



CLASS: VI

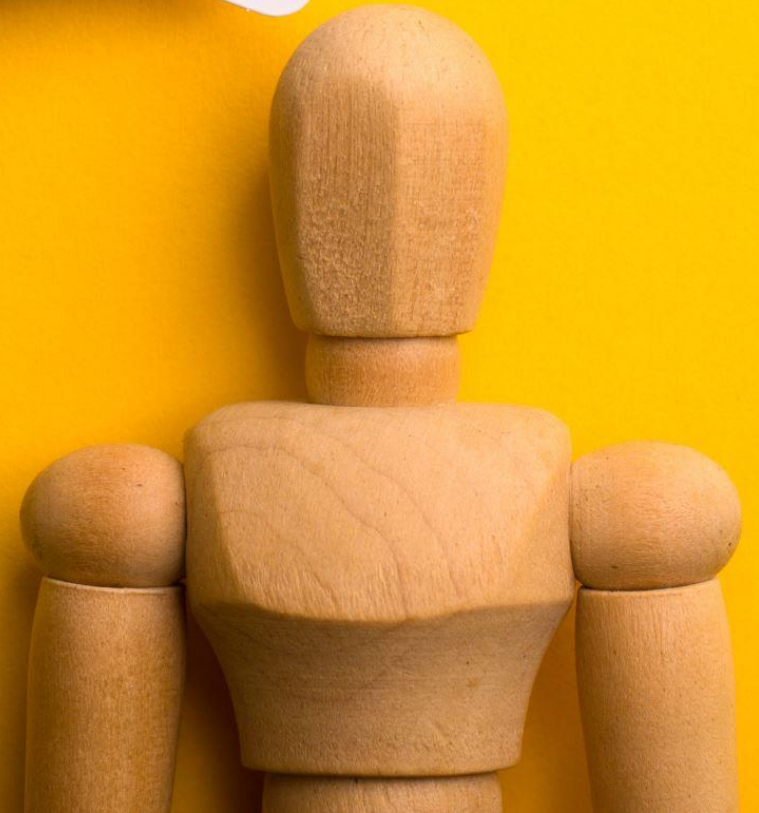
SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER: 13. THE VALUE OF WORK

BOOK: EXPLORING SOCIETY: INDIA AND BEYOND

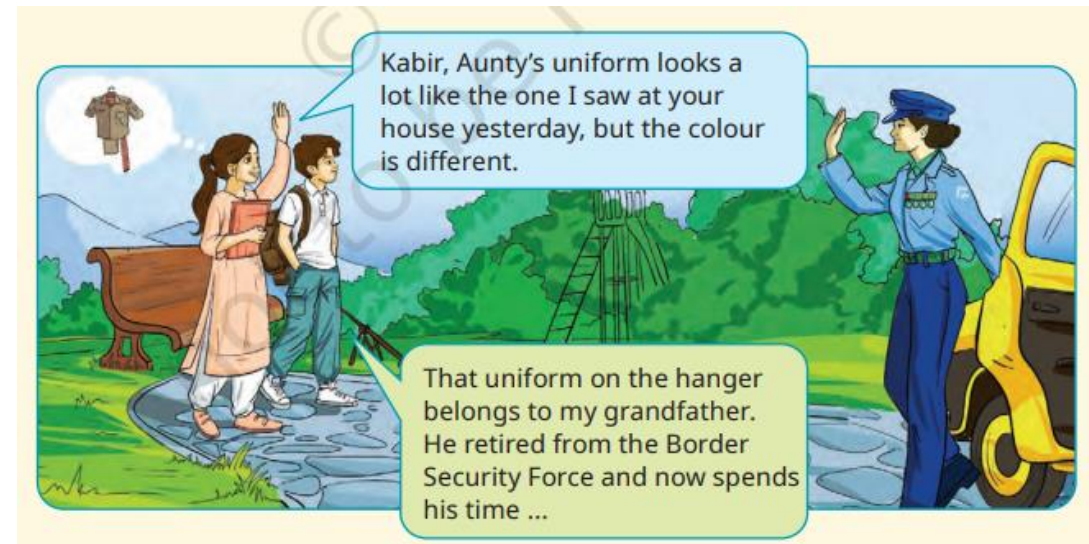
The Big Questions?

- What are the different types of activities that people engage in?
- What is their contribution to our everyday lives?

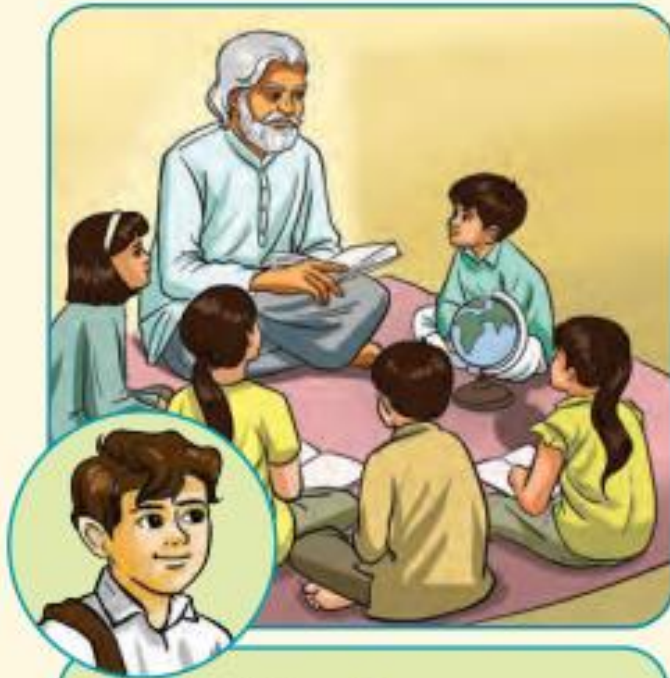


INTRODUCTION

- Anu and Kabir were playing in the park when they saw their neighbour, Geeta Aunty, getting out of a taxi.
- She was returning home from work and was in her uniform.
- A pilot in the Indian Air Force, she is the pride of the whole town.



CONT...



... providing free
Geography classes to the
neighbourhood kids ...



... tending to our
vegetable garden, and ...



... running errands for the
home.

CONT...



My parents run a shop that sells uniforms and other ready-made garments. Appa leaves early in the morning and Maa joins him in the shop after we leave for school.



Maa is usually back by the time we return home from school. She also contributes to a voluntary group that teaches knitting to the women in the community.

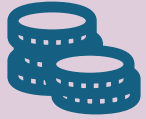


Do you remember my elder brother Rohan? You met him when he came to pick me up from school. He is a software engineer and works in a company that makes computer applications. On the weekends he volunteers to teach computer skills to those who have joined the youth development programme of the nearby college.



Wow, Anu, everyone around us does so many things every day!

Types of activities



Economic activities



Non-economic activities

Economic activities



- Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in exchange for money or money's worth for the parties involved.
- For example, a business person selling school bags in the market, a farmer selling produce in the market, a lawyer arguing a case and earning a fee etc.

Non-economic activities

- Non-economic activities are those that do not generate income or wealth but are done out of feelings like gratitude, love, care and respect.
- For instance, parents cooking food for the family or helping their children with schoolwork, youth taking care of the grandparents, family members helping in the renovation of the house, etc.



WHAT DID YOU LEARN?



Geeta Aunty: She is an **Air Force pilot**, serving the country while receiving a **salary** for her work, which is both an **economic activity** and a service.



Rohan's Job: Rohan works for a **software company**, earning a salary for his work, which is an **economic activity**.



Rohan's Volunteering: In addition to his job, Rohan **volunteers** at a **youth development programme**, teaching computer skills. This is considered a **non-economic activity** because it is not done for financial gain.

Types of Economic Activities

- Kavya was excited to go to her aunt's house in the village of Kamlapur.
- On the way, she saw that a highway was being built near the village, and the construction site was abuzz with activity.
- Large machines, such as excavators and bulldozers, were being operated by dedicated technicians.



Construction work



This new highway promised to reduce the travel time to the nearest town from five hours to just two hours.



Kavya thought that she would be able to visit her aunt more often once the highway was ready, since it would take less time to travel there.



Happy with this thought, Kavya ran to greet her aunt and to eat the delicious jalebis that she had made.



They were joined by Kavya's uncle, who had just returned home from work.



He is a technician in a construction company and operates a bulldozer. He receives a monthly salary for his services.

Office work

The next day, Kavya's aunt woke up early to finish her share of the household chores and left for work.

01

She is employed at the village post office and is paid a monthly salary.

02

She charges a weekly fee for these classes.

03

In the evening, after her office work, she also conducts online classes to help students prepare for school exams.



Daily wage worker

- On the weekend, Kavya visited a local mango orchard with her aunt to have some delicious mangoes.
- There she saw Sahil, a farm labourer who was using a tractor to till a farmer's land nearby.
- He earns a daily wage for his efforts.
- He gets some payment for his work in cash, and the remaining part of the payment in the form of mangoes of equal value.
- The mangoes that he receives as a part of his work are called payment in kind.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



As we now understand, economic activities are those that have value in terms of money.



Economic activities also add value at each stage of the process of transforming something into another form.



This is called value addition.

Let us take the example of Kavya's father, Rajesh, to understand this.



Rajesh is a carpenter who buys wood from a nearby market for ₹600 to make furniture.



He uses special tools and other materials for building the furniture.



Rajesh sells a chair for ₹1,000 each in the market.

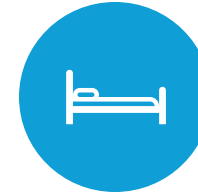
VALUE ADDITION



The wood for the chair costs ₹600. So, what is the remaining ₹400 (₹1,000 – ₹600) for?



It is the monetary value of Rajesh's skill, time and effort, which went into making that chair.



Rajesh has added value to the wood by turning it into furniture.



From buying the wood to selling the chair, these activities involve payment.



They are, therefore, a part of economic activities.

Non-Economic Activities

The Importance of Non-Economic Activities

While non-economic activities may not involve money, the value they generate is important in our lives.

Sevā: selfless service We see sevā in many places such as temples, gurudwaras, mosques and churches.

For instance, langars or community kitchens at gurudwaras serve food to every visitor for free.

These practices foster a sense of satisfaction and gratitude for what we have, and they are also a way of contributing to society without expecting anything in return.



Temple distributing prasād to devotees



Langar at the Golden Temple

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan:** The initiative is based on the **collective efforts** of all Indian citizens to maintain cleanliness.
- **Individual Efforts:** People clean their **homes** and immediate surroundings.
- **Community Participation:** Citizens also come together to clean **streets, roads, parks, and other public places.**
- **Impact:** These collective efforts lead to a **clean home, neighborhood, society,** and ultimately, a **clean nation.**



Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Community Work

- **Van Mahotsav:** It is a **festival of forests** celebrated in India to raise awareness about the **value of trees** and **forest conservation**.
- **Community Participation:** The celebration involves **community members** coming together to participate in **tree plantation drives**.
- **Purpose:** The initiative promotes the importance of **environmental conservation** and encourages collective action to protect nature.



Van Mahotsav

SUMMARY

In this chapter, we learnt about economic and noneconomic activities.

We also learnt about the value addition that economic activities create.

We understood how non-economic activities contribute to social welfare, personal wellbeing and enhance the overall quality of life.



Thank
you!