



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



Rural and Urban Livelihoods

NAME: _____ CLASS/SEC: VI _____ ROLL NO: _____ DATE: ____/____/2018

S.NO

I FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Farmers have to borrow money from _____ - to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Farmers get caught in _____ when they are unable to repay the loans.
3. Many agricultural labourers are _____ and few own very small plots of land.
4. _____ is the main crop that is grown in irrigated lands.
5. Nearly _____ of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.
6. In _____ nearly two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.
7. Working on farms involves operations such as preparing the land, _____, weeding and _____ of crops.
8. Most farmers grow _____ both for their own requirements and also to _____ in the market
9. Street _____ is now recognized as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood.
10. _____ have been suggested for towns and cities.
11. The _____ also decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
12. _____ are given a license to do business by the Municipal Corporation.
13. _____ are asked to leave if the factory does not have much work.
14. The work of a _____ is clearly identified.
15. A _____ is a centralized office that deals with problems and questions that customers have regarding goods purchased and services.

II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 2 POINTS:

MARKS

1. How do people in rural areas earn their living? Give an example.

2

III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 3 POINTS:

2. Explain Terrace cultivation in Nagaland
3. What do you know about Vendors?

3

3

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 4 POINTS:

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| 4. Write a short note on Call Centres. | 4 |
| 5. Describe Casual workers. | 4 |
| 6. Explain Permanent workers. | 4 |

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