

# UNIQUE STUDY POINT

By Sumeet Sahu

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Unique Study Point, Amitesh Nagar, Indore, MP | Contact: 8103405051

<b>Class:</b> VI	<b>Subject:</b> Social Science	<b>Session:</b> 2025-26
<b>Chapter:</b> 13 - The Value of Work	<b>Time:</b> 1½ Hours	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 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.** Which activity represents 'sevā' in Indian tradition?
- (a) A shopkeeper selling goods
  - (b) A doctor charging fees
  - (c) Volunteers serving food at a langar
  - (d) A farmer selling crops
- Q2.** What type of machines were being used at the highway construction site near Kamlapur?
- (a) Tractors and trucks
  - (b) Excavators and bulldozers
  - (c) Cranes and forklifts
  - (d) Computers and printers
- Q3.** Anu's mother teaches knitting to women in the community. This is an example of:
- (a) Economic activity
  - (b) Business activity
  - (c) Non-economic activity
  - (d) Professional service
- Q4.** The main purpose of Van Mahotsav is:
- (a) To celebrate harvests
  - (b) To promote tree plantation and forest conservation
  - (c) To organize community feasts
  - (d) To clean streets and roads
- Q5.** Sahil, the farm labourer, uses which machine to till the land?
- (a) Excavator
  - (b) Bulldozer

- (c) Tractor
- (d) Truck

**Q6.** According to the chapter, activities are divided into which two categories?

- (a) Indoor and outdoor activities
- (b) Economic and non-economic activities
- (c) Individual and group activities
- (d) Simple and complex activities

**Q7.** Family members helping in the renovation of their house is an example of:

- (a) Economic activity
- (b) Professional service
- (c) Non-economic activity
- (d) Commercial activity

**Q8.** What does Kavya's aunt charge for her online classes?

- (a) Monthly salary
- (b) Daily wage
- (c) Weekly fee
- (d) No charges

**Q9.** Which of the following best describes the relationship between economic activities and money?

- (a) Economic activities never involve money
- (b) Economic activities involve money or money's worth
- (c) Economic activities only involve cash payments
- (d) Economic activities are always done for free

**Q10.** What special food did Kavya enjoy at her aunt's house?

- (a) Samosas
- (b) Pakoras
- (c) Jalebis
- (d) Ladoos

### SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

**Q11.** What is a 'fee'? Give two examples of professionals who charge fees.

**Q12.** How does Rohan balance his economic and non-economic activities?

**Q13.** What is the difference between a 'salary' and a 'fee'?

**Q14.** Why are volunteers at langars and temples not considered to be doing economic activities?

### SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

**Q15.** Explain the story of Kavya visiting her aunt's village. What economic activities did she observe there?

**Q16.** "Non-economic activities enhance the overall quality of life." Explain this statement with examples from the chapter.

**Q17.** What are the three things that Kabir's grandfather does after retirement? Explain why these are valuable to society even though they don't generate income.

## SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

**Q18.** The chapter says "There is great value attached to people who are engaged in community service activities." Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with examples from the chapter and explain how community service activities benefit society.

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

**Q19.** Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Anita is a nurse at a government hospital where she works from 8 AM to 4 PM and receives a monthly salary. After her shift, she visits a nearby old age home twice a week, where she provides basic health checkups and care to elderly residents free of charge. On Sundays, she teaches her neighbours' children how to maintain personal hygiene without charging any fee.

- (a) Identify the economic activity that Anita performs. What compensation does she receive? (1 mark)
- (b) List the non-economic activities Anita does. (1 mark)
- (c) Why might Anita choose to spend her free time on non-economic activities? (1 mark)
- (d) How do Anita's non-economic activities benefit society? (1 mark)

**Q20.** Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Mohan is a weaver who buys cotton thread for ₹200. Using his handloom, he weaves beautiful sarees over several days. He sells each saree for ₹800 in the local market. During festivals, his entire family helps him with dyeing and designing the sarees without expecting any separate payment. His son also delivers the sarees to customers in nearby villages on his motorcycle.

- (a) Calculate the value addition made by Mohan when he makes one saree. (1 mark)
- (b) Is the family's help during festivals an economic or non-economic activity? Give reason. (1 mark)
- (c) What different skills contribute to making and selling the sarees? (1 mark)
- (d) How does this example show both economic and non-economic activities working together? (1 mark)

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## DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 04

### SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

- Ans 1.** (c) Volunteers serving food at a langar
- Ans 2.** (b) Excavators and bulldozers
- Ans 3.** (c) Non-economic activity
- Ans 4.** (b) To promote tree plantation and forest conservation
- Ans 5.** (c) Tractor
- Ans 6.** (b) Economic and non-economic activities
- Ans 7.** (c) Non-economic activity
- Ans 8.** (c) Weekly fee
- Ans 9.** (b) Economic activities involve money or money's worth
- Ans 10.** (c) Jalebis

### SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

#### Ans 11.

**Fee:** A fee is a payment made to a person or organization in exchange for professional advice or services.

#### Examples of professionals who charge fees:

1. **Doctors:** Charge consultation fees for examining and treating patients.
2. **Lawyers:** Charge fees for providing legal advice and arguing cases in court.

(Other examples: tutors, chartered accountants, architects, etc.)

#### Ans 12.

Rohan balances his economic and non-economic activities in the following way:

#### Economic Activity:

- He works as a software engineer in a company that makes computer applications.
- He receives a salary for this work.

#### Non-Economic Activity:

- On weekends, he volunteers to teach computer skills to young adults at the youth development programme of a nearby college.
- He does not receive any payment for this volunteer work.

#### Ans 13.

Salary	Fee
A fixed regular payment	

	Payment for specific professional service
Generally paid monthly	Can be one-time or per service/session
Paid by employer to employee	Paid by client to professional
Example: Kavya's uncle receives salary for operating bulldozer	Example: Kavya's aunt charges weekly fee for online classes

#### Ans 14.

Volunteers at langars and temples are not considered to be doing economic activities because:

- They do not receive any payment or compensation for their work.
- Their service is voluntary and done out of devotion and selfless desire to serve others.
- The work is performed without expecting anything in return (sevā).
- It is motivated by feelings of gratitude, love, and spiritual fulfillment, not by money.

### SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

#### Ans 15.

##### **Kavya's Visit to Her Aunt's Village:**

Kavya was excited to visit her aunt in the village of Kamlapur. On the way, she observed:

- A highway being constructed near the village
- Large machines like excavators and bulldozers being operated by technicians

##### **Economic Activities Observed:**

1. **Kavya's uncle:** Works as a technician in a construction company, operates a bulldozer, and receives a monthly salary.
2. **Kavya's aunt:** Works at the village post office (receives monthly salary) and conducts online classes to help students prepare for exams (charges weekly fee).
3. **Sahil, the farm labourer:** Uses a tractor to till a farmer's land and earns a daily wage (partly in cash, partly in kind - mangoes).
4. **Highway construction workers:** Technicians operating machines at the construction site.

#### Ans 16.

##### **"Non-economic activities enhance the overall quality of life"**

This statement is true because non-economic activities contribute in ways that money cannot measure:

##### **Examples from the chapter:**

1. **Kabir's grandfather teaching Geography:** Children in the neighbourhood get free education, improving their knowledge and opportunities.
2. **Anu's mother teaching knitting:** Women in the community learn a skill that can help them become self-reliant.
3. **Rohan's volunteer teaching:** Young adults learn computer skills that can help them in their careers.
4. **Langars at gurudwaras:** People from all backgrounds are fed regardless of their ability to pay, promoting equality and compassion.
5. **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** Creates a cleaner, healthier environment for everyone.
6. **Van Mahotsav:** Promotes environmental conservation for future generations.

### **How they enhance quality of life:**

- Create stronger family bonds and community relationships
- Provide emotional support and care
- Promote personal wellbeing and satisfaction
- Build a caring, supportive society

### **Ans 17.**

#### **Three activities Kabir's grandfather does after retirement:**

1. **Providing free Geography classes** to neighbourhood kids
2. **Tending to the vegetable garden** at home
3. **Running errands** for the home

#### **Why these are valuable to society:**

1. **Free Geography classes:**
  - Helps children who may not afford private tuition
  - Uses his knowledge and experience productively
  - Strengthens community bonds between generations
  - Keeps the grandfather mentally active and fulfilled
2. **Vegetable gardening:**
  - Provides fresh, healthy produce for the family
  - Promotes sustainable living
  - Sets an example for younger generations
  - Keeps him physically active
3. **Running errands:**
  - Supports the family in daily functioning
  - Allows other family members to focus on their work
  - Shows care and responsibility towards family

These activities demonstrate that value in life goes beyond money - service to family and community brings purpose, satisfaction, and social benefit.

## **SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question**

### **Ans 18.**

**Yes, I agree with the statement that "There is great value attached to people who are engaged in community service activities."**

#### **Reasons for Agreement:**

##### **1. They serve society without expecting rewards:**

- Community service activities are non-economic - people do them voluntarily without payment.
- This selfless approach (sevā) is highly valued in Indian culture.
- Example: Volunteers at langars serve food to thousands without expecting anything in return.

##### **2. They benefit the entire community:**

- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Clean surroundings benefit everyone's health.
- Van Mahotsav - Tree plantation benefits the environment for generations.
- Kabir's grandfather teaching - Benefits neighbourhood children's education.

### 3. They strengthen social bonds:

- Community participation brings people together.
- People work as a team for common goals.
- Creates a sense of belonging and unity.

### 4. They address needs that economic activities cannot:

- Emotional support and care for elderly (like youth caring for grandparents).
- Help for those who cannot afford services (Rohan teaching computer skills to youth).
- Cultural and spiritual nourishment (prasād distribution, langars).

### Benefits to Society:

1. Creates a more caring and compassionate society
2. Reduces inequality by helping those in need
3. Preserves cultural values and traditions
4. Protects the environment for future generations
5. Builds trust and cooperation among community members
6. Provides services that government and businesses cannot provide alone

### Conclusion:

People engaged in community service activities deserve high respect because they contribute to society's well-being without seeking personal gain. As Swami Vivekananda said, work done as worship, with complete devotion, has the highest value. Community service exemplifies this philosophy.

## SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

### Ans 19.

#### (a) Economic activity and compensation:

Anita's economic activity is working as a nurse at a government hospital from 8 AM to 4 PM. She receives a **monthly salary** as compensation for her professional nursing services.

#### (b) Non-economic activities:

- Visiting an old age home twice a week to provide free health checkups and care to elderly residents.
- Teaching neighbours' children about personal hygiene on Sundays without charging any fee.

#### (c) Why Anita chooses non-economic activities:

- Personal satisfaction from helping others
- Desire to give back to society using her skills
- Compassion for elderly people and children
- Understanding that her nursing skills can benefit those who cannot afford healthcare
- Following the spirit of sevā (selfless service)

#### (d) Benefits to society:

- Elderly residents at the old age home receive healthcare they might not otherwise get
- Children learn important hygiene habits that improve their health
- Sets an example for others to engage in community service
- Strengthens community bonds and creates a caring society

## Ans 20.

### (a) Value addition calculation:

Value addition = Selling price - Cost of raw material

Value addition = ₹800 - ₹200 = **₹600**

This ₹600 represents Mohan's weaving skill, time, effort, and artistic craftsmanship.

### (b) Family's help during festivals:

This is a **non-economic activity** because:

- Family members help without expecting any separate payment
- They do it out of love and support for Mohan
- It is done as part of family responsibility, not for wages

### (c) Skills contributing to making and selling sarees:

- **Weaving skill:** Mohan's expertise with the handloom
- **Dyeing skill:** Knowledge of colors and dyeing techniques
- **Design skill:** Ability to create beautiful patterns
- **Marketing skill:** Selling sarees in the local market
- **Delivery skill:** Son's ability to transport sarees to customers

### (d) How economic and non-economic activities work together:

- **Economic:** Mohan buying thread, weaving sarees, and selling them for profit - this is his livelihood
- **Non-economic:** Family helping with dyeing and designing without payment - this is done out of love and family support
- The combination shows that successful economic activities often depend on non-economic support from family
- Family's non-economic contribution helps increase production during festivals
- This balance reflects how economic prosperity and family bonds strengthen each other

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