

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. What is an occupation?

Ans. The work that we do to earn our living is called an occupation.

Q.2. What are the three types of occupation?

Ans. The three types of occupation are primary, secondary and tertiary occupation.

Q.3. Who are casual labourers?

Ans. Labourers who are required to come and go as and when they are needed are called casual labourers.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Who are self-employed people? Give examples.

Ans. In cities, a major part of the people are self-employed who run their own business and shops. They are independent to run their shows as they like. Their income is dependent on the hard work they put in. For example, shopkeepers and businessmen.

Q.2. What is wage employment?

Ans. People who are not employed on a regular basis and are engaged in day-to-day employment form a part of the wage employment. They include labourers, carpenters, sanitary-workers, cycle-rickshaw pullers, etc.

Q.3. What is regular employment?

Ans. There are some employees who are employed on permanent basis. They are given a regular monthly salary and allowance. All public and private servants are part of regular employment.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Examine the various kinds of urban livelihoods.

Ans. The three types of urban livelihoods were:

- i. **Primary occupation:** In such type of occupation people are dependent upon natural resources. For example, agriculture, forestry, cattlerearing, fishing, mining, etc.
- ii. **Secondary occupation:** They include processing of raw-material into finished goods by hand or machine. For example, textile industry, iron and steel industry, jute industry, wool industry, etc.
- iii. **Tertiary occupation:** These are occupations which provide expert service to people. For example, teaching, banking, railways, postoffices, etc.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. How does migration link rural-urban livelihoods?

Ans. Migration means shifting from one place to another. Due to lack of employment in rural areas, villagers migrate to cities. This links ruralurban livelihoods. It leads to overcrowding of cities and puts a burden on civic amenities in a city. However, it has disadvantages of its own. It leads to prosperity. The rural people send the income to their dependents in rural areas. Further it helps urban people to expand their business with the help of rural labour.