KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGTHAN, RAIPUR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)

CLASS-VI **SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

MM-60 **TIME- 2:30 HRS**

Q1	C	1
Q2	A	1
Q3	C	1
Q4	C	1
Q5	C	1
Q6	B	1
Q7	C	1
Q8	A	1
Q9	B	1
Q10	D	1
Q11	C	1
Q12	A	1
Q13	C	1
Q14	B	1
Q15	A	1
Q16	Mountain: 1. Elevated peak 2. Steep slopes 3. Formed by tectonic forces 4. Varied climate and vegetation Plateau: 5. Elevated tableland 6. Gentle slopes 7. Formed by erosion or volcanic activity 8. Uniform climate and vegetation	2
Q17	Three-Tier System 1. Gram Panchayat (Village Level) The Gram Panchayat is the first tier of the Panchayati Raj system. It is a council that governs a village or a group of villages. The Gram Panchayat is responsible for providing basic amenities such as water supply, sanitation, roads, and streetlights to the villagers. 2. Mandal/Block Panchayat (Block Level) The Mandal or Block Panchayat is the second tier of the Panchayati Raj system. It is a council that governs a group of villages or a block. The Mandal Panchayat is responsible for coordinating the activities of the Gram Panchayats and providing support for education, healthcare, and economic development. 3. Zilla Panchayat (District Level) The Zilla Panchayat is the third tier of the Panchayati Raj system. It is a council that governs a district. The Zilla Panchayat is responsible for planning and coordinating the development activities of the Mandal Panchayats and Gram Panchayats. It also provides support for district-level infrastructure development, such as roads, bridges, and hospitals.	2
Q18	Rules 1. Specific guidelines: Rules are specific guidelines or regulations that govern behavior or activities within a particular context, such as a organization, institution, or community.	2

	2. Internal governance: Rules are typically created and enforced by individuals or organizations to maintain order, ensure safety, and promote efficiency within their jurisdiction. 3. Flexibility: Rules can be changed or modified by the governing body or authority. Laws 1. Legislative enactments: Laws are statutory enactments created and enforced by a government or legislative body to regulate behavior and activities within a society. 2. External governance: Laws apply to all individuals and organizations within a jurisdiction, regardless of their affiliation or membership. 3. Rigidity: Laws are more difficult to change than rules, requiring formal legislative processes and often involving significant debate and scrutiny.	
Q19	Importance of Plains: Plains are crucial for various reasons: 1. Agriculture: Plains are often fertile and suitable for farming, making them ideal for growing crops such as wheat, rice, and corn. The flat terrain allows for easy irrigation and mechanized farming. 2. Settlements and Urbanization: Plains provide a suitable environment for human settlements and urbanization. Many cities and towns are located on plains due to the ease of construction and accessibility. 3. Transportation: Plains facilitate the construction of roads, railways, and canals, making them essential for transportation and trade. 4. Water Resources: Plains often have access to rivers, lakes, or wetlands, providing a source of fresh water for drinking, irrigation, and industry. 5. Ecosystems: Plains support a wide range of ecosystems, including grasslands, savannas, and wetlands, which are home to diverse plant and animal species. 6. Economic Development: Plains are often hubs for economic activity, with many industries, such as manufacturing, logistics, and energy production, locating in these areas. 7. Cultural Significance: Plains have cultural and historical significance, with many ancient civilizations, such as the Indus Valley Civilization, having flourished on plains.	3
Q20	The Child-Friendly Panchayat or Child Parliament is a significant initiative that aims to promote children's involvement in local governance and decision-making processes. This innovative approach allows children to voice their concerns and opinions on issues affecting their lives, such as education, health, and rights .	3
Q21	Key Reasons for Urban Administration 1. Provision of Basic Services: Urban administration ensures the delivery of essential services like water supply, sanitation, waste management, and public transportation. 2. Infrastructure Development: Urban administration oversees the planning, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and public buildings. 3. Public Safety and Security: Urban administration is responsible for maintaining law and order, managing disaster response, and ensuring public safety. 4. Economic Development: Urban administration promotes economic	3

	growth by creating business-friendly environments, supporting entrepreneurship, and attracting investments. 5. Environmental Sustainability: Urban administration implements policies and programs to mitigate the environmental impact of urbanization, such as waste management, pollution control, and green spaces. 6. Social Welfare and Equity: Urban administration addresses social issues like poverty, inequality, and access to education and healthcare, ensuring a better quality of life for all citizens. 7. Disaster Management and Response: Urban administration prepares for and responds to natural disasters, minimizing damage and ensuring quick recovery. 8. Citizen Engagement and Participation	
Q22	Diversity of Festivals India celebrates a wide range of festivals, each with its unique significance, rituals, and traditions. These festivals are associated with various religions, cultures,Frequency of Festivals India has a festival almost every month, with some months having multiple festivals. This frequency of celebrations creates a lively atmosphere throughout the year. Regional and Cultural Significance Festivals in India are often tied to regional and cultural traditions. For example, the festival of Onam is specific to Kerala, while the festival of Bihu is celebrated in Assam.	3
Q23	1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b	4
Q24	1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b	4
Q25	The Harappan civilization, which flourished around 4000-1500 BCE, was known for its sophisticated urban planning, architecture, and water management systems. Here are some ideas that modern India can learn from Harappan cities: Urban Planning 1. Grid-based city planning: Harappan cities were built on a grid pattern, which allowed for efficient use of space and easy navigation. 2. Segregation of residential and commercial areas: Harappan cities had separate areas for residential, commercial, and industrial activities, which helped maintain cleanliness and reduce congestion. Water Management 1. Advanced drainage systems: Harappan cities had sophisticated drainage systems, including covered drains and sewage systems, which helped keep the cities clean and free of diseases. 2. Rainwater harvesting: Harappan cities had systems for harvesting and storing rainwater, which helped conserve water and reduce the burden on groundwater resources. Architecture 1. Sustainable building materials: Harappan cities used local, sustainable building materials, such as mud bricks and thatched roofs, which were environmentally friendly and helped reduce waste. 2. Energy-efficient design: Harappan cities were designed to maximize natural ventilation and lighting, which reduced the need for artificial lighting and cooling. OR 1. Advanced construction with baked bricks and waterproof bitumen. 2. Likely used for religious or ritualistic bathing purposes. 3. Centrally located in the citadel area of Mohenjo-daro.	5

	4. Sophisticated water management system with inlets and outlets. 5. Large dimensions: 12m x 7m and 2.4m depth. 6. Surrounded by small rooms, possibly for changing or storage. 7. Symbol of the technological and cultural advancement of the Indus Valley Civilization.	
Q26	Ahimsa (Non-violence): Practicing non-violence in thought, word, and action towards all living beings. Satya (Truthfulness): Always speaking the truth and avoiding falsehoods. Asteya (Non-stealing): Refraining from taking anything that does not belong to oneself. Brahmacharya (Celibacy): Practicing self-control and leading a disciplined life. Aparigraha (Non-possession): Letting go of material desires and attachments. Equality of Souls: Belief in the equality of all living beings and respecting life. Karma and Rebirth: Actions (karma) determine the cycle of birth and rebirth, and liberation is achieved by purifying the soul. Path to Liberation: Following the Three Jewels—Right Belief, Right Knowledge, and Right Conduct—to attain Moksha (liberation). OR What are the Vedas? The Vedas are ancient Hindu scriptures written in Sanskrit. They are considered the oldest religious texts in the world and are a cornerstone of Indian culture and spiritual knowledge. Why are the Vedas significant? 1. Foundation of Hinduism: The Vedas are the basis of Hindu religion, philosophy, and practices. 2. Divine Knowledge: They are believed to contain knowledge revealed by the gods (Shruti). 3. Four Main Texts: The Vedas are divided into four books – Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda. 4. Cultural Heritage: They cover various topics like rituals, prayers, medicine, and astronomy, reflecting ancient Indian life. 5. Spiritual Guidance: The Vedas provide teachings on dharma (duty), karma (action), and moksha (liberation). 6. Timeless Wisdom: Their teachings are considered eternal and relevant for moral and spiritual growth.	5
Q27	India has three types of urban local bodies (ULBs), each with distinct roles and responsibilities: Municipal Corporations 1. Largest cities: Municipal corporations are responsible for governing the largest cities in India, typically with a population of over 1 million. 2. Wider powers: They have wider powers and functions, including planning, infrastructure development, and provision of basic services like	5

	water, sanitation, and transportation. 3. Elected council: Municipal corporations have an elected council, headed by a mayor, which oversees the administration. Municipal Councils 1. Smaller cities: Municipal councils govern smaller cities and towns with a population of less than 1 million. 2. Limited powers: They have limited powers and functions compared to municipal corporations, focusing on basic services like water, sanitation, and streetlights. 3. Elected council: Municipal councils also have an elected council, headed by a chairperson. Nagar Panchayats 1. Transition towns: Nagar panchayats govern towns that are transitioning from rural to urban areas. 2. Basic services: They provide basic services like water, sanitation, and streetlights, with limited powers and functions. 3. Elected council: Nagar panchayats have an elected council, headed by a chairperson. OR Challenges Faced by Urban Local Governments in Managing Cities: 1. Overpopulation: Rapid urbanization leads to overcrowding, causing strain on housing, infrastructure, and basic services like water, electricity, and sanitation. 2. Traffic Congestion: Increasing vehicles in cities lead to heavy traffic, pollution, and challenges in maintaining efficient public transportation systems. 3. Waste Management: Cities generate vast amounts of solid and liquid waste, posing challenges in collection, disposal, and recycling. 4. Shortage of Funds: Urban local bodies often lack sufficient financial resources to implement and maintain development projects effectively. 5. Housing Shortages: Providing affordable housing for all, especially for the economically weaker sections, remains a significant challenge. 6. Environmental Issues: Pollution, loss of green spaces, and climate change impact urban areas, requiring sustainable planning and solutions.	