

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.** What does 'Tyāga' mean in the context of Indian family values?
- (a) Service
 - (b) Giving
 - (c) Sacrifice
 - (d) Non-violence
- Q2.** The Hindi word 'Bua' refers to:
- (a) Father's sister
 - (b) Mother's sister
 - (c) Father's brother's wife
 - (d) Mother's brother's wife
- Q3.** In the story of Shalini, who is 'Acchamma'?
- (a) Shalini's mother
 - (b) Shalini's grandmother (father's mother)
 - (c) Shalini's aunt
 - (d) Shalini's cousin
- Q4.** Where is Tenzing's village located?
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) Tamil Nadu
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
- Q5.** Why is there no word for 'cousin' in most Indian languages?
- (a) Indian families are small
 - (b) Cousins are considered 'brothers' and 'sisters'

- (c) Indian languages have limited vocabulary
- (d) Cousins don't live together

Q6. What is the meaning of 'Ahimsa'?

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

Q7. In which state did Kamal Parmar start teaching underprivileged children?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Meghalaya

Q8. What is the main objective in the Halma tradition?

- (a) To earn money
- (b) To serve Mother Earth
- (c) To celebrate festivals
- (d) To trade goods

Q9. Which festival was Shalini's family preparing for in the story?

- (a) Diwali
- (b) Onam
- (c) Holi
- (d) Pongal

Q10. What does 'Tau' mean in Hindi?

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

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. What is a community? Give two examples of different types of communities.

Q12. What are the responsibilities of parents towards their children according to the chapter?

Q13. How did Tenzing's father's role in the household change? What caused this change?

Q14. What is interdependence among communities? Give one example.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. Why is the family considered a 'school'? What important values do children learn in a family?

Q16. Describe how communities in villages support each other in agricultural practices and use of shared resources.

Q17. What are the different communities that a student may be part of in school? Explain with examples.

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. "Families are connected not only within themselves, but also with other families and the people around them." Explain this statement with reference to:

- (a) What is meant by a community in this context? (1 mark)
- (b) How do members of a community come together? Give any three examples. (2 marks)
- (c) What practices did tribal and village communities develop for shared resources? (2 marks)

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

Q19. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Following our dharma, or doing our duty, has been an important principle of Indian culture. The family is also a 'school', where children learn important values such as ahimsa, dāna (giving), sevā (service) and tyāga (sacrifice). Individuals in the family often give up their own needs to take care of the family's needs.

- (a) What is meant by 'dharma' according to the passage? (1 mark)
- (b) Why is the family called a 'school'? (1 mark)
- (c) List the four values mentioned in the passage with their English meanings. (1 mark)
- (d) What do individuals in the family often do to take care of the family's needs? (1 mark)

Q20. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

A jāti, or a subdivision of it, is also often called a community. A group of people of a particular religion, region, common work or interest may also be called a community; for instance, 'Mumbai's Parsi community', 'Chennai's Sikh community', 'America's Indian community', 'Kerala's scientific community'. In your school, you may be part of different communities — your class, but also the sports community, the National Service Scheme, the National Cadet Corps, a science or drama club.

- (a) What is meant by 'jāti' in the context of community? (1 mark)
- (b) Name any two types of communities based on religion or region mentioned in the passage. (1 mark)
- (c) What school-based communities are mentioned in the passage? (1 mark)
- (d) How is 'community' a flexible concept? Explain briefly. (1 mark)

DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 02

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (c) Sacrifice

Ans 2. (a) Father's sister

Ans 3. (b) Shalini's grandmother (father's mother)

Ans 4. (c) Meghalaya

Ans 5. (b) Cousins are considered 'brothers' and 'sisters'

Ans 6. (c) Non-violence

Ans 7. (b) Gujarat

Ans 8. (b) To serve Mother Earth

Ans 9. (b) Onam

Ans 10. (b) Father's elder brother

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

Community: A community is a group of connected people who come together for various reasons. Families are connected with other families and people around them to form communities.

Examples:

1. Residents' Welfare Associations in urban areas
2. Village communities that share agricultural practices and resources

Ans 12.

According to the chapter, parents have the following responsibilities towards their children:

1. Raising their children to become happy individuals
2. Helping children become responsible members of society
3. Teaching children traditions and practices the family has been following for generations
4. Teaching children important values like ahimsa, dāna, sevā, and tyāga

Ans 13.

Change in Father's Role: Tenzing's father joined in cleaning the house, taking care of their small vegetable garden, other household chores, and helping grandmother prepare food for the family.

Cause of Change: This change occurred after Tenzing's mother became busy working in a local handicraft cooperative, making traditional fabrics, wood carvings, and other items for sale to tourists.

Ans 14.

Interdependence: Interdependence among communities means that different communities depend on each other for various needs and services. In our complex societies, everyone depends on a number of

other people and communities.

Example: Residents' Welfare Associations depend on the trading community for supplies and on municipal workers to handle waste.

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15.

Family as a 'School': The family is considered a 'school' because it is where children learn important values and traditions through daily practice. Children learn to participate in the life of the household and understand their roles and responsibilities.

Important Values Learned:

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

Children also learn love, care, cooperation, interdependence, and following dharma (doing one's duty) in the family.

Ans 16.

Support in Agricultural Practices:

- In some villages, people come together to support each other with agricultural practices
- They help each other with land preparation, sowing, and harvesting

Use of Shared Resources:

- Over time, communities agreed upon practices on the use of shared natural wealth and resources
- These resources include water, grazing lands, and forest produce
- Such practices (unwritten rules) provide communities secure access to resources
- This is common in many tribal communities and village communities in rural India
- All families and individuals within the community have specific duties to perform for the community to function smoothly

Ans 17.

A student may be part of different communities in school:

1. **Classroom Community:** Their own class with classmates and teacher
2. **Sports Community:** Groups involved in various sports activities like cricket team, football team, athletics
3. **National Service Scheme (NSS):** A community focused on social service
4. **National Cadet Corps (NCC):** A community focused on discipline and national service
5. **Clubs:** Science club, drama club, art club, music club, etc.

These communities help students develop various skills and connect with people who share similar interests.

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18.

(a) Meaning of Community:

In this context, a community is a group of connected people who come together for various reasons. When families connect with other families and people around them, they form a community.

(b) How Members Come Together (Examples):

Members of a community come together for:

1. **Celebrating festivals** - People organize and participate in festival celebrations together
2. **Organising feasts, weddings and other events** - Community members help in planning and conducting social events
3. **Agricultural support** - In villages, people come together for land preparation, sowing, and harvesting

(c) Practices for Shared Resources:

Tribal and village communities developed the following practices:

1. They agreed upon practices (unwritten rules) on the use of shared natural wealth and resources such as water, grazing lands, and forest produce
2. These practices provided communities secure access to resources
3. All families and individuals within the community have specific duties to perform
4. For example, the Halma tradition of Bhil community where people come together to serve Mother Earth through tree plantation and water conservation

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) Meaning of Dharma:

Dharma means doing our duty. Following our dharma has been an important principle of Indian culture.

(b) Family Called a 'School':

The family is called a 'school' because it is the place where children learn important values. Through daily practice, children learn to participate in the life of the household and understand their roles and responsibilities.

(c) Four Values with Meanings:

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

(d) What Individuals Do:

Individuals in the family often give up their own needs to take care of the family's needs. This is called sacrifice (tyāga).

Ans 20.

(a) Jāti as Community:

A jāti, or a subdivision of it, is also often called a community. It refers to social groups that share common customs, traditions, and heritage.

(b) Communities Based on Religion/Region:

1. Mumbai's Parsi community
 2. Chennai's Sikh community
- (Also acceptable: America's Indian community, Kerala's scientific community)

(c) School-based Communities:

1. Class (classroom community)
2. Sports community
3. National Service Scheme (NSS)
4. National Cadet Corps (NCC)
5. Science or drama club

(d) Community as Flexible Concept:

Community is a flexible concept because it can refer to many different types of groups - it can be based on where people live (neighbourhood), religion (Parsi, Sikh), region (America's Indian community), profession (scientific community), interests (drama club), or social structure (jāti). The word 'community' can be used in many contexts depending on the connection between people.

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