



Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 9. Urban Livelihoods

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple choice questions

1. There are almost one crore street Vendors working in:
a. Rural areas b. Urban areas c. both (a) and (b) d. None of these
2. Which is a new form of employment for people in big cities?
a. Shops b. rickshaw pulling c. Call centres d. Kiosks
3. Who decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed in cities?
a. Municipal Corporation b. Police c. District Magistrate d. Patwari
4. Permanent and regular workers in companies enjoy various benefits such as:
a. Holidays b. Saving for old age c. Medical benefits d. all of these

1. (b)

2. (c)

3. (a)

4. (d)

I. Fill in the blanks

1. There are more than five thousand towns and _____ big cities in India.
2. Like Bachchu _____ a large number of people in the city work on the streets.
3. In a survey of _____ city it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were people working on the street.
4. Working in _____ is a new form of employment in the big cities.
5. A call centre is a centralised office that deals with problems and questions of the _____.
6. There are almost one crore _____ in the country working in urban areas.
7. _____ have been suggested for towns and cities.



8. The _____ also decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
9. Worker in _____ is a new form of employment in the big cities.
10. There are many workers in the city who work in _____.

1. twenty seven	2. Manjhi
3. Ahmedabad	4. Call centres
5. Consumers	6. Street vendors
7. Hawking zones	8. Municipal Corporation
9. Call centres	10. Office

I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Tailor	a. Harpreet and Vandana
2. Marketing manager	b. Nirmala
3. Helpers to masons	c. Manjhi
4. Rickshaw puller	d. Sudha
5. Business persons	e. Daily wage labourers

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (e)	4. (c)	5. (a)
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I. State True or False:

1. Casual workers can complain about their pay or working conditions.
2. A large number of people in the city work on the streets.
3. Shops on streets are usually temporary structures.
4. Permanent workers get only medical facilities.
5. Casual workers can complain about their pay on working conditions.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The art of Zari work is centered in which state of India?

The art zari work is centred in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh which is known for its rich heritage of art and craft. This art has been predominant here for the last 300 years. Apart from Bhopal, it is practiced extensively in Gwalior and Indore.

2. What is the set-up of a call centre?

Call Centres are usually set up as large rooms with working stations that includes a computer, a telephone set and supervisor's stations. All computers are linked to a mother computer are linked to a mother computer (servant).

3. What are markets?

A market is a place where buyers and sellers meet to exchange their goods and services. The markets may be in one specific place like Khan market in South Delhi or do not exist physically at all like online shopping (Internet).

4. Define street vendors.

Street vendor is a retail salesperson without an established place of business. Vendors sell things that are regularly prepared at home by their families. For, example, those who sell food or snacks on the streets, prepare most of these at home.

5. What are the factors that determine the price of a commodity in the market?

The price of a good depends on its demand and supply. If the demand is more and the supply is less, the price is likely to be high and vice-versa.

6. What are the things that the street vendors sell generally at their shops?

The street vendors sell things that are prepared at home by their families, like a vendor selling food or snacks on the street prepares most of these at home.

7. What is a market place?

A market place is a location where goods and services are exchanged. It is an arrangement that allows buyers and sellers to exchange things.

8. What is the difference between the shops on the street and the shops in the market?

Shops in the market place are permanent whereas shops on the street are temporary. Street shop owners sell their homemade things but shop owners in the market place buy materials from the wholesale sellers and sell it at their shops.

9. Write any one difference between retail and wholesale.

Wholesale involves buying goods in large quantities and selling them in large quantities usually to customers, who buy goods to resell in the retail market to the ultimate consumers.

10. A simple tag or an elaborate label used by reputed companies help in grading a product. Name any two functions that are performed by Labels.

The two functions that are performed by labels are: promoting sales and identification of a product.

11. Which local body of the city decides the day of the weekly market?

The Municipal Corporation decides the day of the weekly market.

12. What is a showroom?

A showroom is a large area used to display goods for sale such as home appliances, leather goods, food items, automobiles, cosmetic, furniture, carpets, etc.

13. What are consumer products?

Products which are purchased by the ultimate consumers or users for satisfying their personal needs and desires are referred to as consumer products, e.g., soap.

14. Who is a citizen?

A citizen is a person who has full rights and performs some duties in a state. He is required to take part in the formation of the government directly or indirectly.

15. What are the conditions of market during festival seasons?

During festival seasons, markets are crowded with people and many new shops are opened to meet the needs of the people. There are rows of shops selling sweets, toys, clothes, footwear, utensils, electronic goods, etc.

16. Define the term 'business'.

A business (also known as company, enterprise or firm) is a legally recognised organisation designed to provide goods, services, or both to consumers or tertiary business in exchange for money.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is 'labour chowk'?

'Labour chowk' is a place where daily wage labourers assemble to be hired by an employer. These labourers work as helpers to masons. They dig at construction sites, lift loads or unload trucks in the market, dig pipelines and telephone cables and also build roads. There are thousands of such casual labourers who work in a city.

2. State the difference between marketing and selling.

Marketing emphasises selling of satisfaction rather than selling a product or service. The basic objective is to find out what the customer wants and to ensure that they get the maximum possible satisfaction. Whereas, selling is concerned merely with the transfer of goods which the seller has already produced. Marketing focuses on the needs of the buyer and selling, on the needs of the seller.

3. Who are casual workers?

The casual workers are the workers who are employed on a temporary basis with generally limited entitlement to benefits and little or no security of employment. The main feature is the absence of a continuing relationship of any

stability with an employer, which could lead to their not being considered 'employees' at all.

4. Briefly describe consumer market.

Markets initially started as market-places usually in the hub of villages and towns for the sale or barter of farm produce, clothing and day-to-day items. These kinds of street markets developed into a whole variety of consumer-oriented markets, such as shopping centres, supermarkets or even online markets (internet).

5. On whom do we depend for the fulfilment of our needs?

We need food, clothes, shelter and other facilities for our living. We cannot meet all our needs alone and so, we have to depend on others such as our parents, neighbours, workers, traders, etc., for the fulfilment of our needs.

6. What are the differences between a Family and a Community?

The differences between a Family and a Community are given below:

A Family	A Community
1. It is the smallest unit of civic life.	It is the biggest unit of civic life.
2. Consists of parents and children.	Consists of people living in one place, district or country.
3. Parents manage affairs.	Here, local bodies manage their affairs.

7. Why goods sold in permanent shops are costlier than temporary shops?

Shops in permanent buildings incur a lot of expenditure-pay rent and tax, employ workers, etc. in temporary shops, goods are stored at homes only. Workers are not employed because they are helped by family members. Subsequently, goods sold in permanent shops are costlier than the temporary shops.

8. What are the working conditions of non-permanent workers?

The working conditions of the non-permanent workers are very depressing. They are given very minimum pay for their work and if they complain about their pay, they are asked to leave the job.

There is no job security or protection and even, there is ill treatment. They are also expected to work for very long hours. For example, in the cloth mill unites, the workers work on day and night shifts, with each shift lasting for 12 hours. One worker works on one machine for 12 hours and then is replaced by another on the same machine for the next 12 hours.

9. What are the main problems faced by vendors?

The main problems faced by the vendors are:

- (i) Shops are usually temporary in structures.
- (ii) Dismantling of their shops any time by the police.
- (iii) They have no security.
- (iv) There are certain parts of the city where these vendors are not allowed to enter.

10. What are the differences between Civic life and Civic sense?

Differences between Civic life and Civic sense are given below:

Column A	Column B
1. The activities that take place in the family, school and in neighbourhood houses are called civic life. 2. It is important in today's world.	a. To understand what civic life means and how it can be lived happily for the good of the society as a whole is called civic sense. b. It is necessary for every citizen.

11. Who makes rules and regulations in a civic life?

The progress of all human being is the result of living and working together. Cooperation has helped humans march towards progress and prosperity. As the population increases and life becomes more complex, the government becomes more organised. They have made laws to regulate and control the activities of the people. We should co-operate with our government and abide by all the rules and regulations.

Long Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why do small workshops and factories need casual workers?

Small workshops and factories need casual workers for big profits and less investment. Casual workers are called for when the employer needs them. They are employed when the employer gets large orders or during certain seasons. If they complain about their pay or working conditions, they are asked to leave any time. They are also expected to work for very long hours. If there is the need to finish same work urgently then these workers are called for work even on

Sundays. All these factors are in favour of small workshops and factories. Therefore, they employ casual workers.

2. Name the local bodies that look after the urban areas.

The local bodies that look after the problems of the urban areas are:

- (i) Municipal Corporations,
 - (ii) Municipalities and
 - (iii) Town Area Committees.
- (i) **Municipal corporations:** These are the local governing bodies of big cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. the main functions of the Municipal Corporations are providing public health and sanitation, making arrangement for vaccination, supply of safe drinking water, clearing and disposal of garbage, cleaning roads, drains and public toilets.
- (ii) **Municipalities:** Smaller towns and cities with population ranging between 20,000-5,00,000 have Municipalities as the local government body.
- (iii) **Town Area Committees:** Municipalities and Municipal Corporations carry their day-today work with the help of a number of committees such as the Education Committee, the Public Health Committee and the District Planning Committee.

3. Why do people prefer working in an organised sector?

Un-organised sector is characterised by wages, long hours of work and lack of job security. People prefer to work in an organised sector because of the following reasons:

- (i) Workers enjoy security of employment.
- (ii) There are fixed number of working hours. If workers work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.
- (iii) Employees of the organised sectors are entitled to medical leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, etc.
- (iv) Workers also get medical benefits and under the laws, factory manager has to ensure the provision of facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

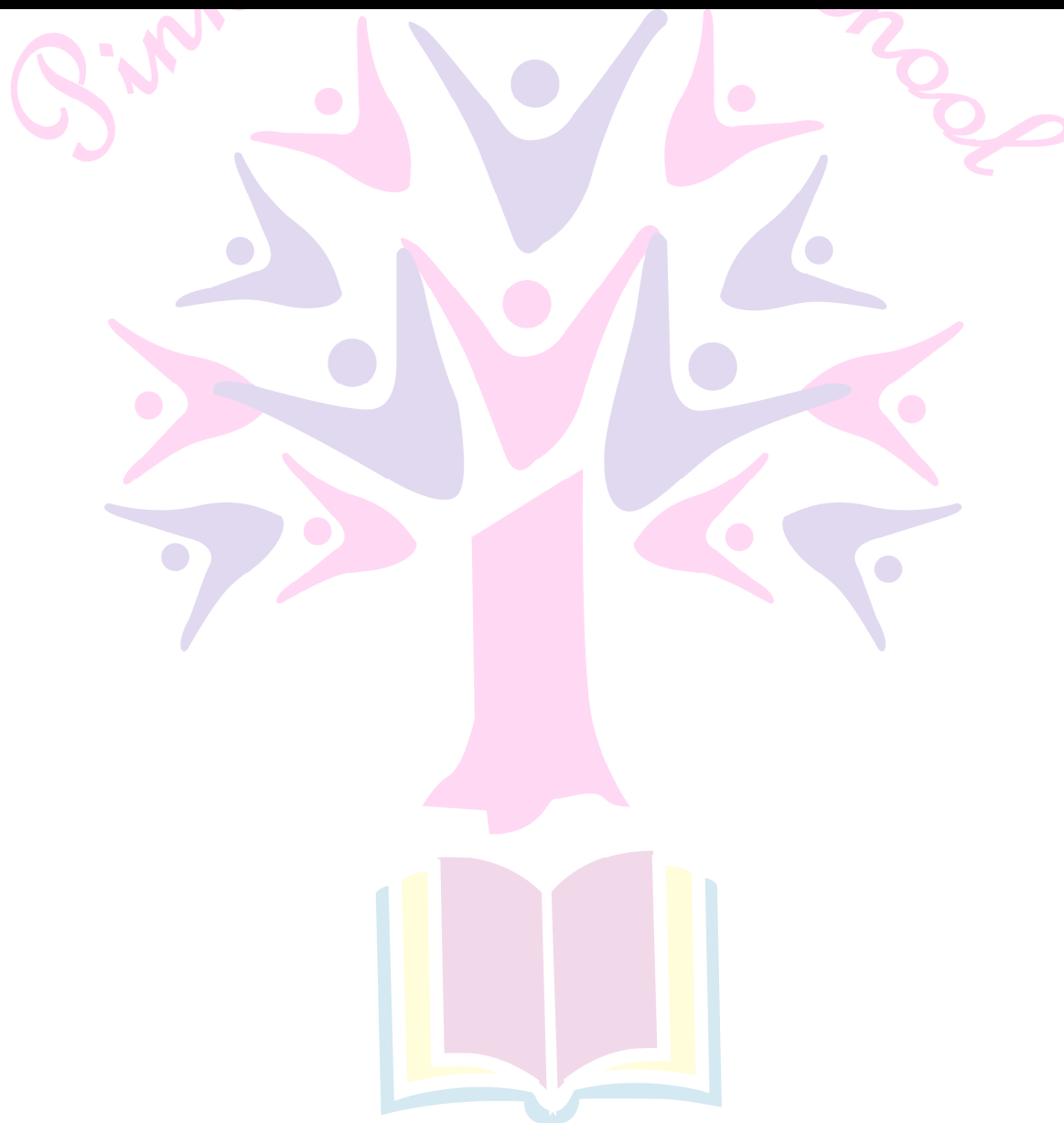
4. Compare the livelihood challenges faced by rural and urban women.

Challenges faced by rural women:

- (i) Poor resource base and resource quality (small or no agricultural land and water).
- (ii) Illiteracy and lack of skill.
- (iii) Lack of awareness on different government schemes and programmes.
- (iv) Lack of knowledge of disasters.

Challenges faced by urban women:

- (i) Lack of employment and irregular jobs.
- (ii) Lack of job security and low wages.
- (iii) Lack of sufficient and timely credit support system for petty trades.
- (iv) Fear of eviction by police and civic bodies.
- (v) Congested and hazardous working conditions.



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