

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (CIVICS)

CHAPTER-9 LIVELIHOOD IN URBAN INDIA

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 256)**

1. a
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 257)**

1. b
2. a

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. c
2. b

***FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. A person's income depends upon factors such as skill set, **education** and experience. .
- 2 The territory manager's job was to get orders and collect **payments**.
3. Daily wage labourers assemble at the **labour chowk** in search of work.
4. The government is modifying laws to recognise **Hawking** as a way of livelihood.

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

1. a
2. a

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Write in short about Teesta and Aahana's experience in the market.

A1. Teesta and Aahana come across a variety of shops in the market. As compared to pavement shops, these shops were big, well maintained and stocked with good quality stuff. There were shops selling clothes, sweets, electronic goods, footwear, fast food, jewellery and books.

Q2. What is the similarity between the life of the rickshaw puller and the vegetable hawker?

A2. Both the rickshaw puller and the vegetable hawker had migrated from the village to the city in search of better opportunities. Both their families were in the village and both of them had to suffer great hardships to earn a living.

Q3. How did the business person set up his shop?

A3. The business person's shop sold a variety of clothes for all ages. The shop had a number of supervisors and helpers. He had clothes from both national and international markets and displayed them in the space allocated for each brand.

Q4. Why do the police force vendors to dismantle their shops?

A4. The police force vendors to dismantle their shops because of traffic problems and due to their illegal nature as hawking is prohibited.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Describe the girl's experience in the streets.

A1. When Aahana and Teesta went to look around, the streets were buzzing with activities. Buses, taxis, cars and auto rickshaws hogged to rush past. There were florists, Cobblers, barbers, people selling objects on cards, newspaper vendors and makeshift platforms selling a variety of colourful objects.

There was a huge crowd and varieties of jobs were being done by the people to earn livelihood. There were shops selling tea, juice corners selling juice and a man under large shady tree selling a variety of objects, such as tables, chairs, boxes and lamp shades etc. Everything looked interesting but it also hinted at the hardships the men and women had to face to earn their living.

Q2. What is a Labour Chowk? What is its importance?

A2. The girls, while walking towards the factory area, saw a large number of people sitting or standing in groups at the crossroads. This is the labour chock. Daily wage labourers assemble there in search of work. There are thousands of people who do not have a permanent source of income and their livelihood is based on their daily earning. They do work like construction, digging, loading - unloading, link pipelines etc.

Q3. Why are pavement dwellers regarded as a nuisance? Explain.

A3. The pavement dwellers are generally migrants from villages who come to the city looking for jobs. They are unable to get proper houses to live. As a result, they end up on streets and on the pavements. People consider them as a nuisance as sometimes there is traffic congestion due to them. Some of them take to begging and are seen begging or Hawking at traffic signals. The pavements are meant for pedestrians and when these pavements are occupied it becomes difficult for the pedestrians to work. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate them although it is still in the nascent age.

Q4. Compare and contrast the life of Shanta and Manisha as workers.

A4. Manisha is a marketing manager with an apparel brand. Her job involved planning the sales for the entire year and supervising the job of 25 territory managers. She met the territory managers once in 15 days to review the work. She got a handsome salary for this. As she was permanent worker, she earned various benefits, such as pension for old age, annual and medical leave without pay cut and medical facilities.

Shanta, on the other hand, was employed on a casual basis. She worked from 9AM to 5 PM. She earned Rs150 for 8 hours and ₹20 per hour as overtime. There was no job security. She did not enjoy any benefits like Manisha. An illness could lead to loss of salary or even her job.

