at Bodh Gaya (today in Bihar), he attained enlightenment; he realised that avidyā (ignorance) and attachment are the source of human suffering and conceived a method to remove these two causes. Siddhārtha, then, became known as the 'Buddha', which means the 'enlightened' or 'awakened' one. I. **What events led Siddhartha Gautama to renounce his palace life and become an ascetic?** **ANS:** for the first time in his life came across an old man, a sick man, and a dead body. He also saw an ascetic, who appeared to be happy and at peace. Following this experience, Siddhartha decided to give up his palace life, leaving behind his wife and son. **II. What realization did Siddhartha Gautama achieve after meditating under the pipal tree at Bodh Gaya?** **ANS:** After meditating for many days under a pipal tree at Bodh Gaya (today in Bihar), he attained enlightenment; he realised that avidyā (ignorance) and attachment are the source of human suffering and conceived a method to remove these two causes. **III. What was the Sangha that the Buddha started?** **ANS: The Sangha:** A community of bhikṣhus or monks (and, later, bhikṣhuṇīs or nuns) who dedicated themselves to practicing and spreading Buddha teachings.	
		SECTION-E **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**	**2x5**
10	**11**	**How did the Harappans manage their water supply and keep their cities clean?** **ANS:** **1. Importance of Cleanliness**: Emphasis on clean living conditions. **2. Household Bathing Areas:** Separate bathing areas connected to drains. **3. Drainage System**: Network of drains below streets to manage wastewater. **4. Water Sources**: Use of wells, ponds, streams, or reservoirs for water supply. **5. Dholavira's Reservoirs:** Large reservoirs/tanks built with stones or rock, connected by underground drains for efficient water harvesting and distribution.	**5**

		OR 10.a. What were the main factors that contributed to the decline of the Harappan civilization around 1900 BCE? ANS: I. Climate Change: Reduced rainfall and a drier climate made agriculture more challenging. II. Drying up of River: The Sarasvatī River dried up, causing the abandonment of central cities. III. Adaptation: Inhabitants shifted to rural lifestyles due to the collapse of urban centers and administrative systems. 10.b. What evidence suggests that warfare or invasions/attack were not responsible for the fall of the Harappan cities? ANS: I. There is no trace of warfare or invasions found in archaeological records. II. The Harappans did not appear to have an army or weapons of war, indicating a relatively peaceful civilization	3+2
11	**10**	Compare the functions and duties of the executive branch of the government at the state level and the national level in India. |	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	STATE GOVERNMENT | |---|---|---| | **Executive** | Led by the President of India (nominal head and Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces), Prime Minister as the executive head | Led by the Governor (nominal head), Chief Minister as the executive head | | **Functions and responsibilities of the Executive (the list is not exhaustive)** | • Defence • Foreign Affairs • Atomic Energy • Communications • Currency • Interstate Commerce • Education • Formulation of National Policies | • Police, law and order • Adaptation and implementation of laws made by the Central government at the State level. • Public health • Education • Agriculture • Irrigation • Local government |	**5**
		SECTION-F **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**	**1X2=2**

12	**12**	Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the given information and write their correct names. **A.** The Indus Valley city where fire altars had been found hinting towards performance of sacrifices.- **KALIBANGAN** **B.** The Harappan city divided into three parts, and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways.-**DHOLAVIRA** 	**1+1**