

* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [43]

1. What is a joint family?

- (A) A family consisting of a couple and their children.
- (B) A family where only grandparents live with parents.
- (C) A family with several generations living together.
- (D) A family that includes only siblings.

Ans. : (C) A family with several generations living together.

2. In which language do cousins typically not have a specific term, being referred to as brothers or sisters?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Tamil
- (C) English
- (D) French

Ans. : (B) Tamil

3. What is the primary value taught within the family according to the text?

- (A) Wealth accumulation
- (B) Cooperation
- (C) Independence
- (D) Competition

Ans. : (B) Cooperation

4. What does 'dharma' refer to in Indian culture?

- (A) Service
- (B) Duty
- (C) Charity
- (D) Non-violence

Ans. : B

5. What does the term 'halma' refer to in the Bhil community?

- (A) A type of festival
- (B) A tradition of supporting individuals or families – in crisis
- (C) A type of food
- (D) A specific family role

Ans. : (B) A tradition of supporting individuals or families – in crisis

6. In a joint family in India, which of the following members is NOT typically included?

- (A) Grandparents
- (B) Parents
- (C) Only the couple
- (D) Uncles and aunts

Ans. : C

Explanation :A joint family includes extended members like grandparents and uncles. A couple alone forms a nuclear family, not a joint one.

7. Which of the following values is NOT traditionally emphasised in Indian family culture?



(A) Ahimsa (non-Violence)

(B) Dana (giving)

(C) Greed

(D) Tyaga (sacrifice)

Ans. : C

Explanation: Indian culture values non-violence, charity, and sacrifice, but greed is generally discouraged and not emphasised.

8. The Bhil community in Madhya Pradesh addressed water shortages by:

(A) Planting trees and building water harvesting structures

(B) Importing water from other regions

(C) Reducing water usage in households

(D) None of the above

Ans. : A

Explanation: The Bhil community tackled water shortages by planting trees and building water harvesting structures, promoting sustainability.

9. In urban areas, what is an example of a modern community initiative mentioned in the content?

(A) Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs)

(B) Village farming cooperatives

(C) Traditional village festivals

(D) None of the above

Ans. : A

Explanation: Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) are modern urban initiatives where locals collaborate on community issues and improvements.

10. The Chennai floods of 2015 saw:

(A) Government agencies taking primary responsibility.

(B) Private groups, especially religious organisations, providing relief.

(C) No significant community involvement.

(D) International aid being the main source of relief.

Ans. : B

Explanation: During the Chennai floods, private and religious groups were key in providing relief, showcasing strong community involvement.

11. The basic unit of society is the:

(A) School

(B) Playground

(C) Family

(D) Market

Ans. : (C) Family

12. A family with parents and children is called a:

(A) Joint family

(B) Nuclear family

(C) Big family

(D) Extended family



Ans. : (B) Nuclear family

13. Which of the following is NOT a value we should practice within our family?

- (A) Cooperation
- (B) Respect
- (C) Sharing
- (D) Arguing constantly

Ans. : (D) Arguing constantly

14. A group of people living in the same place and sharing common interests is called a:

- (A) Neighbourhood
- (B) Playground
- (C) Team
- (D) Classroom

Ans.: (A) Neighbourhood

15. Which of the following is the element of a community?

- (A) Park
- (B) Dispensary
- (C) Home
- (D) All of the above

Ans.: (A) Park

16. It is important to participate in community activities because:

- (A) It's mandatory
- (B) It helps us make friends only
- (C) It contributes to the well-being of the community
- (D) It gets us out of chores

Ans. : (C) It contributes to the well-being of the community

17. An example of a responsibility we might have towards our community is:

- (A) Doing our homework
- (B) Helping a neighbour in need
- (C) Helping a neighbour in need
- (D) Littering in the park

Ans. : (B) Helping a neighbour in need

18. Strong families and strong communities are:

- (A) Independent of each other
- (B) Interdependent
- (C) Completely separate
- (D) Always in competition

Ans. : (B) Interdependent

19. The message of this chapter is to:

- (A) Focus Anly on your family
- (B) Value family, community, and social responsibility
- (C) Ignore your neighbours
- (D) Be selfish

Ans. : (B) Value family, community, and social responsibility



20. The basic unit of society that provides love, care, and support is the:
(A) School (B) Playground (C) Family (D) Market

Ans. : (C) Family

21. Which of the following is a value we should practice within our family?

- (A) Sharing (B) Arguing constantly
(C) Ignoring each other (D) Being disrespectful

Ans.: (A) Sharing

22. Responsibilities within a family can include:

- (A) Helping with household chores (B) Watching TV all day
(C) Arguing with siblings (D) Disobeying parents

Ans.: (A) Helping with household chores

23. Strong families are built on a foundation of:

- (A) Competition (B) Love and respect
(C) Disagreement (D) Ignoring each other's needs

Ans. : (B) Love and respect

24. The two main parts of a chapter are:

- (A) Playground and classroom (B) Family and community
(C) School and library (D) Market and hospital

Ans. : (B) Family and community

25. A value we should practice within our family is:

- (A) Respect (B) Arguing constantly
(C) Ignoring each other (D) Being bossy

Ans.: (A) Respect

26. A place where we can buy groceries is an example of a:

- (A) School (B) Market (C) Hospital (D) Playground

Ans. : (B) Market

27. An element of a community can be;

- (A) Library (B) Park (C) Playground (D) All of the above

Ans. : (D) All of the above

28. Helping a neighbour in need is an example of:

- (A) Family responsibility
(B) Community responsibility
(C) School responsibility
(D) Playground responsibility



Ans. : (B) Community responsibility

29. John lives with his parents and younger sister. What type of family does John have?

- (A) Extended family (B) Nuclear family (C) Big family (D) Joint family

Ans. : (B) Nuclear family

30. Sarah helps her mother with chores like setting the table and cleaning her room. What value is Sarah demonstrating?

- (A) Respect (B) Laziness (C) Disobedience (D) Selfishness

Ans.: (A) Respect

31. The local park is overgrown with weeds. What can you do to help your community?

- (A) Ignore the problem
(B) Organise a Neighbourhood clean-up day
(C) Vandalise the park equipment
(D) Complain to everyone but take no action

Ans. : (B) Organise a Neighbourhood clean-up day

32. Ms. Lopez notices her elderly neighbour struggling to carry groceries home. What is the most responsible course of action?

- (A) Pretend you didn't see anything
(B) Offer to help Ms. Lopez carry the groceries
(C) Make fun of Ms. Lopez for having too many groceries
(D) Tell everyone in the Neighbourhood about Ms. Lopez's struggles

Ans. : (B) Offer to help Ms. Lopez carry the groceries

33. Strong families and strong communities benefit each other in many ways. How can a strong family contribute to a strong community?

- (A) By isolating themselves from their neighbours
(B) By raising responsible and caring individuals
(C) By competing with other families in the community
(D) By gossiping about their neighbours

Ans. : (B) By raising responsible and caring individuals

34. Imagine you and your classmates want to plant a tree in the schoolyard. How can you get your community involved in this project?

- (A) Keep it a secret and surprise everyone.
(B) Ask your classmates for help only.
(C) Put up posters around the Neighbourhood inviting everyone to participate

(D) Ask your teacher to handle everything.

Ans. : (C) Put up posters around the Neighbourhood inviting everyone to participate

35. Which of the following is unique about the Tamil language in terms of describing family relationships?

- (A) It has only one term for all family members
- (B) It has different terms for elder and younger siblings
- (C) It has no terms for family relationships
- (D) It has only English words for family relationships

Ans. : (B) It has different terms for elder and younger siblings

36. Which of the following is the significance of not having a specific term for 'cousin' in most Indian languages?

- (A) It shows that cousins are not important in Indian culture
- (B) It highlights the deep bond among all children in the family
- (C) It indicates that cousins are not related by blood
- (D) It means that cousins are not part of the family

Ans. : (D) It means that cousins are not part of the family

37. Parents play an important role in the life of the child by teaching them certain values. What is one of the responsibilities of parents in a family?

- (A) Only providing financial support
- (B) Only raising children to become happy individuals and responsible members of society
- (C) Only teaching children traditions and practices
- (D) Only doing household chores

Ans. : (B) Only raising children to become happy individuals and responsible members of society

38. Which of the following is an important principle of Indian culture that is taught in a family?

- (A) Following one's own desires
- (B) Ignoring duties and responsibilities
- (C) Following our dharma or doing our duty
- (D) Avoiding sacrifices and service

Ans. : (C) Following our dharma or doing our duty

39. Which of the following best describes a community?

- (A) A single family living together
- (B) A group of people and families connected with each other

- (C) A group of individuals with no connection to each other
- (D) A group of people living in a city

Ans. : (B) A group of people and families connected with each other

40. What is the purpose of the 'rules' in a community regarding shared natural wealth?

- (A) To restrict access to resources
- (B) To ensure secure access to resources for communities
- (C) To assign duties only to individuals, not families
- (D) To abolish the use of shared natural wealth

Ans. : (B) To ensure secure access to resources for communities

41. What is an example of a new type of community that has emerged in urban areas?

- (A) Residents' welfare associations
- (B) Trading communities
- (C) Municipal workers' unions
- (D) Religious communities

Ans.: (A) Residents' welfare associations

42. What is the nature of the concept of community?

- (A) Rigid
- (B) Flexible
- (C) Static
- (D) Dynamic

Ans. : (B) Flexible

43. Which of the following can be the possible reasons behind the interdependence of the communities?

- I. Because they are self-sufficient
- II. Because they have no relation with each other
- III. Because they depend on each other for different works
- IV. Because they are isolated from each other

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- (A) I, II and III only
- (B) III only
- (C) I, II and IV only
- (D) I, II, III and IV

Ans. : (B) III only

*** Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[12]

44. Assertion (A): The concept of 'Cooperation' involves working together towards common goals.

Reason (R): Cooperation means each member performs tasks independently.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

45. Assertion (A): The family is described as a 'school' in the text.

Reason (R): The family teaches children important values and duties.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

46. Assertion (A): In a joint family, many genera live together under one roof.

Reason (R): In Indian culture, the concept of family emphasises cooperation and interdependence among all members.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanational of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason ® is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: In a joint family system, multiple generations live together, which aligns with the Indian cultural value of cooperation and interdependence. This cultural emphasis supports the structure of a joint family where generations share responsibilities and resources.

47. Assertion (A): Cousins are considered like brothers and sisters in most Indian languages.

Reason (R): There isn't a specific word for 'cousin' in many Indian languages.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanational of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason ® is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: There isn't a specific word for 'cousin' in most Indian languages because cousins are considered just like brothers and sisters, showing how close family ties are.

48. Assertion (A): Communities are essential for the functioning of societies.

Reason (R): Communities come together to celebrate festivals, organise events, and support, each other in times of need.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct of Assertion (A). (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanational of Assertion (A). (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason ® is false. (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.



are true, and Reason (R) is the correct of Assertion (A).
are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanational of Assertion (A).
is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Communities are important because they come together celebrate festivals organic events, and support each other, which helps the whole society work better.

49. Assertion (A): The Bhil community in Madhya Pradesh planted thousands of trees to combat water shortages.

Reason (R): The Bhil community performed this act as a duty towards their environment and society.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanational of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: The Bhil community s tree-planting initiative addresses environmental and societal needs, reflecting their sense of duty towards both.

50. Assertion (A) Joint families are common in Indian society.

Reason (R) Joint families allow for a sense of community and shared responsibilities among extended family members.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is false, but R is true
(D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

51. Assertion (A) Cooperation is an essential aspect of family relationships.

Reason (R) It involves doing work individually to achieve family goals.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is false, but R is true
(D) A is true, but R is false

Ans. : (D) A is true, but R is false



52. Assertion (A) Communities have rules regarding the use of shared natural wealth.
Reason (R) These rules are meant to restrict access to resources for communities.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is false, but R is true
 - (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans. : (D) A is true, but R is false

53. Assertion (A) The system of rules in a community assigns specific duties to all families and individuals.
Reason (R) This is done to ensure the smooth functioning of the community.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is false, but R is true
 - (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

54. Assertion (A) Shri Mahesh Sharma received the Padma Shri Award in 2019.
Reason (R) He received the award for his work in creating water harvesting structures.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is false, but R is true
 - (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans. : (D) A is true, but R is false

55. Assertion (A) A student is a part of many communities in a school.
Reason (R) A student can only be part of one community.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (C) A is false, but R is true
 - (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans. : (D) A is true, but R is false

* **Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]**

[33]

56. A ____ family consists of several generations living together.

Ans. : joint

57. In English, there are not many terms to describe ____ relationships.

Ans. : family

58. The principle of doing one's ____ is an important concept in Indian culture.

Ans. : duty

59. ____ is a key value that involves selfless service to others.

Ans. : Seva

60. The Bhil community in Jhabua worked on ____ to conserve rainwater.

Ans. : water harvesting

61. In a nuclear family, the members typically include a couple and their _____.

Ans. : Children

62. The Indian term for 'uncle' is _____.

Ans. : chacha

63. Communities often come together to _____ in times of need.

Ans. : Support each other

64. The Bhil community's initiative to combat water shortage is an example of _____.

Ans. : Community service

65. In Ahmedabad, Kamal Parmar helped _____ children by providing them with education and dinner.

Ans. : Underprivileged

66. The basic unit of society: _____

Ans. : Family.

67. A family with parents and children: _____

Ans. : Nuclear.

68. A value to practice in family: _____

Ans. : Respect/ Sharing Love (any acceptable value).

69. Responsibility within a family: _____

Ans. : Chores/Helping.

70. Foundation of strong families: _____

Ans. : Love & Respect.

71. A group of people in the same area with common interests: _____

Ans. : Neighbourhood.

72. Places like schools and hospitals are elements of. _____

Ans. : Community.



73. Participating in community activities: _____

Ans. : Cleaning/Helping.

74. Responsibility towards the community: _____

Ans. : Helping neighbours.

75. Relationship between strong families and communities: _____

Ans. : Interdependent

76. The two main parts of the chapter: _____

Ans. : Family & Community.

77. A value to practice within family: _____

Ans. : Respect (or any other appropriate value).

78. An example of a place in the community: _____

Ans. : Market (or School, Hospital, etc.)

79. An element of a community: _____

Ans. : Library/Park/Playground ,(any one).

80. Helping a neighbour in need is: _____

Ans. : Community responsibility.

81. Strong families and strong communities are: _____

Ans. : Interdependent.

82. The message of the chapter is: _____

Ans. : Value of family, community and social responsibility.

83. The Hindi language has specific terms like bua, tau, tai, chacha, mausi, nana, nani and many more to describe _____ relationships.

Ans. : family

84. In many homes, children learn the _____ and practices that their family has been following for generations.

Ans. : traditions

85. In some villages, people help each other in agricultural operations such as preparation of land, _____ and harvesting.

Ans. : sowing

86. Resident's welfare associations are dependent on the _____ community for the supply of different products.

Ans. : trading

87. Residents' welfare associations in many _____ areas are examples of communities that make their own rules and regulations.



Ans. : urban

88. Cooperation means _____ together.

Ans. : working

*** State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

[17]

89. A nuclear family includes grandparents, parents, uncles, and aunts.

Ans. : False

90. Dharma' refers to doing one's duty.

Ans. : True

91. The Bhil community is known for its tradition of planting trees and conserving water.

Ans. : True

92. Kamal Parmar provided underprivileged children ' with school supplies.

Ans. : False

93. 'Ahimsa' means charity in Indian culture.

Ans. : False

94. A nuclear family in India includes grandparents and extended family members.

Ans. : False

95. The Bhil community's water conservation efforts were rewarded with the Padma Shri award

Ans. : True

96. Indian languages have fewer terms for family relationships compared to English.

Ans. : False

97. Modern communities like Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) often create their own rules.

Ans. : True

98. Kamal Parmar in Ahmedabad provided free education to children after his work hours.

Ans. : True

99. The concept of joint family is unique to Indian society.

Ans. : false

100. Hindi language has only a few terms to describe family relationships.

Ans. : false

101. Children in a family do not have any responsibilities.



Ans. : false

102. The family teaches children to prioritise their own needs over the family's needs.

Ans. : false

103. The rules regarding shared natural wealth are rarely written down.

Ans. : true

104. Shri Mahesh Sharma received the Padma Shri award for his work with the Bhil Community in 2019.

Ans. : true

105. A student is only part of one community in school.

Ans. : false

*** Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

[42]

106. Describe a joint family and a nuclear family.

Ans. : A joint family consists of several generations living together, such as grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, siblings, and cousins. A nuclear family includes just a couple and their children, or sometimes a single parent with children.

107. How do Indian languages differ from English in describing family relationships?

Ans. : Indian languages have many specific terms for various family relationships, such as 'bua', 'tau', and 'chacha', whereas English has fewer terms and uses more general terms like 'cousin'.

108. What was the impact of the Bhil community's water conservation efforts?

Ans. : The Bhil community's efforts helped to address the acute water crisis in the region around Jhabua by planting trees, digging trenches, and creating water harvesting structures.

109. Explain the concept of 'dharma' as mentioned in the text.

Ans. : Dharma refers to the principle of doing one's duty or fulfilling one's responsibilities, which is an important value in Indian culture.

110. What was the response of Shalini's family to the financial difficulties faced by her uncle?

Ans. : Shalini's family bought new clothes not only for themselves but also for Chittappa, Chitti, and Chinni, despite Shalini having to settle for a simpler dress.

111. Write the objective of UNESCO. Nations

Ans. : It promotes dialogue between People through education, science and culture.

112. What do you know about early Vedic society?

Ans. : The early Vedic society was organised in different janas or 'clans', that is, larger groups of people.



113. What are Vedas?

Ans. : The Vedas are the composition of hymns called sukta. These hymns are in praise of various gods and goddesses.

114. What are Upanishads?

Ans. : Upanishads were the recorded conversations between the teachers and their disciples on important issues related to life and death and other things that existed in the world.

115. What do you know about Rigveda?

Ans. : The Rigveda, which was written over 3,500 years ago, is the earliest Veda. More than a thousand hymns, known as Sukta, or 'well-said,' may be found in the Rigveda. These songs honor a variety of deities and gods.

116. Who is a monk?

Ans. : A man who gives up the usual life in the world, dedicates himself to religious or spiritual pursuits.

117. What were the main teachings of Mahavira?

Ans. : The main teachings of Mahavira were :

(i) People must strictly follow the rules of ahimsa, which means not hurting or killing living beings.

(ii) He gave a simple message that, men and women who wished to know the truth must leave their homes.

118. What is meant by the term 'community'?

Ans. : A community refers to a group of people who are connected by common interests or purposes. It includes families and individuals who come together to support each other, celebrate events, and collaborate on tasks such as farming or managing shared resources.

119. How did the Bhil community respond to the water shortage in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans. : The Bhil community in Madhya Pradesh tackled water shortages by planting trees, digging trenches, and building water harvesting structures. This collective effort, known as 'halma,' aimed to conserve rainwater and support the environment without expecting payment.

120. Explain the role of the Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) play in urban communities?

Ans. : In urban areas, Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) help manage community matters like waste management, cleanliness and pet care. They create and enforce rules to maintain the community's well-being, relying on cooperation among residents and municipal services.

121. How do communities in rural and Urban are show interdepCfld?



Ans. : Communities show interdependence by relying on each other for support and resources. In rural areas, people collaborate on farming tasks, while in urban areas, different groups such as RWAS and municipal workers work together to address community needs and maintain infrastructure.

122. Why is it important to study the concept of family and community?

Ans. : Studying family and community helps us understand the roles, responsibilities, and interdependence within social structures. It reveals how individuals support each other and contribute to the functioning of larger groups, reflect cultural values and societal dynamics.

123. What is the primary role of parents in a family?

Ans. : To raise their children to be happy and responsible individuals.

124. What is a key principle of Indian culture mentioned in the text?

Ans. : Dharma (duty).

125. What does 'halma' refer to?

Ans. : A tradition of coming together to support individuals or families in crisis.

126. Where does Shalini live?

Ans. : Kerala

127. What value involves working together?

Ans. : Cooperation.

128. What do you understand by school of thoughts?

Ans. : Schools of thoughts mean groups of thinkers or spiritual seekers who share similar ideas about human life, the world, etc.

129. Give the full form of UNESCO.

Ans. : UNESCO stands for 'United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation'.

130. Name the four vedas.

Ans. : There are four Vedas – the Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda.

131. Who is an Ascetic?

Ans. : Someone who engages in a rigorous discipline to attain a higher consciousness.

132. What does the word Buddha signify?

Ans. : Starting with the apostrophe 'Buddha', which means the 'enlightened' or 'awakened' one.

133. Write about Jain teachings?

Ans. : Jain teachings include ahimsa, anekantavada and aparigraha.



134. What was the language used to compose the Vedas?

Ans. : Vedic Sanskrit was the language used to compose the Vedas.

135. What is called as Healer?

Ans. : Someone who uses traditional practices to relieve or heal diseases.

136. What concept was introduced by Upanishads?

Ans. : The Upanishads also introduced the concept of atman or Self — the divine essence that resides in every being but is ultimately one with brahman.

137. Name two epics.

Ans. : Mahabharata and the Ramayana

138. What is a nuclear family?

Ans. : A nuclear family consists of a couple and their children, or sometimes just one parent and children.

139. What term is used in Hindi for a paternal uncle?

Ans. : The term used in Hindi for a paternal uncle is 'tau and chacha'

140. What value is emphasised by the concept of 'dharma' in Indian families?

Ans. : The concept of 'dharma' emphasises the importance of fulfilling one's duty and responsibilities.

141. What does the term 'community' refer to?

Ans. : The term 'community' refers to a group of people who come together for common purposes and support each other.

142. How did Tenzing's family handle financial planning?

Ans. : Tenzing's family discussed and planned for future needs together, emphasising the importance of saving for unexpected expenses.

143. What is the Bhil community's traditional response to crises?

Ans. : The Bhil community traditionally comes together to address crises, such as planting trees and building water harvesting structures during water shortages.

144. What initiative did Kamal Parmar take in Ahmedabad?

Ans. : Kamal Parmar started teaching underprivileged children after work hours and provided them with free education and meals.

145. What role do RWAs play in urban communities?

Ans. : Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) manage community issues like cleanliness, waste management, and rule-making.

146. What is one example of community action during a disaster?

Ans. : During the Chennai floods, private groups and organisations distributed food to those in need.

147. Why is the concept of family' significant in societal structures?

Ans. : The concept of family' is significant because forms the primary support system and teaches essential values and responsibilities.

* very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]

[50]

148. Discuss the different types of family structures mentioned in the text and their significance.

Ans. : The text describes joint and nuclear families. A joint family includes multiple generations living together, fostering close-knit relationships and mutual support. It helps maintain traditions and collective responsibility. A nuclear family, consisting of just parents and children, allows for a more private and autonomous family life but may lack the extended support network of a joint family. Each structure has its own significance, with joint families emphasizing intergenerational bonding and nuclear families focusing on immediate family dynamics.

149. Explain how the Bhil community's halma tradition demonstrates the concept of interdependence.

Ans. : The Bhil community's halma tradition illustrates interdependence by showing how members come together to address common challenges, such as water scarcity. By planting trees and creating water harvesting structures, they not only support each other but also contribute to the well-being of the entire community and environment. 'This collective action highlights the mutual reliance within the community to solve problems and ensure sustainability.

150. Analyze Kamal Parmar's contribution to the community and its impact on the underprivileged children.

Ans. : Kamal Parmar's contribution involved providing free tuition and dinner to underprivileged children, thereby addressing educational and nutritional needs. His initiative not only offered immediate relief but also created a supportive learning environment.

The involvement of local teachers and older students as volunteers further enriched the educational experience, fostering a sense of community and collaboration. This impact extends beyond individual benefit, promoting broader social change and highlighting the importance of community support for underprivileged groups.

151. Discuss the values of ahimsa, dāna, and sevā in the context of family and community life as presented in the text.

Ans. : Ahimsa, dana, and seva are key values in Indian culture that influence family and community life. Ahimsa, or non-violence, fosters peaceful interactions and mutual respect. Dana, or charity, emphasizes generosity and helping those in need. Sevā, or service, encourages selfless acts to support others. These values promote



harmony and cooperation within families and communities, guiding individuals to act with compassion, responsibility, and a sense of duty towards others.

152. Evaluate the role of Residents' Welfare Associations in urban communities and their impact on local issues.

Ans. : Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) play a crucial role in urban communities by organizing and implementing rules related to local issues such as waste management, cleanliness, and common area maintenance. They provide a structured way for residents to address and manage community concerns collaboratively.

The impact of RWAs includes improved living conditions, increased community engagement, and a more organized approach to urban management. However, their effectiveness depends on active participation and cooperation among residents.

153. Describe the ways in which the Buddha tried to spread his message to the people?

Ans. : Buddha tried to spread his message to the people in the following ways :

(i) He spent his life travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he passed away at Kusinara.

(ii) He also encouraged people to think for themselves, rather than simply accept what he said.

(iii) Buddha taught in the language of the people, in Prakrit, so that everyone could understand his message.

154. Describe the teachings of Buddha to overcome tanha.

Ans. : (i) The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness.

(ii) This unhappiness is caused because we crave for and desire things that cannot be fulfilled.

(iii) We crave for more and more as we achieve more.

(iv) This incessant craving for worldly desires is described as tanha.

(v) Buddha preached that tanha can be removed by following moderation in everything.

155. What were the main principles of Vardhamana 1 Mahavira?

Ans. : (i) Vardhamana Mahavira taught that the men and ' women who wish to know the truth must leave their homes.

(ii) They must strictly follow the rules of ahimsa.

(iii) His followers were to lead a simple life, begging for food.

(iv) They were to be absolutely honest, not to steal and practise celibacy.

(v) They were to give up everything including their clothes.

156. What are the different types of families in India?

Ans. : In India, families are mainly of two types: joint families and nuclear families. A joint family includes multiple generations living together, such as grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins. A nuclear family consists of just a couple and their children or sometimes a single parent and children.

157. How do Indian languages describe family relationships?

Ans. : Indian languages have specific terms for various family relationships. For instance, Hindi has words like bua (paternal aunt), tau (paternal uncle), chacha (father's younger brother), and nana (maternal grandfather). Tamil also has distinct terms for elder and younger siblings, reflecting the closeness of family ties.

158. What roles do family members play in Indian culture?

Ans. : In Indian culture, family members have roles based on cooperation and responsibility. Parents nurture children to be responsible members of society, while children contribute to household chores and learn values like ahimsa (non-violence) and seva (service) through daily activities and family interactions.

159. How did Kamal Parmar contribute to his community in Ahmedabad?

Ans. : Kamal Parmar started teaching underprivileged children in Ahmedabad after his work hours, providing them with free education and meals. His initiative grew to involve teachers and students from a local school, highlighting the community's effort to support and uplift disadvantaged children.

160. What types of families do you see in your neighbourhood? List the type with the number of households for each type.

Ans. : I see the following types of families in my neighbourhood

- Children living with their parents
- Children living with a single parent
- Children living with their grandparents and parents
- Children living with their grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins

Type of families in my neighbourhood	Number of households
1. Children living with both parents	5
2. Children living with a single parent	1
3. Children living with their grandparents and parents	3
4. Children living with grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins	2

161. What types are more frequent? Why do you think this is so?

Ans. : The families in which children live with both of their parents are more frequent. I think this is because nowadays most people move out from their native places in search of better work opportunities. So, it is often difficult to maintain a big family.

162. As a class activity, compare with your classmates' findings and discuss.

Ans. : self

163. self

Ans. : self

164. Notice how, quite often, a single word in your mother tongue or regional language requires several words in English to give a precise definition.

Ans. : self

165. Create a story of a family somewhere in India, where we see some family values practised. Share it with your class either through writing or drawing.

Ans. : Ramesh, his wife, Sita and their two children, Ravi and Priya, lived in a small village in India. One day, Ramesh's mother, who lived with them, fell ill. Everyone became concerned about her health. Sita took care of her by looking after her needs, cooking her favourite food and giving her medicine, Ravi and Priya helped their mother in the household chores. Ramesh worked hard in a nearby construction site to earn money for her treatment.

When Ramesh's mother recovered, the family was happy. They sat together, shared food, and thanked each other for their support. Ramesh said, "We are strong because we are together." Sita added, "We help each other, that's what family is for." Ravi and Priya learned that family values like love, care and support are important.

This family showed values like

- Respect for elders
- Care for each other
- Teamwork
- Gratitude

They proved that simple acts of love and kindness make a family strong.

166. Stage a small drama with all your classmates around two or three families. The play you write could include some challenging situations that the families faced and show how they are resolved.

Ans. : Title of the drama: "Together We Stand"

Characters

- Family 1: Mr. Kumar, Mrs. Kumar and their son, Rohan
- Family 2: Mr. Patel, Mrs. Patel and their daughter, Kiara
- Family 3: Mrs. Sharma (a widow) and her son, Aryan

Act 1: (The scene opens with the three families living in the same neighbourhood. Mr. Kumar loses his job and Mrs. Patel falls ill.)

Mr. Kumar: (worried) I don't know how I'll take care of my family now.

Mrs. Kumar: (supportively) We'll face this together.

Mrs. Patel: (weakly) I'm sorry, I can't cook for my family today.

Kiara: (helpfully) I'll cook, mom.



Act 2: (Mrs. Sharma's son, Aryan, makes friends with Rohan and Kiara. They decide to help each other's families.)

Rohan: (kindly) My mom can cook for your family, Kiara.

Kiara: (gratefully) Thanks, Rohan!

Aryan: (helpfully) I can help Mr. Kumar find a new job.

Act 3: (The families come together to support each other. Mr. Kumar finds a new job and Mrs. Patel recovers.)

Mr. Kumar: (gratefully) Thanks, friends, we did it together!

Mrs. Patel: (happily) We're strong because we have each other!

Mrs. Sharma: (proudly) Our children showed us the power of unity!

(All families come together, hold hands and smile.)

Values shown by this drama

- Support and encouragement
- Kindness and help
- Unity and togetherness

This drama shows how families can come together to face challenges and support each other in times of need.

167. Make a list of all people outside your family that are supporting you through their work in one way or another.

Ans. : People outside my family that support us through their work in one way or another are as follows

Farmers They support us by growing crops on the farm.

Teachers They support us by providing education.

Doctors They support us by providing treatment to us when we are sick.

Police They support us by providing safety.

168. What types of communities are you part of ?

Ans. : I am a part of the following communities

- Hindu community
- Hindi speaking community
- North Indian community
- Student's community

169. Is there a club that you are a part of in school? How does it function?

Ans. : Yes, I am a part of the eco club at my school. This club functions by organising eco-friendly events and functions such as the following

- Organising campaigns such as tree planting and cleanliness drives.
- Create garden or green spaces at school.
- Promoting recycling of school waste.
- Conducting workshops and seminars.



170. Do you think some rules are unfair to a few people in the family or community? Why?

Ans. : Ans. Yes, some rules can be unfair to a few people.

It is because

- Rules might not consider everyone's needs or situations.
- Some people might not have a say in making the rules.
- Rules can be too strict or controlling.
- Rules can be unfair to certain groups, like women or children.
- Rules can be outdated and not relevant anymore.
- Rules can be unclear or confusing.
- Rules can be made with biases or stereotypes.

171. Why is the family unit important?

Ans. : The family unit is important because it provides emotional support, nurtures personal development, ensures economic stability, and fosters socialization. It acts as a foundational social structure, offering love, care, and guidance, while instilling values, traditions, and a sense of identity in its members.

172. What is a community and what is its role?

Ans. : A community is a group of people living in the same area or sharing common interests, values, and goals. Its role is to provide social support, foster a sense of belonging, facilitate cooperation and mutual aid, and create a network for sharing resources and information. Communities also play a vital role in shaping individual identities and promoting collective well-being and development.

* Answer short answer questions. [3 Mark each]

[12]

173. What were some of the main teachings spread by Buddha?

Ans. : Buddha taught :

- (i) Suffering and misery abound in life. We have appetites and desires, which frequently cannot be satisfied, which is what causes this.
- (ii) Sometimes, we are not content with what we obtain and end up wanting more (or different things). Buddha referred to it as 'tanha' or 'thirst.' He preached that everything should be done in moderation in order to get rid of this insatiable craving.
- (iii) He also imparted kindness and respect for the lives of all living things, including animals.
- (iv) He held the opinion that our deeds, whether good or bad, had an impact on us both in this life and the next. This concept is known as karma.
- (v) He also encouraged people to think for themselves rather than simply accept what he said.

174. Write a short note on Upanishads.



Ans. : The 'Upanishads,' a collection of writings, expanded on the ideas found in the Vedas and added new ones, like rebirth and karma. A school of philosophy commonly referred to as 'Vedanta' holds that everything, including nature, human existence, and the world, is one divine essence known as brahman (which should not be confused with the divinity Brahma), or occasionally just that (meaning 'that'). The idea of atman, or Self, the divine essence that exists in all beings but is ultimately one with brahman, was also taught by the Upanishads. This means that everything in the world is interrelated and depends upon everything else. This clarifies the meaning of a popular prayer that starts, "May all creatures be happy" and continues, "May they all be free from disease and sorrow."

175. Answer these questions and compare your answers with a few classmates :

1. Who in your family decides what is to be bought from the market ?
2. Who cooks food in your home ?
3. Who is the oldest person in your family ?
4. Who cleans the floor in your home ?
5. Who washes utensils in your house ?
6. Who helps you to do your homework ?

Ans. : 1. My mother decides what is to be bought from the market as she manages the home.

2. My mother usually cooks food in my home but sometimes my sister cooks food too.

3. My grandfather is the oldest person in my family.

4. Our maid cleans the floor in our home and in her absence, my mother sometimes cleans the floor.

5. My mother and my sister wash utensils in my house.

6. My elder sister and sometimes my father help me to do my homework.

176. More than 20 years ago, in an area of Ahmedabad (Gujarat), Kamal Parmar, owner of a small auto-fabrication workshop, noticed a group of 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 every day, after his regular work hours. He also provided the kids with a free dinner. Soon, 150 children were attending those classes regularly and were deeply interested in the lessons! A few teachers from a local school noticed the classes and joined the teaching for a while. One of them observed, "These children don't get proper benches to sit on, have no 'silence zone' classrooms and the vehicles passing by make lots of noise, yet they pay all their attention to what the teachers tell them. This touched my heart. The love and affection I got from them was unbelievable." Some older children who were attending regular schools also joined as volunteers to teach in Kamal's classes. One of them remarked, "We went there to teach, instead we learnt a lot from them."

1. Discuss this story in your class. What kind of attitude towards the community does it reveal?
2. What values get reflected in Kamal Parmar's initiative?
3. Think about those underprivileged children. Do you think society has been unfair to them?
4. What should society do to make sure that all children get access to education?

Ans. : 1. This story revealed the empathetic and supportive attitude of the people towards this community.

2. Values of empathy, kindness, responsibility, compassion, inclusivity, supportiveness and volunteerism are reflected in Kamal Parmar's initiative.

3. Yes, society has been unfair to underprivileged children in many ways. They often face

- Limited access to quality education and resources.
- Poverty and economic instability.
- Lack of healthcare and nutrition.
- Discrimination and stigma.

Despite having the ability to succeed in life, this unfairness makes it difficult for them to achieve their goals.

4. A society can do the following to make sure that all children get access to education

- By building more schools.
- By providing an opportunity for free education.
- By helping families to educate their children as per our capabilities.
- By raising awareness among people about the importance of education.
- By volunteering to provide free tuition classes to poor children.

*** Long answer questions [4 Mark each]**

[20]

177. How do family roles and responsibilities differ between joint and nuclear families in India?

Ans. : Family roles and responsibilities vary significantly between joint and nuclear families in India.

(i) In a joint family, multiple generations live together, including grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. The roles are often distributed based on age and gender, with elders providing guidance and younger members assisting with household chores and family duties. Elders are usually responsible for maintaining family traditions and resolving conflicts, while younger members contribute to daily tasks and caregiving. This structure fosters a strong sense of mutual support and shared responsibilities, as family members collaborate in managing household affairs and providing for each other's needs.

(ii) In contrast, a nuclear family consists of just a couple and their children, or sometimes a single parent with children. Here, the roles are more simplified, with

parents primarily responsible for earning income, managing the household, and raising children. Children's roles typically involve helping with specific chores and learning values from their parents. The smaller size of the family often means that responsibilities are more evenly distributed among fewer people, leading to a more independent lifestyle compared to the extended family structure. This setup can also lead to greater privacy and individual decision-making, but may lack the extended support network provided by joint families.

178. Explain the role of community in addressing challenges and supporting its members, with examples from both rural and urban contexts.

Ans. : Communities play a crucial role in addressing challenges and supporting their members through collective action and mutual aid.

(i) Rural Communities : In rural areas, community often face challenges related to agriculture resource management. For example, the community in Madhya Pradesh responded to a severe water shortage by planting trees, digging trenches, and building water harvesting structures. This collective effort is known as 'halma/' which was driven by the community's tradition of coming together in times of crisis. Such actions reflect the community's commitment to environmental conservation and mutual support, as they worked without expecting payment, emphasising their duty towards both their environment and fellow community members.

(ii) Urban Communities : In urban settings, community support can manifest in different ways, such as through Residents' Welfare Associations (RWAs) and various private groups. During the Chennai floods of 2015, many private organisations and religious groups mobilised quickly to provide food and aid to those affected by the disaster. This response highlights how urban communities can come together in times of need, leveraging resources and coordination to help those impacted by emergencies. Similarly, Kamal Parmar's initiative in Ahmedabad, where he taught underprivileged children and provided them with meals, showcases the urban community's ability to address educational disparities and support vulnerable populations.

These examples illustrate how communities, whether rural or urban, rely on collective action and shared responsibilities to overcome challenges and ensure the well-being of their members.

179. In the stories of Shalini and Tenzing, we see examples of joint families. What do you think are the aspects of modern living that make some couples opt for a nuclear family (i.e. living apart from older generations or other relatives)? What could be some advantages as well as disadvantages of the two kinds of families?

Ans. : The aspects of modern living that makes some couples opt for a nuclear family are as follows

- Nuclear family allows greater freedom and privacy.
- Nuclear family makes it easy to move to other places for work and study.

- Nuclear families put less financial burden on the earning individual.
- It is easier to make decisions in a nuclear family without multiple opinions.

Advantages and disadvantages of a nuclear family are as follows

Advantages	Disadvantages
More space and privacy	Feeling of isolation and loneliness.
Less financial burden on the family.	Fewer members means lesser help when needed.
Easier to move for work or education.	Children miss out on learning from grandparents and other relatives.
More deeper bonding of parents with children.	If parent lose their job it is hard to manage the family.

Advantages and disadvantages of joint family are as follows

Advantages	Disadvantages
More members to take care of the children.	Less privacy and space.
Finance or the family may be divided between the members.	Supporting a large family is difficult financially.
All the members celebrate festivals together.	More conflicts because of multiple opinions.
More people to look after children if both of the parents work.	More household responsibilities on females.

180. What are some of the rules you follow in your family and neighbourhood? Why are they important?

Ans. : Some of the rules that I follow in my family are as follows

- Share household chores and responsibilities.
- Respect elders and maintain a healthy relationship with everyone.
- Wake up early and sleep early.
- Keep the house clean.

Some of the rules that I follow in my neighbourhood are as follows

- Throw garbage at designated places.
- Avoid creating unnecessary noise.
- Respect elders and help them.
- Follow parking and traffic rules.

These rules are important to maintain a harmonious relationship in the family and neighbourhood.

181. Describe several situations that you have observed where community support makes a difference. You can draw or write about these.

Ans. : Some of the situations where I have observed that community support makes a difference are as follows :-

- Distributing free food to poor people during religious ceremonies or through food banks.
- Construction of shelter homes for the homeless during winters.
- Creating a helping unit where people keep their old clothes and other stuffs for needy people.
- Several tribal communities help each other by taking responsibilities during weddings.

*** Long answer questions [5 Mark each]**

[15]

182. "A few more examples: A jati, or a subdivision of it, is also often called a community.

A group of people of a particular religion, region, common work, or interest, especially a smaller group, may also be called a community; for instance, 'Mumbai's Parsi community', 'Chennai's Sikh community', 'America's Indian community', 'Kerala's scientific community', 'our school's art community', 'the village's farming community', and so on... The list is endless!"

In your school, you may be part of different communities – your class, of course, but also the sports community, the National Service Scheme, the National Cadet Corps, a science or drama club, etc.

1. What does 'jati' refer to in the passage ?
2. Provide two examples of communities mentioned in the passage.
3. How does the passage describe the concept of community ?
4. What are some examples of communities within a school context, as mentioned in the passage ?
5. Why might the concept of 'community' be considered flexible according to the passage ?

Ans. : 1. Jati refers to a subdivision of a community, often defined by religion, region, or common interest.

2. Mumbai's Parsi community and Chennai's Sikh community.

3. The passage describes community as a group of people united by a common religion, region, occupation, or interest, and notes that the term can apply to both large and small groups.

4. The passage mentions 'our school's art community' as an example of a community within a school context.

5. The concept of community is considered flexible because it can apply to various groups defined by different common factors such as religion, region, or interest, and can be as broad or specific as needed.

183. Shalini lives with her family in a town in Kerala. Her father runs a small business and her mother is a teacher in a nearby school. Shalini has a younger brother. Her grandmother, Acchamma (father's mother), Chittappa (father's brother or



paternal uncle) and her Chitti (aunt or uncle's wife) live with them. They have a daughter, Shalini's cousin, who she calls Chinni. Shalini's uncle has just lost his job and her aunt is a homemaker. The whole family was preparing for the festival of Onam. Acchamma told Shalini's father that his brother was having financial difficulties, so they were not able to buy new clothes for the festival. When Shalini's parents took her and her brother shopping, they bought new clothes not only for themselves, but also for Chithappa, Chitti and Chinni. As a result, Shalini did not get the silk dress she had expected; she had to settle for a simple cotton one. Achamma explained to Shalini that this is how families support each other and share what they have. Shalini did not mind her simpler dress. She was happy that everyone could get some new clothes.

1. Draw a simple tree of this family of seven members.
2. Why do you think Shalini's parents bought clothes for everyone?
3. What would you have done if you were in Shalini's place?

Ans. : 1. self

2. Shalini's parents bought clothes for everyone as Chittappa (Shalini's paternal uncle) was facing financial difficulties and could not buy clothes. Families are expected to help each other and share what they have so they all can celebrate the festival happily.

3. If I were in Shalini's place I would have felt happy that my father bought clothes for everyone and at the same time I would not mind my simple dress instead of silk one.

184. My name is Tenzing. I love the mountains we live in, though life is sometimes hard, My father runs a small grocery store. After my mother became busy in a local handicraft cooperative, making our beautiful traditional fabrics, wood carvings and other items for sale to tourists, my father joined in cleaning the house, taking care of our small vegetable garden and other household chores. Often, he helps my grandmother prepare food for us all. Grandmother always has all sorts of interesting stories to tell me, with humour and wisdom; no one seems to understand people better than hert Grandfather helps me with my homework and takes me to the school bus stop. He is also actively involved in social work in our colony and is always offering his help to others. For example, when there is a power failure in our area, he goes and registers a complaint at the nearby office. When our neighbours' house got damaged in a storm, he collected some money from the whole neighbourhood to help with repairs. We are lucky that my parents can take care of our basic necessities like food and clothing. When any special expenses come up, I have often seen that they discuss them together. Mother says that we should always try to save some money for any unexpected needs that may arise in the future.

1. Why does Tenzing's father consult his wife for special expenses?

2. How do you feel about his participation in household chores?
3. What roles do the grandparents fulfil?

Ans. : 1. Tenzing's father consulted his wife for special expenses because they both earn and discussion makes it easier to manage the expenses efficiently as well as save some money for any unexpected needs in future.

2. His participation in the household chores shows that he does not hesitate in doing household work if his wife is busy at work. His support to his wife enables the family to take care of the basic necessities of the family.

3. The grandparents fulfil the following important roles in Tenzing's family

- The grandmother cooks food for the family in the absence of Tenzing's mother.
- She tells stories to Tenzing which have humour as well as wisdom.
- Tenzing's grandfather helps him in his homework as well as takes him to the school bus stop.
- The grandfather is also involved in social work by helping other families in the colony.

*** Match the following.**

[15]

185.	1. Joint Family	(a) Couple and their children
	2. Nuclear Family	(b) Several generations living together
	3. Ahimsa	(c) Paternal uncle
	4. Acchamma	(d) Non-violence
	5. Chittappa	(e) Paternal grandmother

Ans. :

1. Joint Family	(b) Several generations living together
2. Nuclear Family	(a) Couple and their children
3. Ahimsa	(d) Non-violence
4. Acchamma	(e) Paternal grandmother
5. Chittappa	(c) Paternal uncle

186.	Column A	Column B
	(1) Joint family members	(i) Dug many trenches
	(2) The Tamil language has terms for	(ii) Grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, etc
	(3) Community response during the Chennai floods	(iii) Elder and younger siblings
	(4) Bhil community's action to conserve water	(iv) Providing food and aid without payment
	(5) Modern community initiative in Ahmedabad	(v) Educating underprivileged children

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Joint family members	(ii) Grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, etc.
(2) The Tamil language has terms for	(iii) Elder and younger siblings
(3) Community response during the Chennai floods	(iv) Providing food and aid without payment
(4) Bhil community's action to conserve water	(i) Dug many trenches
(5) Modern community initiative in Ahmedabad	(v) Educating underprivileged children

187.

List I	List II
A. Ahimsa	1. Non-violence
B. Dana	2. Giving
C. Seva	3. Sacrifice
D. Tyaga	4. Service

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	4	1	2	3

Ans. : (B)

List I	List II
A. Ahimsa	1. Non-violence
B. Dana	2. Giving
C. Seva	4. Service
D. Tyaga	3. Sacrifice

Student Bro