

# **CLASS 6 SOCIAL SCIENCE**

## **Chapter 9 – Family and Community**

### Exam-Preparation Notes

Key Concepts • Important Terms • Flow Charts • Exam Questions • Competency Revision

### **1. Family – Meaning and Importance**

A family is an important social group in which people are connected through relationships of care, affection, support and responsibility. Family is one of the first places where children learn how to interact with others.

- A family provides love and emotional support.
- It provides care and protection.
- It gives guidance and help during difficulties.
- It provides opportunities to learn.
- It develops a sense of belonging.
- It helps members learn and share responsibilities.

### **2. Different Types of Families**

Families can differ in their size and composition. A child may live with parents and siblings, parents and grandparents, one parent, other relatives, or a larger group of relatives.

- Different family structures should be understood with respect and sensitivity.
- The important role of a family is to provide relationships of care, support and responsibility.

### **3. Family as the First Place of Learning**

Children learn many things through everyday interactions with family members.

- Language
- Manners and values
- Customs and traditions
- Food practices
- Skills
- Responsibilities
- Ways of communicating with others

### **4. Intergenerational Learning**

Intergenerational learning means learning that takes place between people of different generations.

- Grandparents may share stories.
- Parents may teach household skills.
- Elders may teach traditional practices.
- Children may also teach younger family members something they have learned.
- Knowledge and traditions can be passed from one generation to another.

### **5. Family and Cultural Traditions**

Families can help preserve cultural traditions by passing them from older generations to younger generations.

- Language
- Stories and songs

- Recipes and food traditions
- Festivals
- Customs
- Values
- Traditional skills
- Traditional knowledge

## **6. Sharing Responsibilities**

Family members often contribute to household activities such as preparing food, cleaning, caring for younger or elderly members, shopping and organising daily activities.

- Sharing responsibilities reduces the burden on individuals.
- It develops responsibility.
- It encourages cooperation.
- It builds mutual respect.
- It helps the family function smoothly.
- Remember: Every contribution need not be financial to be valuable.

## **7. Family Members and Different Contributions**

Different family members may contribute in different ways. One person may earn money, while another may manage household work, care for children or elderly members, provide emotional support, teach skills or organise daily activities.

- Different forms of contribution can all be important to family life.

## **8. Values Learned in the Family**

Family interactions can help children develop values that guide their behaviour in wider society.

- Respect
- Cooperation
- Responsibility
- Empathy
- Care
- Honesty
- Sharing
- Helping others

## **9. What is a Community?**

A community is a wider group of people connected through a place, common activities, interests, relationships or shared concerns.

- Examples include a neighbourhood community, village community and school community.
- A community is generally wider than an individual family.

## **10. Family and Community are Connected**

Families interact with the wider society through neighbours, schools, markets, local organisations, other families and community groups.

- Family → Neighbourhood & Social Groups → Community Interaction → Cooperation → Shared Well-Being

## **11. Community Cooperation**

Community members often work together to solve common problems. Examples include cleaning public spaces, maintaining common facilities, organising local events, helping during emergencies and supporting people who need assistance.

- People can combine their time + knowledge + skills + resources to address common concerns.

## **12. Shared Community Resources**

A community may have spaces and facilities used by many people, such as parks, roads, community halls, water facilities, libraries, schools and other public spaces.

- Shared resources require responsible use.
- Where appropriate, community members may cooperate in their maintenance.

## **13. School as a Community**

A school can be considered a community because it brings together students, teachers, school staff and administrators who interact regularly and share common activities, responsibilities and goals.

- Learning
- Safety
- Cooperation
- Maintaining the school environment
- Participating in activities

## **14. Diversity in a Community**

People in the same community may have different languages, religions, food habits, occupations, traditions, family backgrounds and interests.

- Differences do not prevent people from forming a community.
- Shared places, activities, responsibilities and cooperation can connect people.

## **15. Helping Others in a Community**

Helping neighbours or other community members demonstrates empathy, cooperation, care and social responsibility.

- Example: Helping an elderly neighbour carry groceries demonstrates care and community responsibility.

## **16. Resolving Differences**

People in a community may disagree. A constructive approach is to listen to different viewpoints, discuss the issue respectfully, understand concerns, consider the common interest and find a practical solution.

- Difference of Opinion → Dialogue → Listening → Understanding → Cooperation → Solution

## **17. Family and Community Well-Being**

A healthy relationship between individuals, families and communities can contribute to overall well-being.

- Family: Care + Support + Responsibility
- Community: Cooperation + Shared Responsibility
- Result: Common Well-Being

## 18. Important Terms

| Term                       | Meaning                                                                                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Family                     | A social group connected through relationships of care, support and responsibility.               |
| Community                  | A wider group connected through a place, activities, interests, relationships or shared concerns. |
| Intergenerational Learning | Learning between people belonging to different generations.                                       |
| Cooperation                | Working together towards a shared purpose.                                                        |
| Responsibility             | A duty or task that a person is expected to fulfil.                                               |
| Empathy                    | Understanding and responding to another person's feelings or situation.                           |
| Tradition                  | A practice or custom passed from one generation to another.                                       |
| Cultural Heritage          | Cultural knowledge, practices and traditions inherited from the past.                             |
| Social Responsibility      | Responsibility towards the well-being of others and the wider community.                          |
| Community Resource         | A facility, place or resource used or shared by members of a community.                           |

## 19. Important Exam Questions

### Q. What is a family?

Ans. A family is an important social group in which people are connected through relationships of care, affection, support and responsibility.

### Q. Why is family important for children?

Ans. Family provides care, protection, emotional support and guidance. It is also an important place where children learn language, values, traditions, skills and responsibilities.

### Q. What is intergenerational learning?

Ans. It is learning that takes place between people of different generations. For example, grandparents may teach children stories, skills or traditional practices.

### Q. How do families preserve traditions?

Ans. Families preserve traditions by passing language, stories, songs, recipes, festivals, customs, values, skills and traditional knowledge from one generation to another.

### Q. Why is sharing responsibilities important in a family?

Ans. It reduces the burden on individuals and develops cooperation, responsibility and mutual respect among family members.

### Q. What is a community?

Ans. A community is a wider group of people connected through a place, common activities, interests, relationships or shared concerns.

### Q. How is a community different from a family?

Ans. A family is generally a smaller group connected by close family relationships, while a community is a wider group connected through shared places, activities, interests or concerns.

### Q. Why is cooperation important in a community?

Ans. Cooperation allows people to combine their time, knowledge, skills and resources to address common problems and work towards shared goals.

### Q. Why can a school be considered a community?

Ans. A school brings together students, teachers and other staff members who interact regularly and share common activities, responsibilities and goals.

### Q. How can people resolve disagreements in a community?

Ans. They can listen to different viewpoints, discuss the issue respectfully, understand one another's concerns and work towards a solution that considers the common interest.

## 20. Competency-Based Exam Clues

| Situation in the question                     | Concept to identify               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Grandparents teaching children                | Intergenerational learning        |
| Family members helping one another            | Care and support                  |
| Household work shared                         | Shared responsibility             |
| Traditional recipe passed down                | Cultural transmission             |
| Neighbours working together                   | Community cooperation             |
| Cleaning a public place                       | Collective responsibility         |
| School students and teachers working together | School community                  |
| Shared park or water facility                 | Community resource                |
| Different backgrounds living together         | Diversity                         |
| Two groups discussing a disagreement          | Dialogue and cooperation          |
| Helping an elderly neighbour                  | Empathy and social responsibility |
| Family teaching values                        | Socialisation and learning        |

## 21. Final Revision Mind Map

FAMILY

Care + Support + Learning

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Values + Skills + Responsibilities

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Cultural Traditions

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Interaction with Others

↓

COMMUNITY

Shared Places + Activities + Concerns

↓

Cooperation + Responsibility

↓

COMMON WELL-BEING

## 22. 10 Must-Remember Points

- Family is an important space for care, support and learning.

- Families can have different structures and sizes.
- Children learn many values and skills through family interactions.
- Intergenerational learning helps transfer knowledge between generations.
- Families can preserve language, traditions, stories and cultural practices.
- Sharing responsibilities promotes cooperation and mutual respect.
- A community is a wider group connected through shared places, activities, interests or concerns.
- People with different backgrounds can belong to the same community.
- Community cooperation helps address common problems.
- Respect, empathy, cooperation and responsibility help strengthen family and community life.