

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics

Chapter 9: Detailed and Simple Solutions

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9 is provided in a simple but detailed way for CBSE Class 6 students. Students can find all the detailed solutions for Chapter 9 on this page!

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9: People in cities are either their own bosses or work for someone else to make a living. They earn money in different ways. It's also observed that many individuals move from the countryside to urban areas seeking employment and a better life. A significant number of these individuals are self-employed, engaging in street vending, repairing items, or offering various services.

Section 9 of CBSE Class 6 Civics discusses the jobs of urban residents, the types of jobs they do, the advantages of stable jobs, and the drawbacks of temporary jobs. These NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9 "Urban Livelihoods," presented here, cover the exercises found at the end of the chapter in the book 'Social and Political Life.'

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9 Urban Livelihoods

1. Read and discuss the following description of the living conditions of workers who come to the labour chowk.

Many labourers we see at the work centre can't afford a lasting place to stay. They either sleep on the sidewalks close to the centre or pay Rs. 6 per night for a bed at a nearby night shelter managed by the Municipal Corporation. Due to the absence of security, nearby tea and cigarette shops serve as a combination of banks, moneylenders, and safety deposit boxes. Workers usually leave their tools at these shops overnight for safekeeping and entrust any extra money to them. The shop owners secure the money and even provide loans to labourers in times of need.

Source : Aman Sethi, Hindu on-line

Ans: Students are suggested to discuss the above theme in the class in the presence of their teacher.

2. Complete the following table and discuss how their work is different:

Name	Place of work	Earnings	Security of work	Benefits received	Work on their own or employed

Bachchu Manjhi		Rs 100 a day			
Harpreet Vandana					Work on their own
Nirmala			No security		
Sudha	Company	Rs. 30,000 p.m.			

Ans:

Name	Place of work	Earnings	Security of work	Benefits received	Work on their own or employed
Bachchu Manjhi	Road	Rs 100 a day	No security	No benefits	Work on his own
Harpreet Vandana	Showroom	Flexible	Their job is secured	They are planning to buy a flat and car.	Work on their own
Nirmala	Garment factory	Rs. 80 a day	No security	She can earn extra money by working late.	Employed
Sudha	Company office	She gets a regular salary.	Her job is secured	Holidays, medical facilities	Employed

3. In what ways is a permanent and regular job different from a casual job? Discuss.

Ans: In a permanent and regular job an employee gets a regular salary every month. Besides a regular salary he gets other benefits such as savings for old age, holidays, medical facilities for his family, etc. Thus, his job is secured. But casual workers avail no job security. If workers complain

about their pay or working conditions, they are asked to leave. They are also expected to work very long hours. They don't get other benefits like permanent employees.

4. What benefits does Sudha get along with her salary?

Ans: Sudha works as a full-time employee for a company. In addition to her salary, she enjoys various advantages:

- Retirement savings: A portion of her salary is set aside in a government fund, earning her interest. Upon retiring, she will receive this money as a pension.
- Time off: Sudha has Sundays and national holidays off, along with a certain number of annual leave days.
- Medical benefits: The company covers Sudha's medical expenses, up to a specified amount, for both her and her family.

5. Fill in the following table to show the services provided by people in markets which you visit frequently.

Name of the shop or office	Nature of the service provided

Name of the shop or office	Nature of the service provided
Garment showroom	It provides clothes as per the requirement of the customer.
Shop selling utensils, footwear, electronic goods, etc.	They provide household things.
Banks	They provide security and growth to our money.
Note: Students are suggested	to add more.

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

- (i) Vandana is a
(a) Doctor (b) Sales manager
(c) Dress designer (d) Dentist.

(ii) The authority that issues a licence to the permanent shops is the
(a) Municipal corporation (b) Electricity department
(c) Home Ministry (d) None of the above.

(iii) Nirmala works in a
(a) Showroom (b) Garment factory
(c) Company (d) Call centre.

(iv) Workers who are employed on a casual basis usually get
(a) Handsome salary (b) Poor salary
(c) Medical leave (d) Both (a) and (b).

(v) Foreign companies usually set up call centres in India because
(a) They can get people who will work for lower wages
(b) They can get people who can speak English
(c) They can get cheap land to establish the centre
(d) Both (a) and (b).

Ans: (i) — (c), (ii) — (a), (iii) — (b), (iv) — (b), (v) — (d).

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

- (i) There are almost street vendors in the country working in
- (ii) Those who work in government departments get a salary every month.
- (iii) It is the that decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
- (iv) Call Centres in cities provide a new form of employment to the people.
- (v) Street vending is now recognised as a general benefit and as a for people to earn their

Ans. (i) one crore, urban (ii) regular (iii) Municipal Corporation
(iv) big (v) right, livelihood.

III. TRUE/FALSE

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- (i) A large number of people in the city work on the streets.
- (ii) Shops on streets are usually temporary structures.
- (iii) Call Centres are usually seen in small towns.
- (iv) Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.
- (v) Permanent workers get only medical facilities.

Ans. (i) — T, (ii) — T, (iii) — F, (iv) — F, (v) — F.

IV. MATCHING SKILL

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

Column B

(i) Harpreet and Vandana

(a) Works as a Marketing Manager

- (ii) Bachchu Manjhi (b) Works as a tailor
(iii) Sudha (c) Business persons
(iv) Nirmala (d) Work as helpers to masons
(v) Daily wage workers (e) Rickshaw puller
Ans. (i)–(c), (ii)–(e), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b), (v)–(d).

V. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name some activities which are carried out on the streets.

Ans: Vending, hair-cutting, shoe-repairing, flower-selling etc.

2. What was found in a Survey of Ahmedabad city?

[V. Imp.]

Ans: In a survey of Ahmedabad city it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were people working on the street.

3. What types of things do vendors usually sell?

Ans: Vendors usually sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort and make them ready to sell.

4. How was street vending looked upon till recently?

Ans: Street vending was till recently looked upon only as an obstruction to traffic and to people walking.

5. How is it looked upon now?

Ans: It is now looked upon as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood.

6. Mention two features of business persons.

[Imp.]

Ans: (i) They own their own shops or business.

(ii) They employ a number of workers as supervisors and helpers.

7. What is essential for the permanent shops?

[V. Imp.]

Ans: They must have a licence to do business.

8. Define 'labour chowk'.

Ans: Labour chowk is a place where daily wage labourers wait with their tools for people to come and hire them for work.

9. What is the normal working day in a garment factory?

Ans: In a garment factory a normal working day begins at 9 a.m. and finishes only by 10 p.m.

10. What is a Call Centre? [V. Imp.]

Ans: A Call Center is a centralized office that handles issues and inquiries from consumers/customers about purchased goods and services, such as banking and ticket booking.

11. Mention two features of permanent jobs.

Ans: Men having permanent jobs get a regular salary with perks and other benefits every month. They can expect their job to continue for a long period of time.

VI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How do hawkers manage their work? [V. Imp.]

Ans. Vendors operate independently. They manage their own tasks, deciding what and how much to buy and where to place their stalls. These stalls are often makeshift, like using boards over boxes, canvas sheets on poles, or even just a plastic sheet on the sidewalk. The police can instruct them to take down their stalls whenever necessary.

2. Mention some drawbacks of casual jobs. [V. Imp.]

Ans. In informal jobs, employees shouldn't voice concerns about their pay or work conditions. If they do, they might be told to leave right away.

- Informal jobs don't offer protection against mistreatment.
- Workers in informal jobs are required to put in long hours.
- Even if they don't express dissatisfaction, they can be told to leave when there's less work.

3. What works does Sudha do?

Ans. Sudha is the Marketing Manager for a company that produces biscuits. The biscuit factory is located outside the city. Sudha oversees the activities of 50 salespersons who travel to various parts of the city. These salespersons take orders from shopkeepers and handle the collection of payments. Sudha has divided the city into six regions. Every week, she meets with the salespersons from each region to review their progress reports and address any challenges they encounter. Sudha is responsible for planning sales across the entire city, which sometimes requires her to work late and travel to different locations.

VII. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What are various ways of earning livelihood in the urban areas? Discuss. [V. Imp.]

Ans. People in cities are involved in various activities to earn a living. Some work as cobblers or barbers, while others make a living by pulling rickshaws. Vendors sell household items in different places, and urban areas have showrooms owned by businesspeople. These showrooms employ workers as supervisors and helpers. Many urban residents work long hours in factories, lacking job security but continuing due to limited alternatives. However, some enjoy job security in office work, receiving a regular salary and additional benefits like savings, holidays, and medical facilities.

Working in call centers is a recent employment trend in large cities, attracting numerous young individuals. As the population grows, job opportunities increase, and people seize these chances based on their talents and preferences.

2. Write in brief on 'Call Centres'

Ans. Big cities are offering fresh job chances to energetic young individuals. A call center is a centralized workplace that handles issues and inquiries from customers about bought goods and services like banking or ticket booking. These centers usually have spacious rooms with workstations equipped with a computer, a phone, and supervisor stations.

India has become a significant hub, not just for local but also international firms. These companies establish call centers in the country because they can find individuals proficient in English who are willing to work for lower pay.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9

The benefits of using NCERT solutions for Class 6th Social Science Civics Chapter 9, which is focused on Urban Livelihoods, are numerous. NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) is an autonomous organization that provides high-quality educational resources for students across India. Here are some of the key advantages of using NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9:

Aligned with Curriculum:

NCERT solutions are designed to closely align with the curriculum prescribed by educational boards, ensuring that students cover all the essential topics in Civics for Class 6.

Concept Clarity:

The solutions provided by NCERT are written in a clear and concise manner. They help students in understanding the fundamental concepts of Urban Livelihoods, making it easier for them to grasp the subject matter.

In-depth Explanation:

NCERT solutions offer detailed explanations for each question and topic covered in the chapter. This helps students to develop a comprehensive understanding of the subject and fosters a deeper appreciation for the nuances of urban livelihoods.

Accuracy and Authenticity:

The content provided in NCERT solutions is accurate and authentic. It is created by experts in the field, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date. This helps students to build a strong foundation in Social Science.

Question-solving Skills:

The solutions include step-by-step answers to the exercises and questions at the end of the chapter. This helps students develop effective problem-solving skills and enhances their ability to answer questions in a structured manner.

Exam Preparation:

NCERT solutions are invaluable for exam preparation. The questions provided in the solutions are similar to those that students may encounter in their exams. This allows them to practice and become familiar with the question patterns, making them better prepared for the actual exams.

Illustrations and Examples:

The solutions often include illustrations, examples, and real-life scenarios to explain concepts. This makes the learning experience more engaging and helps students connect theoretical knowledge with practical applications.

Holistic Understanding:

NCERT solutions go beyond rote learning. They encourage a holistic understanding of the subject matter by providing contextual information, historical background, and connections to real-world scenarios.

Language and Presentation:

The language used in NCERT solutions is student-friendly and easy to understand. The presentation is structured logically, making it easier for students to follow the flow of information and grasp complex concepts.

Promotes Self-Study:

NCERT solutions can be used for self-study, allowing students to review and reinforce what they have learned in the classroom. This promotes independent learning and helps students become more self-reliant in their studies.

How to Prepare with NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9

Preparing with NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9, "Urban Livelihoods," involves a structured approach to understanding the content and practicing questions to enhance comprehension. Here's a detailed guide on how to prepare for this chapter:

Read the Chapter Thoroughly:

Begin by reading the chapter from your NCERT textbook. Understand the key concepts, definitions, and the overall structure of the chapter.

Highlight Important Points:

While reading, use a highlighter to mark important points. This could include definitions, examples, and any information that seems crucial for understanding urban livelihoods.

Understand Key Concepts:

Focus on understanding key concepts such as livelihoods, occupations, and the differences between rural and urban livelihoods.

Refer to NCERT Solutions:

NCERT Solutions are designed to provide answers to the exercises and questions at the end of each chapter. Use these solutions to cross-verify your answers and ensure that you have grasped the concepts correctly.

Solve Exercises:

Work through the exercises provided in the NCERT textbook. This will help you apply the concepts you've learned and reinforce your understanding.

Discuss with Peers or Teachers:

If you encounter difficulties, discuss the concepts with your classmates or teachers. Sometimes, discussing ideas with others can provide new perspectives and enhance your understanding.

Use Additional Resources:

Supplement your learning with other resources like reference books or online materials. However, ensure that these resources align with the CBSE curriculum and don't deviate from the prescribed syllabus.

Create Notes:

While going through the chapter, create concise notes summarizing key points. These notes can serve as quick references during revision.

Practice Diagrams and Maps:

If the chapter includes diagrams or maps, practice drawing them. Understanding spatial relationships and visual representations is crucial in social science.

Revision:

Regularly revise the chapter to reinforce your learning. Review your notes and go through the solved exercises to ensure that the concepts stay fresh in your mind.

Previous Year Question Papers:

Solve previous years' question papers to familiarize yourself with the exam pattern and types of questions asked. This will also help you manage time during the actual examination.

Seek Help When Needed:

If there are concepts you're struggling to understand, don't hesitate to seek help from your teachers. They can provide additional explanations and clarify doubts.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Civics Chapter 9 FAQs

- 1. How can parents support their child's learning using NCERT Solutions?**
Parents can use NCERT Solutions as a reference to understand what their child is learning, helping them provide appropriate support and encouragement.
- 2. Do NCERT Solutions encourage critical thinking?**
Yes, the solutions often include questions that prompt critical thinking, encouraging students to analyze and apply their knowledge rather than rote memorization.
- 3. Are NCERT Solutions specific to any educational board?**
While designed with the NCERT curriculum in mind, the solutions' concepts align with general educational standards, making them beneficial for students across different boards.
- 4. Can NCERT Solutions be used for revision before exams?**
Certainly. The solutions offer a concise review of key concepts, making them a valuable resource for last-minute revision and reinforcement of learning.

5. **Do NCERT Solutions provide practical examples related to urban livelihoods?**

Yes, the solutions often include practical examples and case studies to illustrate the concepts of urban livelihoods and their applications in the real world.