**Chapter7**

**Changing Trends in Occupation**

1. Carefully look around your house and talk to at least 5 people and note down their occupation.
2. The student should observe in the school and list the different occupations people working in the school are involved in.
3. Geeta visited a village and saw people of the village involved in different occupations. Suggest some of the occupations people in the village were involved in.
4. Fill in the blanks

Help Box

Male occupations, opportunities, agriculture, non-professional

Technology, soldiers, White revolution, Machines

1. A major portion of the village population is dependent on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or non-agricultural activities.
2. The use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in agriculture bought a great change in occupations.
3. Doctor Verghese Kurien was the father of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. In olden times, the king’s palace provided employment to guards, ministers, advisors,\_\_\_\_\_ , weavers etc.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the science or knowledge put into practical use to solve problems or invent useful tools.
6. The cities and town also need the services of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Girls and women are not given equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in education.
8. Now many women are taking up occupations that were so far labelled as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Multiple choice questions
10. It has become difficult for farmers to make living from agriculture due to
11. Division of land b) low productivity c) low earning d) all the above
12. The villagers on migration to cities work as labour on construction sites, in dhabas, or as rickshaw pullers because
13. Are skilled b) are educated c) lack skill and training d) none
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created a scarcity of milk in both rural and urban areas
15. Poor supply system b) low production of milk c) a and b d) good supply system
16. Which of them is not a non-professional?
17. Skilled labour b) Engineer c) Semi-skilled d) Unskilled labour
18. Who used to do all types of work on his own, even cleaning the toilet?
19. Mahatma Gandhi b) Dr Kurien c) Nehru d) none of the above
20. State whether given statements are true/false
21. The opportunities of earning from non-agricultural activities in villages have also decreased.
22. A single machine has replaced the labour of one worker.
23. The success of white revolution involved services of many professionals and non –professional.
24. All types of works (jobs) are not necessary in society.
25. An important aspect of the changing trends in occupation is increase in participation of women in various occupations.
26. In earlier times on what did the major portion of population of village depended upon?
27. Why has it become difficult for farmer to make living from agriculture?
28. Why have farmers stated moving towards cities and towns?
29. What changes have come in due to mechanisation of agriculture?
30. Name 3 new occupations that have been created in villages due to machines and electricity.
31. What created scarcity of milk in both rural and urban areas in earlier times?
32. Who was responsible for operation flood? Where did he do it?
33. What did father of white revolution do?
34. What is technology?
35. How did scenario of employment change with coming up of new towns and cities due to development of industries?
36. The recent revolution in technology has completely changed our lives, explain.
37. What are the different type of non-professionals services required in cities and town?
38. What do you understand by dignity of labour?
39. What is gender discrimination? How does it affect the woman?
40. How can we say now many women are taking up occupations so far labelled as ‘male occupation’?
41. What kind of work is being done by women in rural areas and why?
42. On a political map of India, locate the following
43. State where Amul plant is situated
44. State famous for stone-carving and masks
45. State where agriculture improved due to green revolution
46. State with gender discrimination

**Chapter 8**

**Respecting Regional Differences**

1. The class should be divided in four groups and allot one state to each group (Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu). Then ask each group to give a presentation about the state which should include information about dress, cuisine, language and dance.
2. The student should write down the name of the state he belongs and state the traditional dress and cuisine of the state.
3. A friend of mine from England went to different parts of India and was perplexed to see that different languages were spoken and different cuisine was there in different parts. He asked my father about the difference. Write what possible answer would have been given by my father.
4. Fill in the blanks

Help Box

Meera, climate, inhabited, angarkha, Almonds, Nicobari

Animism, beans

1. The food habits of the people of region depend upon the location, \_\_\_\_\_\_ and crops grown.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grow in Kashmir and therefore is an important ingredient of many Kashmiri dishes.
3. Andaman and Nicobar islands have only 38 islands that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The religion of the inhabitants of Andaman and Nicobar islands is called the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dance is the traditional dance of Andaman and Nicobar islands.
6. The cuisine of Rajasthan is mainly dependent on pulses,\_\_\_\_\_\_, gram and spices.
7. The Rajasthani men wear traditional dresses like dhoti, banda and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The songs and poets like Kabir, Malookdas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are an important part of the folk music of Rajasthan.
9. Multiple choice questions
10. Rice is staple diet of people of south India because
11. Is not cultivated there b) is widely cultivated there c) is transported from there
12. In olden times the people of Andaman and Nicobar islands lived in
13. Caves b) tree houses or thatched huts c) a and b
14. The well known building of the Andaman and Nicobar island is
15. Fort b) Cellular jail c) Mahal
16. Which of them is not made as a result of tie and dye?
17. Bandhini b) lehariya c) phulkari
18. The traditional dishes of Rajasthan is
19. gatte-ki- kadi b) dal-batti-choorma c) both
20. State whether given statements are true or false
21. Andaman and Nicobar is group of 572 islands in Bay of Bengal.
22. The popular craft of Rajasthan are palm mats, wooden show pieces, cane and bamboo wall hangings.
23. The Sentinelese tribe does not wear clothes even now.
24. Rajasthan is dotted with innumerable forts, palaces, havelies and step wells.
25. Most people of Rajasthan are non-vegetarian.
26. Why is rice the staple diet of south India?
27. What has made Indian culture rich and unique?
28. What is the integral part of Indian heritage?
29. What is the main language of Rajasthan?
30. Why India is called land of diversity?
31. Where is Andaman and Nicobar islands situated?
32. Name the six groups of tribals that inhabit the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
33. Where did islanders live in olden times?
34. Name the jail on the island where many freedom fighters were imprisoned.
35. What are the popular crafts of the island?
36. How have the food habits of people of Andaman and Nicobar islands changed?
37. When can the Nicobari dance be seen?
38. List the various language on Andaman and Nicobar island and dialect spoken by tribals that has its own script.
39. How is the religion of the Andaman and Nicobar islands different from that of Rajasthan?
40. State some distinct features of architect of Rajasthan.
41. Why no vegetables were par t of traditional food of Rajasthan that consist mainly dishes based on horse gram and pulses?
42. Name some Rajasthani dresses that are in great demand.
43. Rajasthanis celebrate life with music and dance, explain.
44. On the political map of India, mark the following
45. City famous for lake palace in Rajasthan
46. Islands where seafood is popular food
47. State having nomads
48. State where saffron is grown
49. Indian Ocean