

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 timing did Kamal Parmar teach the underprivileged children?
- (a) 7:00 am to 11:00 am
 - (b) 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm
 - (c) 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm
 - (d) 8:00 pm to 12:00 am
- Q2.** Which of the following is NOT a value taught in Indian families according to the chapter?
- (a) Ahimsa
 - (b) Dāna
 - (c) Competition
 - (d) Sevā
- Q3.** What was Shalini's father's occupation?
- (a) Teacher
 - (b) Small business owner
 - (c) Farmer
 - (d) Government employee
- Q4.** What does 'Nana' mean in Hindi?
- (a) Father's father
 - (b) Mother's father
 - (c) Uncle
 - (d) Father's brother
- Q5.** In the Shivganga movement, what was the focus of the work?
- (a) Education
 - (b) Healthcare

- (c) Water conservation
- (d) Road construction

Q6. Tenzing's grandmother is known for:

- (a) Cooking and cleaning
- (b) Telling interesting stories with humour and wisdom
- (c) Working in a cooperative
- (d) Social work in the colony

Q7. What was Shalini's mother's profession?

- (a) Homemaker
- (b) Teacher
- (c) Doctor
- (d) Business owner

Q8. When were Residents' Welfare Associations mentioned to have emerged?

- (a) 50-60 years ago
- (b) 30-40 years ago
- (c) 10-20 years ago
- (d) 5-10 years ago

Q9. What additional help did Kamal Parmar provide to the children besides teaching?

- (a) Free books
- (b) Free dinner
- (c) Free uniforms
- (d) Free transport

Q10. Which of these is an example of a school-based community?

- (a) Residents' Welfare Association
- (b) Trading community
- (c) National Cadet Corps (NCC)
- (d) Village panchayat

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. What did Shalini's experience during Onam teach us about family values?

Q12. Explain the concept of 'interdependence' with reference to Tenzing's mother saving money.

Q13. How do Tamil and other Indian languages show the importance of age in family relationships? Give an example.

Q14. What are two advantages and two disadvantages of joint families compared to nuclear families?

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. "Everyone depends on a number of other people and communities." Explain this statement with examples from the chapter.

Q16. How did the community help during the Chennai floods? What values does such community action reflect?

Q17. Describe the role of Tenzing's grandfather in both family life and community life. What qualities does

he demonstrate?

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. "Community, a bigger unit, also implies that people do their best to support each other." Explain this statement with reference to:

- (a) The meaning of community and how it is formed (1 mark)
- (b) The Halma tradition of the Bhil community (2 marks)
- (c) Kamal Parmar's initiative in Ahmedabad (2 marks)

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

Q19. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

New types of communities have also emerged in the last 30 or 40 years. Residents' Welfare Associations in many urban areas are examples of communities that make their own rules and regulations. Those could be rules about waste management, cleanliness of common areas, taking care of pets, and so on. People living in the community participate in making such rules and regulations. Communities are ultimately interdependent. The same Residents' Welfare Associations will depend on the trading community for supplies and also on municipal workers to handle waste.

- (a) When did new types of communities like Residents' Welfare Associations emerge? (1 mark)
- (b) What types of rules do Residents' Welfare Associations make? Give any two examples. (1 mark)
- (c) Who participates in making rules in these communities? (1 mark)
- (d) Explain how Residents' Welfare Associations are interdependent on other communities. (1 mark)

Q20. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Almost all of us live in a family. The family is the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society. In Indian society today, there are several types of families — from joint families to nuclear families. A joint family has several generations living together — grandparents, parents, uncles and aunts, brothers, sisters and cousins. A nuclear family, on the other hand, is limited to a couple and their children, and sometimes one parent and children.

- (a) What is described as the fundamental and most ancient unit of society? (1 mark)
- (b) What are the two main types of families mentioned in the passage? (1 mark)
- (c) Who are the members of a joint family? (1 mark)
- (d) How is a nuclear family different from a joint family? (1 mark)

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (c) 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm

Ans 2. (c) Competition

Ans 3. (b) Small business owner

Ans 4. (b) Mother's father

Ans 5. (c) Water conservation

Ans 6. (b) Telling interesting stories with humour and wisdom

Ans 7. (b) Teacher

Ans 8. (b) 30-40 years ago

Ans 9. (b) Free dinner

Ans 10. (c) National Cadet Corps (NCC)

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

Shalini's experience during Onam taught us important family values:

1. **Sacrifice (Tyāga):** Shalini gave up her expectation of a silk dress and settled for a simple cotton one so that her uncle's family could also get new clothes
2. **Family Support:** Families should support each other and share what they have during difficult times
3. **Compassion:** Understanding and helping relatives who are facing financial difficulties
4. **Acceptance:** Shalini did not mind her simpler dress and was happy that everyone could get new clothes

Ans 12.

Interdependence: In the story, Tenzing's parents discuss special expenses together, and his mother emphasizes saving money for unexpected needs in the future.

This shows interdependence because:

1. Family members depend on each other for making financial decisions
2. The family prepares together for future uncertainties
3. Both parents contribute to the family's financial planning
4. The family understands that members may need support during unexpected situations

Ans 13.

Tamil and other Indian languages show the importance of age in family relationships by having different terms for elder and younger siblings.

Example: Tamil has different terms for:

- Elder brother vs younger brother
- Elder sister vs younger sister

Similarly in Hindi:

- Tau (father's elder brother) vs Chacha (father's younger brother)

This emphasizes respect for age and seniority in Indian family culture.

Ans 14.

Advantages of Joint Families:

1. Support during difficult times (as seen in Shalini's story)
2. Children learn values and traditions from grandparents and elders

Disadvantages of Joint Families:

1. Less privacy for individual families
2. May have conflicts over resources and decisions

Advantages of Nuclear Families:

1. More independence in decision-making
2. Better suited for modern urban living with job transfers

Disadvantages of Nuclear Families:

1. Less support during emergencies
2. Children miss out on learning from grandparents

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15.

The statement means that in our complex societies, no individual or community can function alone. Everyone needs others for various purposes.

Examples from the chapter:

1. **Residents' Welfare Associations:** They depend on the trading community for supplies and municipal workers to handle waste
2. **Village Communities:** People come together for land preparation, sowing, and harvesting, supporting each other in agriculture
3. **Tenzing's Family:** The family depends on teachers for education, shopkeepers for groceries, and neighbours for community support
4. **Kamal Parmar's Classes:** The children depended on Kamal for education, while local teachers and older students volunteered to help

Ans 16.

Help During Chennai Floods (2015):

- 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

Values Reflected:

1. **Sevā (Service):** People served others selflessly during the crisis
2. **Dāna (Giving):** Food and resources were given freely to those in need
3. **Compassion:** Understanding and helping those affected by the disaster
4. **Community Spirit:** Coming together without expecting anything in return

5. **Social Responsibility:** Taking initiative when government services were interrupted

Ans 17.

Role in Family Life:

- Helps Tenzing with his homework
- Takes him to the school bus stop
- Provides guidance and support to the family

Role in Community Life:

- Actively involved in social work in the colony
- Always offers help to others
- Registers complaints at the electricity office during power failures
- Collected money from the neighbourhood to help repair a neighbour's house damaged in a storm

Qualities Demonstrated:

1. **Sevā (Service):** Serving both family and community
2. **Responsibility:** Taking initiative to solve community problems
3. **Compassion:** Helping neighbours in need
4. **Leadership:** Organizing community support during emergencies
5. **Dedication:** Balancing family and community duties

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18.

(a) Meaning of Community and How It Is Formed:

A community is a group of connected people who come together for various reasons. Families are connected not only within themselves but also with other families and people around them. Members of a community come together for celebrating festivals, organizing feasts, weddings, and other events. In villages, people come together for agricultural practices.

(b) Halma Tradition of Bhil Community:

The Halma tradition is a perfect example of community support:

- Halma means coming together to support any individual or family in times of crisis
- The objective is to serve Mother Earth

Example: When the Jhabua region in Madhya Pradesh suffered from acute water crisis:

- The Bhil community came together following the halma tradition
- They planted thousands of trees in hundreds of villages
- They dug many trenches to conserve rainwater
- They created water harvesting structures
- They did all this without payment, as their duty towards their community and environment
- Shri Mahesh Sharma was honoured with Padma Shri in 2019 for this work

(c) Kamal Parmar's Initiative in Ahmedabad:

Kamal Parmar demonstrated community support in an urban context:

What He Did:

- Noticed underprivileged children on the street who had dropped out of school or never attended
- Started giving free tuition from 5:30 to 9:30 pm daily, after his regular work
- Provided free dinner to the children
- Soon, 150 children were attending regularly

Community Response:

- Teachers from a local school joined to help teach
- Older students volunteered to teach

Values Reflected:

- Sevā (service) towards underprivileged children
- Dāna (giving) - free education and food
- Tyāga (sacrifice) - giving up personal time after work

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) When They Emerged:

New types of communities like Residents' Welfare Associations emerged in the last 30 or 40 years.

(b) Types of Rules (Any Two):

1. Rules about waste management
2. Rules about cleanliness of common areas
3. Rules about taking care of pets

(c) Who Participates:

People living in the community participate in making such rules and regulations.

(d) Interdependence:

Residents' Welfare Associations are interdependent on other communities because:

- They depend on the trading community for supplies (groceries, household items, etc.)
- They depend on municipal workers to handle waste

This shows that in complex societies, everyone depends on other people and communities.

Ans 20.

(a) Fundamental Unit:

The family is described as the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society.

(b) Two Main Types:

1. Joint families
2. Nuclear families

(c) Members of Joint Family:

A joint family has several generations living together including:

- Grandparents
- Parents
- Uncles and aunts
- Brothers and sisters
- Cousins

(d) Difference Between Nuclear and Joint Family:

- A nuclear family is limited to a couple and their children (or sometimes one parent and children)
- A joint family has several generations and extended relatives living together
- Nuclear families are smaller while joint families are larger
- Nuclear families have fewer members while joint families include grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins

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