

Marking Scheme

Subject: Social Studies

Class: VI

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b – craft persons
2. d – Kautilya
3. b – Kanchipuram
4. b – Thematic map
5. b – Asia
6. c – Urals
7. a – Patwari
8. b – Municipal Corporation

II. 9 a. Blacksmith

- b. Carpenter
- c. Basket Makers
- d. Barbers
- e. Washermen
- f. Pot Makers
- g. Landless farm labourers etc.
- h. among all landless farm labourers are poorest

Any other relevant points to be considered.

10. a. Rajas of Mahajanapadas fortified their capitals.

- b. These forts were built with wood, Brick or stone built around them.
- c. These forts were built to provide protection to people from the attacks of neighbouring rulers.
- d. Some rulers built forts to show their power and rich.
- e. To control the people effectively who were living inside the fort.

Any other relevant points may be considered

11. a. Vardhamana Mahavira was the founder of Jainism.
- His main teachings are as follows
- b. Men & Women who wanted to know the truth must leave their homes
 - c. Follow the rules of “Ahimsa”.
 - d. He taught in Prakruti language, so that common people can understand.
 - e. Should be absolutely honest.
 - f. Observe celibacy.
 - g. Men have to give up including their cloths.
 - h. Asked not to steal

Any other relevant points may be considered

12. a. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the Grama bhojaka
- b. Usually men from the same family held the position for generations.
 - c. He was often the largest landowner.
 - d. He had slaves and hired workers to cultivate land.
 - e. King often used him to collect taxes from the village.
 - f. He functioned as a judge.
 - g. Sometimes acted as a policeman.

Any other relevant points may be considered

13. a. Some kings tried to control large portions of Silk route.
- b. This was because they could benefit from taxes.
 - c. Tributes, gifts were brought by trades travelling along the route.
 - e. In return, they often protected the traders who passed through their

kingdoms from attacks by robbers,

Any other relevant points may be considered

14. Iron Pillar at Delhi.

- a. It is remarkable example of the skill of Indian Craftsperson.
- b. It is made of Iron, 7.2m high, and weighs over 3 tonnes.
- c. It was made about 1500 years ago.
- d. It is believed that King Chandra of Gupta Dynasty ordered to prepare.
- e. The Pillar has not rusted in all these years.

Any other relevant points may be considered

Prashasti

- a. A special inscription is known as Prashasti.
- b. It is a Sanskrit word meaning “in praise of”.
- c. Prashasti’s are made only for kings and rulers.
- d. Prashasti’s praised the achievements of Kings and rulers.
- e. Prashasti’s are now important sources of history.

Any other relevant points may be considered

15. (a) A Map

- a. A map is representation or a drawing of the earth’s surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to scale.
- b. Maps useful to us in various ways.
- c. There are small scale maps and large scale maps.
- d. Maps provide only few details. Ex: India’s Political Map.

Any other relevant points may be considered

(b) A Plan

- a. A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- b. A large scale map gives lot of Information.
- c. Length and Breadth of a room can be represented.

Ex: A building plan.

Any other relevant points may be considered

16.
 - a. Plains are very fertile.
 - b. Construction of transport network easy.
 - c. Plenty of Water resources are available.
 - d. Suitable for growth of variety of crops.
 - e. Suitable climate. Ex: Northern plains of India.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

17. Evergreen Forests:

- a. These forests occur in the areas of heavy rainfall.
- b. They are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
- c. They always appear green and are called evergreen forests.
- d. They have no season of shedding their leaves.
- e. Mahogany, ebony and rosewood are important species of plants.

Ex: Found in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Any other relevant points may be considered

Deciduous Forests.

- a. Large part of our Forests come under this category.
- b. These forests are also called as monsoon forests.

- c. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
 - d. Sal, teak, peepal, neem and Shisham are important trees found here.
 - e. Found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Orissa in parts of Maharashtra.
- Any other relevant points may be considered.

18. Gram Sabha

- a. It includes all the voters in the Gram Panchayat.
 - b. Gram Sabha elects the ward members.
 - c. Gram Sabha approve the Panchayat budget and works.
 - d. It controls Gram Panchayat from doing wrong things.
 - e. Keeps an eye on elected people.
 - f. It prevents misusing money and favouring certain people.
- Any other relevant points may be considered.

Gram Panchayat

- a. Gram Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha.
 - b. It includes ward members and Sarpanch.
 - c. Gram Panchayat plans for developmental works of the Village Panchayat.
 - d. Gram Panchayat looks after cleaning street roads, drinking water supply, street lights, drainage system etc.
 - e. It is the bottom level of Panchayat Raj.
- Any other relevant points may be considered.

19. Permanent and Regular Job

- a. Permanent job holder gets salary regularly.
- b. Will have job security.
- c. Gets benefits such as:-
 1. Savings for old age.
 2. Holidays.
 3. Medical facilities
 4. Transport allowances
 5. House rent allowance

Any other relevant points may be considered.

Casual Job

- a. No Job security
 - b. Do not receive salary regularly
 - c. No medical facilities
 - d. No Housing allowances
 - e. No Retirement benefits provided
- Any other relevant points may be considered.

20. The work of Tehsildar

- a. Sub-divisions of District are known as Tehsils or Taluka.
- b. The head of Tehsil is known as Tehsildar.
- c. They have to hear disputes.
- d. They supervise the work of Patwari's and ensure that land records are updated and revenue is collected.
- e. They make sure that farmers get a copy of their land record.
- f. They issue caste, income and nativity certificates.
- g. They resolve land disputes.

- h. Conduct general elections.
- i. Conduct enquiries.

Any other relevant points may be considered.

21. Four Major Domains of the Earth

- a. Lithosphere
- b. Hydrosphere
- c. Atmosphere
- d. Biosphere

Lithosphere: The crust of the earth i.e. all the continents and ocean floors. It is source of all mineral resources including soil.

Hydrosphere: All the water bodies which includes oceans, seas, rivers, ponds, lakes and water present in the underground air and bodies of plants and animals.

Atmosphere: The blanket of air which is surrounding to the earth surface. It is a mixture of Gases such as Nitrogen (78%), Oxygen (21%) and other gases. It is further divided into five layers.

1. Troposphere
2. Stratosphere
3. Mesosphere
4. Thermosphere
5. Exosphere.

Biosphere: It is a thin layer situated at the zone of contact of land, water and air. It includes all the plants and animals including human beings.

22. Map Pointing

a= 2 marks

b= 3 marks



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