

9

Family and Community

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. What is the primary value taught within the family according to the text?
a. Wealth accumulation b. Cooperation c. Independence d. Competition
2. What does 'dharma' refer to in Indian culture?
a. Service b. Charity c. Duty d. Non-violence
3. Shalini lives with her family in a town in _____.
a. Kerala b. Bihar c. Kolkata d. Kashmir
4. Who bought new clothes for Shalini's family?
a. Chittappa b. Mother c. Acchamma d. Father
5. _____ is a key value that involves selfless service to others.
a. Seva b. Duty c. Tyaga d. Ahimsa
6. Which of the following is NOT a value we should practice within our family?
a. Cooperation b. Respect c. Sharing d. Arguing constantly
7. Which of the following is the element of a community?
a. Dispensary b. Park c. Home d. All of the above
8. Which of the following is a value we should practice within our family?
a. Ignoring each other b. Dishonesty c. Sharing d. Arguing constantly
9. Dhruva helps her mother with chores like setting the table and cleaning her room. What value is Dhruva demonstrating?
a. Disobedience b. Laziness c. Respect d. Selfishness
10. What was the major problem faced by the region around Jhabua?
a. Overpopulation b. Water crisis c. Pollution d. Lack of electricity
11. What did the Bhil community do to conserve water?
a. Built dams b. Planted trees c. Dug trenches d. All of the above
12. What award was given to Shri Mahesh Sharma for his work with the Bhil communities?
a. Padma Vibhushan b. Padma Shri c. Padma Bhushan d. Bharat Ratna
13. What happened during the Chennai floods of 2015?
a. Roads were damaged b. People were stranded
c. Services were disrupted d. All of the above
14. Who provided relief to the people affected by the Chennai floods?
a. Government agencies b. Private groups c. Foreign aid d. None of the above

B. Fill in the Blanks.

Nuclear family	Communities	Love	School	Unexpected
Joint family	Relationships	Tamil	Family	English

1. The _____ is the fundamental and most ancient unit of any society.
2. The family is also a _____.
3. A _____ has several generations living together.
4. A _____ is limited to a couple and their children.
5. In Indian languages, there are many more terms to describe family relationships than in _____.
6. _____ has different words for elder and younger siblings.
7. _____ are ultimately interdependent.
8. _____ among family members are based on love, care, cooperation and interdependence.
9. Save some money for any _____ needs that may arise in the future.
10. Families often share their resources, showing _____ and commitment.

C. State true or false.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Shalini was not happy that everyone could get some new clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Tenzing lives in a coastal city. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Cousins are considered 'brothers' and 'sisters' in most Indian languages. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Parents are responsible for raising their children to become happy individuals. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Children should not help other family members with household chores. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The family is not a 'school' where children learn important values. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Communities are only found in rural areas. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Tenzing's father runs a small grocery store. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The Bhil community planted trees to help with water conservation. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Kamal Parmar provided free tuition classes only during the day. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D. Answer the following questions. (in short)

1. What are the two main types of families in Indian society?

Ans. _____

2. How do family values such as dharma and seva shape family life?

Ans. _____

3. What are some of the values that children learn within the family?

Ans. _____

4. Who lives with Shalini and her family?

Ans. _____

5. How does Tenzing's family in Meghalaya function as a community?

Ans. _____

6. Describe the concept of halma.

Ans. _____

7. What roles do grandparents play in Tenzing's family?

Ans. _____

8. How does the community help in managing natural resources?

Ans. _____

9. How do Resident Welfare Associations function as communities in urban areas?

Ans. _____

10. What are some activities communities come together to celebrate?

Ans. _____

E. Answer the following questions. (In long)

1. Why is the family unit important?

Ans. _____

2. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of family members in Indian society.

Ans. _____

3. Explain the concept of community in Indian culture.

Ans. _____

4. Describe the relationship between families and communities in India.

Ans. _____

5. How has the concept of community evolved in modern India?

Ans. _____

6. Discuss the challenges faced by families and communities in India today.

Ans. _____

7. What differences between joint and nuclear families are discussed in the chapter?

Ans. _____

8. What roles do the grandparents fulfil?

Ans. _____

9. How does Tenzing's family in Meghalaya function as a community?

Ans. _____

10. Why are responsibilities important in a family?

Ans. _____

F. Give One Word Answer.

1. The most ancient unit of any society. - _____
2. A family with parents and children is called - _____
3. A group of people in the same area with common interests. - _____
4. A value to practice in family - _____
5. An important principle in Indian culture. - _____

G. Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Joint family	i. Responsibility within a family	1. ____
2. Chores	ii. Non-violence	2. ____
3. Nuclear family	iii. Paternal grandmother	3. ____
4. Dharma	iv. Several generations living together	4. ____
5. Acchamma	v. Working together	5. ____
6. Ahimsa	vi. Couple and their children	6. ____
7. Cooperation	vii. Doing our duty	7. ____

Answer

- A.
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cooperation | 6. Arguing constantly | 11. Planted trees |
| 2. Duty | 7. Park | 12. Padma Shri |
| 3. Kerala | 8. Sharing | 13. Roads were damaged |
| 4. Father | 9. Respect | 14. Private groups |
| 5. Seva | 10. Water crisis | |
- B.
- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. family | 5. English | 9. unexpected |
| 2. school | 6. Tamil | 10. Love |
| 3. joint family | 7. Communities | |
| 4. nuclear family | 8. Relationships | |
- C.
- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. False | 6. False |
| 7. False | 8. True | 9. True | 10. False | | |
- D.
- The two main types of families in Indian society are joint families and nuclear families. Joint families consist of multiple generations living together, while nuclear families consist of only parents and their children.
 - Family values like dharma (duty) and seva (selfless service) shape family life by guiding behavior and promoting helping others. Dharma encourages individuals to fulfill their duties and responsibilities towards family members, while seva fosters a sense of compassion and care for others.
 - Children learn various values within the family, including respect, cooperation, sharing, honesty, responsibility, and compassion. These values are essential for building strong relationships and contributing positively to society.
 - Shalini lives with her parents, grandmother (Acchamma), and uncle (Chittappa).
 - Tenzing's family in Meghalaya functions as a community by sharing resources, helping each other in need, and celebrating together. They also participate in community activities and contribute to the well-being of their village.
 - Halma is a concept in Indian culture that refers to sharing the burden of household work. It emphasizes the importance of everyone in the family contributing to the household chores and responsibilities.
 - Grandparents in Tenzing's family play important roles as guardians, advisors, and storytellers. They provide love, care, and guidance to younger generations, sharing their wisdom and experiences.
 - The community helps in managing natural resources through various initiatives such as planting trees, conserving water, and promoting sustainable practices. These efforts contribute to the preservation of the environment and ensure the availability of resources for future generations.
 - Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) function as communities in urban areas by addressing common concerns of residents, organizing events, and providing amenities. They play a vital role in maintaining the cleanliness, safety, and well-being of the neighborhood.
 - Religious festivals, Harvest festivals, Birthdays and anniversaries, Community gatherings and potlucks, etc.
- E.
- The family unit is crucial in Indian society for several reasons:
 Socialization: Families are the primary agents of socialization, teaching children values, customs, and behaviors that shape their identities and future roles.
 Emotional support: Families provide a sense of belonging, love, and emotional support, which are essential for mental and psychological well-being.
 Economic security: Families often serve as economic units, sharing resources and providing for each other's needs.
 Cultural transmission: Families play a vital role in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage, traditions, and customs to the next generation.
 Community building: Families are the foundation of communities, contributing to social cohesion and stability.

2. Family members in India have specific roles and responsibilities based on their age, gender, and relationships. Some key roles include:
 Parents: Responsible for providing for their children's needs, ensuring their education, and instilling moral values.
 Children: Expected to respect their elders, obey their parents, and contribute to the family's well-being.
 Grandparents: Often play a nurturing role, providing care and support for children and preserving family traditions.
 Siblings: Develop bonds of companionship, support, and competition.
3. In Indian culture, the concept of community is deeply rooted in tradition and values. A community is a group of people who share a common identity, culture, or geographical location. It is characterized by a sense of belonging, mutual support, and shared responsibilities.
4. Families and communities are closely intertwined in Indian society. Families are the building blocks of communities, and communities provide a broader social and cultural context for families. Communities often share resources, celebrate festivals together, and support each other during times of need.
5. The concept of community has evolved in modern India due to factors such as urbanization, globalization, and social changes. While traditional community structures have been challenged, new forms of community have emerged, including online communities, resident welfare associations, and interest-based groups.
6. Families and communities in India face several challenges today, including:
 Economic inequality: Growing economic disparities can lead to social tensions and inequality within families and communities.
 Urbanization: Rapid urbanization can disrupt traditional community structures and create challenges such as housing shortages and pollution.
 Social changes: Changing gender roles, family structures, and cultural norms can lead to conflicts and challenges within families and communities.
 Environmental issues: Climate change, pollution, and resource depletion pose significant threats to communities and their livelihoods.
7. The chapter likely discusses the following differences between joint and nuclear families:
 Size: Joint families are generally larger than nuclear families, comprising multiple generations.
 Structure: Joint families have a more hierarchical structure, often with a patriarch or matriarch as the head. Nuclear families are more egalitarian, with shared responsibilities.
 Economic dynamics: Joint families often pool resources and share expenses, while nuclear families have more individual financial responsibilities.
 Social dynamics: Joint families provide a strong sense of support and belonging, while nuclear families may experience more individualistic values and challenges.
8. The grandparents in Tenzing's family play important roles by helping with household tasks, assisting with Tenzing's homework, and providing wisdom and guidance to the family. They also contribute to the community through social work.
9. In Tenzing's family, all members contribute to household chores. His father helps with cleaning and gardening, his grandmother tells stories, and his grandfather helps with homework and engages in social work. This example shows how family members can work together to share responsibilities and care for one another.
10. Responsibilities are important in a family because they help maintain harmony, cooperation, and care within the household. Each family member plays a role, whether it is parents taking care of children or children helping with household chores. These responsibilities teach children life skills and the importance of contributing to the well-being of the family.

F.

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|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Family | 3. Community | 5. Dharma |
| 2. Nuclear family | 4. Responsibility | |

G.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| 1. iv | 2. i | 3. vi | 4. vii | 5. iii | 6. ii | 7. v |
|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------|