



LESSON – 21

OUR LIVELIHOODS

SOLUTIONS:

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions in one sentence:

(a) What is your parent's livelihood?

Ans:

(*Note: Students are to answer based on the occupation of their parents).

(b) Is urban livelihood always more remunerative than a rural one?

Ans: Yes, urban livelihood is always remunerative than a rural one.

(In urban areas there are more job opportunities than rural areas.)

(c) What happens to the importance of agriculture as the economy grows?

Ans : Increase in **agricultural** productivity leads to increase in the income of rural population which in turn leads to more demand for industrial products, thus development of industrial sector resulting in the growth of the economy.

2. Answer the following questions in 30/40 words.

(a) Point out the difference in livelihood of an urban doctor and rural doctor?

Ans: Urban doctor and rural doctor have different social life. Most of the doctors in the urban areas have a busy professional and social life. He is satisfied with his work. But the doctors in rural areas have to operate with minimal infrastructure and even for routine ailments the patients have to be referred to urban centers. There is also no social life familiar to them.

(b) What are the characteristics of work in unorganised sector?

Ans: Low wage, poor working conditions, extended period of work, irregular engagement and absence of any security are the characteristics of work in unorganised sector. There is no guarantee of regular work.

(c) How many types of migration are there?

Ans: There are four types of migrations. They are: (i) Employment related migration, (ii) Movements of parents or earning members, (iii) Study related migrations and (iv) Marriage.

(d) What is the most important reason for migration?

Ans: The most important reason for migration is the movement of parents or earning members.

3. Choose the correct answer:

(i) One criteria for classification into urban area is

- A. 75% or more male workers are in non-agricultural activities**
- B. 75% or more workers are in non-agricultural activities**
- C. 70% or more male workers are in non-agricultural activities**
- D. 70% or more workers are I. non-agricultural activities**

(ii) The most important reason behind migration in Manipur is

- A. Marriage**
- B. Study**
- C. Employment related reasons**
- D. Movements of parents/earning member**

(iii) The proportion of self employment category in rural areas is

- A. 100%**
- B. 80%**
- C. 85%**
- D. 90%**

(iv) The category of employment which rose highest in India after migration is

- A. Self employment**
- B. Casual wage labour**
- C. Regular wage/salaried**
- D. Others**

Answers: (i) – A. 75% or more of male workers are in non- agricultural activities,

(ii) – D. Movements of parents/earning members, (iii)– B. 80%,

(iv)– B. Casual wage labour

4. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Most of the male workers in rural areas earn their livelihood from.....
- (b) When the harvest is poor, it is not uncommon for the landowners to.....
- (c) Most of the male workers in urban areas earn their livelihood from.....
- (d) Urban livelihood cannot flourish in rural areas because there is.....

Answers: (a) agriculture, (b) forego his entire share, (c) service, (d) inadequate demand.

(EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

- (a) **Point out the difference between urban and rural livelihoods.**

Ans: The life in urban areas is fast and complicated, whereas rural life is simple and relaxed. The urban settlement includes cities and towns. On the other hand, the rural settlement includes villages and hamlets.

- (b) **Can rural livelihoods converge to urban livelihoods?**

Ans: No, it is so because rural livelihood is characterized by slow pace of change, smallness of scale and simplicity which is quite different from urban livelihood. Urban livelihoods would not flourish in rural areas simply because there is inadequate demand for them.

- (c) **Why do Indians migrate?**

Ans: Employment opportunities are the most common reason due to which people migrate. Except this, lack of opportunities, better education, movements of earning members etc. are other reasons that people migrate.

- (d) **Does migration always improve the quality of employment?**

Ans: No, migration does not necessarily mean quality of employment. No doubt, migration creates a lot of job opportunities but the sense of dignity of labour should be inculcated among the people. All work is complementary directly or indirectly. Introduction of improved techniques of cultivation can substantially narrow down the gap in rural and urban remuneration.