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**Chapter :“Life in Towns and Villages” and “Rural and Urban Livelihood”**

**III. Answer the following questions in brief.**

**1. Why were guilds Formed?**

Guilds were formed to organize the large-scale trading activities during this period.

Merchant guilds comprised of traders and merchants, while leather and ivory workers,

goldsmiths, weavers and carpenters were part of the crafts guilds. These guilds provided

technical training, collected the raw materials and distributed the finished products.

**2.Name the Metals used to make punch- marked coins. Why were they called so?**

Silver, copper, tin, lead and potin were used to make punch-marked coins. They are called punch-marked coins because the designs were punched onto the metal.

**3. Name the categories of farmers in South India during this period. Discuss.**

The Sangam Literature mentions various kinds of people living in the villages of the Tamil region (South India). Some families owned large tracts of cultivable land and were known as ***vellalars***. Farmers who owned small pieces of land were known as ***uzhavar.*** If this land was not sufficient for their subsistence, they worked on the land of big landowners. Landless laborers and slaves were known as ***kadai siyar*** and ***adimai***, respectively. They worked on the land owned by others.

**IV. Answer the following questions in detail.**

**1.Describe the important features of the Second Urbanisation.**

 **Major features of the Second Urbanisation include:**

* Iron tools and implements: The use of iron was extensive at this time. It became possible to clear the deep forests with the help of iron implements.
* Guilds and trade: The emergence of business communities, such as the sethis, gahapatis and sarthavahas, was also an important factor behind the growth of townships.
* Coins: Coins came to be used as a medium of exchange. By the Mauryan period, coins were widely in circulation. Kings received taxes from the merchants in the form of coins.
* Urban centres: As the population increased, trade grew in volume. Consequently, the number of towns and cities also increased. In fact, we can say that there was an urban boom.
* Northern Black Polished Ware Pottery: This was a special type of pottery that was used by people during this period. As is obvious, it was black in colour and had a glossy surface. It was made of clay. The remains of such pottery have been found in the Gangetic Plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in parts of central-eastern and southern India.
* Ring wells: Archaeological excavations at Kumrahar, near Patna in Bihar, have revealed the remains of a Mauryan palace. Here, ceramic pots with rings placed one on top of the other have been found. These are called ring wells. They may have been used as drains or for storage of water.

HOTS

**Do you think that increase in agricultural productivity led to the emergence of towns and Cities? Discuss**

Ans Agriculture is an important factor behind the emergence of cities as an increase in agricultural production generates surplus, which can be stored and used in a variety of ways it can be sold in the market, exported to another region or used to pay for the labour received. It is believed that cities first developed after the Neolithic Revolution due to the beginning of agriculture. The beginning of farming led those hunter-gatherers abandon their nomadic lifestyles and settle near communities who lived by agricultural production. Agriculture produced more food, which resulted in increase in human populations, thereby supporting development of cities. Thus, farming led to dense, settled populations, and surplus food production that required storage and could facilitate trade.

 **Rural and Urban Livelihood**

**III. Answer the following questions in brief.**

**1. What is meant by secondary occupations? Explain with examples.**

Secondary occupations are manufacturing activities that transform raw materials sourced from primary occupations into finished goods. For example, a biscuit factory needs wheat and other raw materials from the primary sector to make biscuits. Textiles, steel plants and the ready-made food industry are other examples of secondary activities.

**2. What is the chief source of livelihood of people residing in rural areas in India? What challenges do they face?**

Ans:Chief source of livelihood in rural areas is farming. More than 60% of India's population is farmers.

Since farming is seasonal, they end up borrowing money at high interest rates from moneylenders when there is no work available. Sometimes, they look for other occupations in order to survive. They move to towns and cities, where many of them work as daily wagers, such as rickshaw pullers, domestic help and vegetable vendors.

**3. State the reasons behind rural indebtedness.**

People living in villages who have small plots of land, landless farmers, or those who do not have a regular source of income, such as fishermen, have to borrow money from traders or moneylenders. Sometimes, families have to mortgage a piece of their land or their cattle to get a loan. Since these farmers do not earn enough money to meet their needs, they are forced to take fresh loans. It is thus a vicious cycle of borrowing in which they are caught.

**4. Enumerate one difference between self-employment and regular employment.**

In self-employment, a worker works on his/her own, organises his/her own resources and uses his/her own labour. The earnings may be irregular or it may be very high depending on the work and individual.

While regular employment means working on regular basis for someone and earning a fixed income.

**5. Define migration. Why does it take place?**

Migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another, in this case, rural to urban areas. Millions of people migrate to towns and cities every year in search of better jobs and higher standards of living.

**IV. Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. Differences between primary and secondary occupations

| **Primary Occupations** | **Secondary Occupations** |
| --- | --- |
| Primary occupations are those that involve getting raw materials from the natural environment. | Secondary occupations are manufacturing activities that transform raw material sourced from primary occupations ins finished goods. |
| Farmers growing a variery of crops are said to be engaged in the primary occupation. Mining and quarrying forestry, woodcutting, fishing, dairy farming, poultry farming, animal husbandry are other examples of primary occupations | Textiles, steel plants and the ready- food industry are other examples of secondary activities. |

2**.What are the non-farming occupations in rural India?**

There are weavers, potters, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons and barbers in the villages who offer their services to earn their livelihood. Some people collect firewood, fruits herbs, honey and other items from the forests, and sell these to traders. Thus, forest produce is an important source of sustenance, particularly in the villages of central India. Fishing is another important means of livelihood.

3. **What is seasonal unemployment? How does the government help people who face seasonal unemployment?**

Seasonal employment is where a person has a stable job for only a few months in a year and is unemployed for the rest of the year.

The government is aware that rural people suffer from seasonal unemployment and poverty, to during the lean season.

The government often undertakes public work programmes, such as construction of roads and water tanks. While choosing workers for projects, the government gives preference to members of poor families. It also provides employment in villages to local people in the offices, banks, schools and post offices. Banks are directed to give them loans in times of need.

**HOTS**

Suggest reforms that the government should undertake so that rural people can live with dignity in their own villages

Individual response

(suggested answers)

The government can:

Provide basic facilities of healthcare for all villagers.

Provide quality education for free in all villages.

Provide loans in rural areas to promote the small-scale business industry.

• Develop the infrastructure of the village.

Provide additional employment opportunities such that the villagers need not migrate.