

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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Class: VI	Subject: Social Science	Session: 2025-26
Chapter: 09 - Family and Community	Time: 1½ Hours	Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A contains 10 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 4 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 3 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 1 question of 5 marks.
7. Section E contains 2 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

- Q1.** Which of the following is described as the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society?
- (a) Community
 - (b) Family
 - (c) Village
 - (d) School
- Q2.** A nuclear family typically consists of:
- (a) Grandparents, parents, and children
 - (b) Parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins
 - (c) A couple and their children
 - (d) All relatives living together
- Q3.** What does 'Halma' refer to in the context of the Bhil community?
- (a) A festival celebration
 - (b) A tradition of coming together to support in times of crisis
 - (c) A type of agricultural practice
 - (d) A religious ceremony
- Q4.** Who was honoured with the Padma Shri award in 2019 for work with the Bhil communities?
- (a) Shri Kamal Parmar
 - (b) Shri Mahesh Sharma
 - (c) Shri Tenzing
 - (d) Shri Shalini Kumar
- Q5.** The Hindi word 'Chacha' refers to:
- (a) Mother's brother
 - (b) Father's younger brother

- (c) Father's elder brother
- (d) Mother's sister's husband

Q6. What does the Sanskrit term 'Dāna' mean?

- (a) Service
- (b) Sacrifice
- (c) Giving
- (d) Non-violence

Q7. Which type of family has several generations living together?

- (a) Nuclear family
- (b) Single-parent family
- (c) Joint family
- (d) Extended family only with cousins

Q8. Residents' Welfare Associations are examples of communities found in:

- (a) Rural areas only
- (b) Urban areas
- (c) Forests
- (d) Agricultural lands

Q9. The quote "Love and dharma are the flower and fruit of family life" is attributed to:

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Tiruvalluvar
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore
- (d) Swami Vivekananda

Q10. What does 'Sevā' mean in the context of family values?

- (a) Giving
- (b) Service
- (c) Sacrifice
- (d) Non-violence

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. Differentiate between a joint family and a nuclear family with one example of each.

Q12. Why are there more terms for family relationships in Indian languages compared to English? Give two examples from Hindi.

Q13. What is the meaning of 'cooperation' in the context of family relationships? Why is it important?

Q14. Name any four values that children learn in a family according to Indian culture.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. Describe the Halma tradition of the Bhil community. How did they use this tradition to solve the water crisis in the Jhabua region?

Q16. How did private groups help during the Chennai floods of 2015? What does this tell us about community spirit?

Q17. Explain how Residents' Welfare Associations function as modern communities. What types of rules do

they make?

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. Read the story of Shalini's family from Kerala. Answer the following:

- (a) What type of family did Shalini live in? Identify all the members mentioned in the story. (2 marks)
- (b) What sacrifice did Shalini make during Onam festival? What family value does this reflect? (2 marks)
- (c) What lesson can we learn from this story about family support? (1 mark)

SECTION E - Case Study Based Questions (4 marks each)

Q19. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Tenzing lives with his family in a village in Meghalaya. His father runs a small grocery store. After his mother became busy in a local handicraft cooperative, his father joined in cleaning the house, taking care of their small vegetable garden and other household chores. His grandmother tells him interesting stories with humour and wisdom. His grandfather helps with homework and takes him to the school bus stop. The grandfather is also actively involved in social work in the colony.

- (a) What change occurred in the division of household work after Tenzing's mother became busy? (1 mark)
- (b) What roles do the grandparents fulfil in Tenzing's family? (1 mark)
- (c) How does Tenzing's grandfather serve the community? Give any two examples. (1 mark)
- (d) What does this story teach us about sharing responsibilities in a family? (1 mark)

Q20. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In Ahmedabad, Kamal Parmar, owner of a small auto-fabrication workshop, noticed underprivileged children on the street. Some had dropped out of school, while others had never been to school. Kamal started giving them tuition from 5:30 to 9:30 pm daily, after his regular work hours. He also provided free dinner. Soon, 150 children were attending regularly.

- (a) What initiative did Kamal Parmar take for the underprivileged children? (1 mark)
- (b) What sacrifice did Kamal make to help these children? (1 mark)
- (c) What values are reflected in Kamal Parmar's actions? (1 mark)
- (d) How does this story show the importance of community support? (1 mark)

DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 01

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (b) Family

Ans 2. (c) A couple and their children

Ans 3. (b) A tradition of coming together to support in times of crisis

Ans 4. (b) Shri Mahesh Sharma

Ans 5. (b) Father's younger brother

Ans 6. (c) Giving

Ans 7. (c) Joint family

Ans 8. (b) Urban areas

Ans 9. (b) Tiruvalluvar

Ans 10. (b) Service

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

Joint Family: A family where several generations live together - grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, and cousins. Example: Shalini's family in Kerala with grandmother, uncle, aunt, and cousin living together.

Nuclear Family: A family limited to a couple and their children, or sometimes one parent with children. Example: A family with just parents and two children living separately from other relatives.

Ans 12.

Indian languages have more terms for family relationships because Indian culture emphasizes deep bonds among all family members. In most Indian languages, there is no word for 'cousin' because cousins are considered 'brothers' and 'sisters'.

Examples from Hindi:

1. Chacha - Father's younger brother (uncle)
2. Bua - Father's sister (aunt)

Ans 13.

'Cooperation' means 'working together'. In family relationships, it refers to family members helping and supporting each other in daily tasks and responsibilities.

Importance: Cooperation is important because:

- It helps families function smoothly
- It teaches children to participate in household life
- It strengthens bonds of love, care, and interdependence among family members

Ans 14.

Four values that children learn in a family according to Indian culture:

1. **Ahimsa** - Non-violence
2. **Dāna** - Giving
3. **Sevā** - Service
4. **Tyāga** - Sacrifice

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15.

Halma Tradition: Halma is a tradition of the Bhil community where people come together to support any individual or family in times of crisis. The objective of halma is to serve Mother Earth.

Solving Water Crisis: The region around Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh suffered from acute water crisis.

Following the halma tradition, the Bhil community:

1. Planted thousands of trees in hundreds of villages
2. Dug many trenches to conserve rainwater
3. Created other water harvesting structures

They did this work without payment as their duty towards their community and environment. Shri Mahesh Sharma of the Shivganga movement was honoured with Padma Shri in 2019 for this work.

Ans 16.

Help during Chennai Floods 2015:

- During the floods, roads turned to rivers and people could not move around
- Almost all shops were closed and services were interrupted
- Many private groups, especially spiritual and religious organisations, cooked large quantities of food and distributed it to people in need

Community Spirit: This shows that:

- People come together during crisis without expecting anything in return
- Community support is crucial during disasters
- Private groups can play an important role in helping communities during emergencies

Ans 17.

Residents' Welfare Associations: These are modern communities that have emerged in urban areas in the last 30-40 years. They are examples of communities that make their own rules and regulations.

Functions:

- They allow people living in the community to participate in making rules and regulations
- They depend on trading community for supplies and municipal workers for waste handling

Types of Rules:

1. Rules about waste management
2. Cleanliness of common areas
3. Taking care of pets
4. Maintenance of shared facilities

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18.

(a) Type of Family and Members:

Shalini lived in a **Joint Family**.

Members mentioned in the story:

1. Shalini (daughter)
2. Her father (runs a small business)
3. Her mother (teacher)
4. Her younger brother
5. Acchamma (grandmother - father's mother)
6. Chittappa (uncle - father's brother)
7. Chitti (aunt - uncle's wife)
8. Chinni (cousin - Chittappa's daughter)

(b) Sacrifice and Family Value:

Shalini had to settle for a simple cotton dress instead of the silk dress she expected. Her parents bought clothes not only for their own family but also for Chittappa, Chitti, and Chinni who were facing financial difficulties.

This reflects the family value of **Tyāga (sacrifice)** - giving up one's own needs to take care of the family's needs.

(c) Lesson about Family Support:

The story teaches us that families should support each other and share what they have. When one part of the family faces difficulties, other members should come forward to help, even if it means making personal sacrifices.

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) Change in Division of Work:

After Tenzing's mother became busy with the handicraft cooperative, his father joined in household chores like cleaning the house, taking care of the vegetable garden, and helping grandmother prepare food.

(b) Roles of Grandparents:

- Grandmother tells interesting stories with humour and wisdom - Grandfather helps with homework and takes Tenzing to the school bus stop - Grandfather is involved in social work in the colony

(c) Grandfather's Community Service:

1. When there is power failure, he registers complaints at the nearby office 2. When neighbours' house got damaged in a storm, he collected money from the neighbourhood to help with repairs

(d) Lesson about Sharing Responsibilities:

The story teaches us that household responsibilities should be shared among all family members regardless of gender. When circumstances change, family members should adjust and support each other.

Ans 20.

(a) Kamal Parmar's Initiative:

He started giving free tuition to underprivileged children from 5:30 to 9:30 pm daily and also provided them with free dinner.

(b) Sacrifice Made:

Kamal sacrificed his personal time after regular work hours (4 hours daily) to teach children. He also spent money to provide free meals to 150 children.

(c) Values Reflected:

- Sevā (service) - serving others selflessly - Dāna (giving) - providing free education and food - Compassion and social responsibility - Community spirit

(d) Importance of Community Support:

This story shows that community support can help underprivileged children get education and a better future. When individuals take initiative, they can make a significant difference in many lives. It also shows that people can contribute to society without expecting anything in return.

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