



Master Lesson Plan

For

Urban Livelihoods

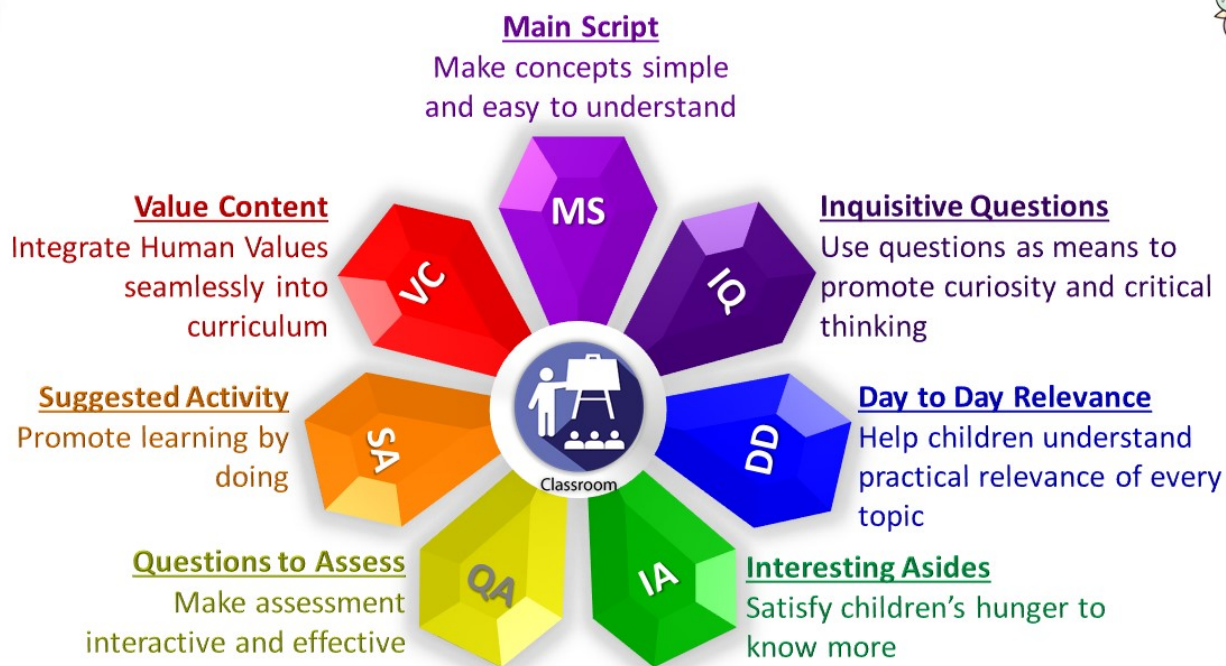
Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation date
CBSE	STD VI	Social Science	Urban Livelihoods	English	Urban Livelihoods	2021-04-16 14:41:31

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Master Lesson Plan (MLP) - Covers the entire chapter with the help of these 7 asset types



For more information on how to use the lesson plan effectively, please scroll to the guidelines at the end of this document.

Urban Livelihoods

1. MS_Objectives - Urban Livelihood

Objectives:

Note to teacher:

This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting the chapter. It states the asset objectives of the MLP. This asset is for teacher's reference and not to be taught to the students.

Students will be able to:

- imagine shopping in big outdoor markets in cities and the real difficulty of vendors there
- will be able to identify the different vendors and other service providers who earn their livelihood on the streets
- recognise the importance of respecting dignity of labour
- To justify the causes for migration and the challenges of migrant labourers
- comprehend the different aspects of self employed shopkeepers
- summarize all particulars of lives of street vendors and street service providers.
- classify the different stages of organized shops in a market place
- detect the stages of working of business persons.
- relate to people working on the streets for a livelihood
- visualise the life of workers of large scale production units or factories
- gain additional information regarding call centre jobs.
- differentiate the living conditions of various Urban workers
- to consolidate all learning from the chapter Urban Livelihood

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
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3 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights
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2. IA_Livelihood in Capital (Delhi)

Livelihood in Capital (Delhi)

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

This is the story of Dinesh Dixit, a street vendor of Sarojini Market.

Dinesh Dixit, is one such vendor, who is locally known as ‘Rehri-Patriwalah’ or Bangle Seller.



Dinesh moved over to the city of Delhi 40 years back in search of a livelihood. He knew nothing except something about his glass bangles. Having no other option, he has been standing on the streets of the Capital City for over 40 years selling all sorts of glass bangles that are a specialty of Ferozabad.

Initially, he struggled for money, slept on the platform and even sold his wife's meagre

jewellery, to start a small vendor business as a bangle seller.

For many many years, Dinesh was at the mercy of Police, local authorities and the Delhi Municipality. He would be either fined, evicted, harassed or his goods would be confiscated.

Dinesh did not give up and went on struggling along with millions of such vendors in India. These vendors are known by different names in different cities.



The Street Vendors Act 'Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending' was passed in 2014. This Act secured the rights of street vendors to a livelihood and fostered a friendly environment to continue their trade without harassment and tension.

The Act necessitated the formation of Vendors Committees. Dinesh is today a member of one such street Vendors Committee in Delhi. He leads a fairly comfortable life in his own house. He says that he owes all this to his wife and his family.

Dinesh has come a long way from selling bangles on the street to owning a small Bangle stall in Sarojini Market.

This is the reward he got for his decades of struggle and hard work as a street vendor.



Note to the teacher: The teacher may discuss the following after narrating the story.

- Every big city has an outdoor shopping joint where everyone loves to shop. Roadside and platform shops are always an attraction to all age groups.

- Shopping in such an environment with different types of vendors and hawkers gives one a unique satisfaction.
- Street vendors are an integral part of Urban cities in India. Vegetables, fruits, clothes, jewellery and many more things that people need for their day to day living are made available in this open air trade at low costs.
- New Delhi's Sarojini Market is known for such vendors and hawkers trading their goods. Stuff sold here is valued so highly that it attracts buyers from different places.

URLs

Delhi - <https://pixabay.com/photos/travel-delhi-gate-culture-stone-4813654/>

Street- <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/520963>

Market - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ankurp/29653413682> (by Ankur Panchbudhe)

Rainy market - <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1251457>

Delhi street- <https://pixabay.com/photos/delhi-street-local-2543397/>

Hawker- <https://pixabay.com/photos/delhi-street-local-2543396/>

Bangle seller- [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bangle_seller_2_\(4896988983\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bangle_seller_2_(4896988983).jpg)
(by Meenakshi Madhavan)

Sarojini market – SSSVV Gallery (Sarojini Market)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Marginalised Groups	Rights for marginalised groups, Rights for marginalised groups

3. MS_Vendors and Hawkers

Vendors and Hawkers

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

People who offer goods and services for sale to the Public, with a temporary structure or mobile stalls, are known as **Street Vendors**.



Street vendors are normally found on pavements fixed in their own places. Some of them are mobile, carrying their goods on cycles, push carts or other means of transport.



Few Basic traits of street vendors and hawkers:

- They are self organized and self employed



- They plan their purchases, sales and prices



- They earmark their areas of operation in the market



- They have mostly small, makeshift, temporary shops



- They sell simple products, usually homemade at low prices



Broadly speaking, they sell simple goods and provide day to day services to the Public.

Note to Teacher:

Teacher could list out a few common Vendors and Hawkers on the streets of big cities.

Teacher could develop this list with the help of students.

Vendors and Hawkers List:

- Flowers, fruits and vegetable vendors
- Plastic household articles and toy vendors
- Newspapers and magazine vendors
- Sweets, cotton candy and ice cream vendors
- Accessories of cars, mobiles and watch vendors
- Clothes vendors



Besides goods, certain services are also provided on the streets:

- Transportation like rickshaws, autos, cars and tempos
- Roadside services like coffee/tea shops and juice centres
- Fast food and short eats
- Barbers, shoe shines, cobbler and tailoring services
- Tamashawallas/Entertainers and Fortune Tellers



There are hundreds of different types of vendors and hawkers who are a part of Urban

Livelihood.

Street vending and travelling merchants have existed since ancient times. Travellers, Traders and Hawkers were tolerated during those times. In Modern Cities, street vendors and hawkers are looked down and considered a menace on the streets. They are said to cause traffic obstructions, block street pavement and indulge in anti-social activities.

Challenges faced by Vendors and Hawkers:



Uncertainty of income and lack of employment in Rural areas push thousands of people towards Urban cities with a big hope of making a livelihood. It is therefore the duty of the Government and public to accept them as part of the Urban society and uplift them.

Few steps by the Government in this direction are:



URLs

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/1711442/vendor-seller-street-people-sale>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/seller-street-vendor-selling-india-5274847/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/hawker-street-color-sell-colorful-1269405/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/indian-street-vendor-bazaar-selling-837343/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/indian-street-vendor-selling-sweets-837344/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/street-vendor-selling-rural-market-833462/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/fruit-vendor-market-food-fresh-4377979/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/china-sidewalk-vendor-vendor-market-272506/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/street-vendor-rural-handcraft-737277/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/sweet-selling-vendor-shop-outdoor-4008279/>

Rickshaw- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mikeprince/15751267154> (by Mike Prince)

<https://pixabay.com/photos/hot-dog-van-burger-van-cafe-1293505/>

Barber - <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1162284>

Cobbler- <https://flickr.com/photos/shahed09/26613357480/in/photolist-GxJpZ3-2jQEvgL-2dzdGAT-4oNAYF-y9J8Au-7RhX59-bX6GX3-XWopEG-22JyFvA-74kQbc-pKSKd-FCWAL-2hH4ngX-22ZbxV1-4EwAGW-72EPTC-2hvFVMh-4Ps8jQ-86ttr3-fmQrt8-9zoKRv-8qpj6x-66VRM4-5bfrFL-osfCd7-9zoKwv-7v84JP-CuS9gC-5hbjkD-M7mKid-rLewJk-coo7Rs-52bYrJ-2LzrHc-bdnhXD-2ioBRKk-eczKys-dZCdbP-FSV2uH-2kuaaHs-2itcFMo-4j3STA-2hAkF6i-2ioCW1y-94Xyi2-2jKhQGc-2iozinv-pAmopg-2ioCU7d-2ippuwU> (by ShahedMech)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

4. IQ Life of Migrant Labourers

Life of Migrant Labourers

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Use news articles and images about migrant labourers to give information regarding their lives.

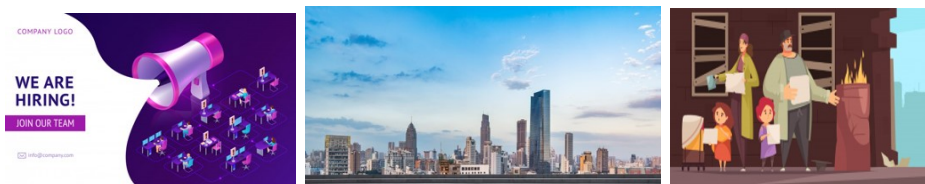
Teacher to connect to the topic Migrant Labourers with a few examples.

Street workers are mostly migrants, who come from rural areas to big cities for a better livelihood.

Bachchu Manjhi, the cycle rickshaw puller, is one such migrant.

1. Why do you think people migrate from rural to urban areas? What are some of the pull-factors which draw them to a city life?

- They migrate in search of job opportunities, better income and a overall better livelihood
- Urban infrastructure lures them to migrate
- Family necessities push them towards urban cities and a better livelihood



2. What kind of a lifestyle do migrant labourers have in Urban cities? Write out a few points.

- Migrants earn a low income just enough to pay rents, eat a simple meal and save the rest for their families in their hometown
- They mostly share accommodation and struggle to meet their expenses
- They are always stressed out with uncertainty of jobs and income, exploitation, health issues and other family problems



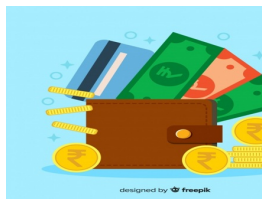
3. Most migrant labourers leave their families and stay all by themselves in urban cities. Why do you think they do so?

- Urban housing is not affordable for migrants
- They cannot afford to set up a family as their earnings are meagre
- Many of them possess agricultural lands in the village, which need to be attended by the families
- Some migrants have old parents and family members, who cannot leave their rural culture and adjust to urban living
- Urban living is expensive for most migrants and needs a lot of adjustments. City culture is hard to cope up



4. Most housemaids are migrants from different rural areas. Can you imagine what they would have missed if they had not migrated? List out a few factors.

- Cities have a collective culture and diversity of food, dress, habits and facilities
- Urban areas have access to better education, health and employment opportunities
- Migrants can aim for a better standard of living in urban cities
- City life brings about more learning, adjustments, endurance and awareness in labourers



House - https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/house-model-key-math-blocks-stacked-coins-wooden-backdrop_2697960.htm#page=1&query=high%20cost%20rents&position=0

(Attribution - [Sale photo created by freepik](https://www.freepik.com/photos/sale) - www.freepik.com)

Class room - <https://pixabay.com/photos/school-class-room-children-boys-298680/>

Culture - https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/hand-drawn-peace-day-with-children_5375765.htm#page=1&query=culture&position=1

(Attribution - [Design vector created by pikisuperstar](https://www.freepik.com/vectors/design) - www.freepik.com)

Currency- https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/indian-rupee-wallet_3454628.htm#page=1&query=rupees&position=5

(Attribution - [Background vector created by freepik](https://www.freepik.com/vectors/background) - www.freepik.com)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
6 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

5. VC_Dignity of Labour

Dignity of Labour

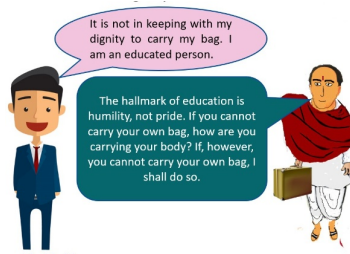
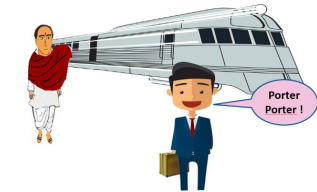


Once Iswarachandra Vidya Sagar was proceeding to a neighbouring village to deliver an address. People used to gather in large numbers to listen to his lectures. A young officer, who wanted to listen to Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's lecture, got down from a train with a bag to go to the Lecture-hall.

Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar also got down from the same train

He saw the young officer calling for a porter to carry his bag, as his dignity did not allow him to carry his own bag.

Seeing this Ishwarchandra offered to carry his bag for him.



Iswar Chandra carried the officer's bag to the venue. He acted on the motto: "Simple living and high thinking." When the young man wanted to offer money to his 'porter', Iswar Chandra told him: "To serve you is my reward".

The young officer left and proceeded to the venue of the meeting. There people were offering garlands to Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar to welcome him to the meeting. The young officer realised that the man who had offered to carry his bag at the station was none other than the respected speaker of the evening, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. He felt ashamed that he had made such a great man carry his bag. He reflected: "What is his education and what is mine? I am like a glow worm before the Sun."



What do you understand from this story?

(let the children come out with their thoughts)

The teacher then explains:

There is no job that is small or big. We should always treat all jobs that come our way in the same way and understand about Dignity of Labour.

In a big urban city like Mumbai or Delhi, there are many people who survive by doing different kinds of jobs. Not all people get jobs depending on their educational qualifications but when they do a job that is assigned to them, by putting their hundred percent, they achieve success.

URLs

Teacher:: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/male-man-teacher-professor-213729/>

Boy who answers: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/the-computer-boy-do-the-job-clipart-2841685/>

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: SSSVV Gallery

Train: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/train-silver-railroad-303705/>

Young Officer: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/businessman-cute-business-man-tie-1454023/>

.Suitcase <https://pixabay.com/vectors/suitcase-luggage-container-handle-40334/>

Crowd <https://pixabay.com/vectors/people-group-crowd-team-isolated-309093/>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Right Action	Helpfulness	Stories

6. MS_Self Organised Small Business

Self Organised Small Business

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

With the help of a GO to bring out the different stages of self employed persons.

This sector:

In India, 92% of street labourers and vendors make their livelihood from informal sectors (shops or vending with licence). This sector consists of privately owned enterprises by individuals or households. They are engaged in sale of products or services, operated individually or in partnership. They are many casual labourers, who do a number of jobs for different people.

Informal Sector

This sector:



Role of Street Vendors in Urban informal sectors



Street vendors are the ‘lifeblood’ of urban life. They attract tourists, prompt community harmony and serve customers who enjoy outdoor shopping.

Different stages of organised Street Vending:

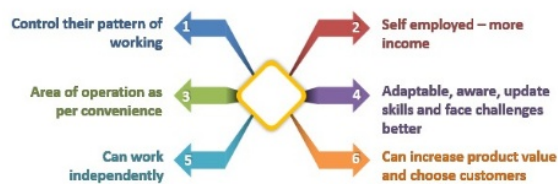


Self-employed vendors work on their own accord and their business depends on the profits that they make.

Some of the advantages of self-employed vendors are:



Street vendors and hawkers make their livelihood on their own terms.



Street vendors and hawkers make their livelihood on their own terms.

URLs

<https://pixabay.com/photos/street-vendor-namkeen-seller-shop-5033238/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/kathmandu-nepal-street-vendor-2383304/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/vendor-seller-street-people-sale-3703129/>

Street vendor -<https://pixabay.com/photos/fruit-vendors-street-hawker-hubli-272613/>

Plastic vendor- <https://pixabay.com/photos/street-vendor-market-selling-shop-5274859/>

Unique goods- <https://pixabay.com/photos/night-market-night-market-hawker-2345010/>

Umbrella- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/umbrella-colorful-rain-weather-2844149/>

Umbrella seller- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/bread-cake-seller-food-cart-guy-1569541/>

Respect other vendors- <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Siliguri-bidhan-market.jpg>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/street-hawker-hawker-india-varanasi-5053429/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/vendor-india-man-seller-market-4049916/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/vendor-street-market-seller-5274862/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/seoul-korea-vendor-market-flea-99704/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

7. QA_Street Vendors

Street Vendors

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Q1. List out three vendors and three service providers in a big Urban City.

Hints:

Vendors	Vegetables, fruits and flowers	Newspaper and magazine	Plastic household
Service providers	Rickshaws and autos	Barbers and cobblers	Tailors and repair workers

Q2..Why do you think Bachchu Manjhi, the rickshaw man migrated? List out a few reasons.



- Bachchu was a skilled labourer (mason) and his job was seasonal. He never had a regular income
- He did not own agricultural land and therefore could not meet his livelihood expenses
- As his family was large, he could not earn enough in his own village

Q3. Do you feel that Bachchu gets a good regular income in the City? Justify your answer.

- Bachchu transports his customers within a radius of 6 kms to different destinations
- He is not assured of regular customers daily
- His income is therefore, not fixed
- Bachchu is considered a daily wage earner and has to forgo his income on days when he is unwell

Q4. Ganesh is a self-employed vendor on the streets of a large city. Give 5 points to show how he works.

Hints:

- 1 • He gets a Vendor's Licence for a tension free business
- 2 • He organises his work as per his convenience
- 3 • He decides purchase and selling rate
- 4 • He chooses his own location to work and decides how to set up his shop
- 5 • He manages his profits carefully

Q5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers:

1. A small crowd of people surrounded the _____ vendor to get the latest news.
2. In big cities, many school children use _____ to reach schools.
3. Most pavement shops are temporary, made out of _____ or _____ or _____.
4. Bachchu Manjhi left his village in search of a better _____.
5. Vendors often sell things that are made at _____ by their _____ members.

Hints:

1. Newspaper
2. Autorickshaws
3. Cardboard, Canvas, Plastic Sheets
4. Livelihood
5. Home, Family members

Q6. Think of some major problems of street vendors and mention at least three of them.



Hints:

1. Street vendors and hawkers are considered as Urban poor and struggle with very low incomes.
2. As most of them fall in the low income group and do not have a permit to trade, they are harassed by Police and Municipality officials.
3. Housing is a big problem in big cities for migrant vendors.
4. They are often considered a hindrance to traffic and a menace on pavements by Urban population.

Q7. Read the statements given below and copy them in their appropriate columns.

Statements:

1. Agriculture is the main occupation
2. Most of them have temporary locations on pavements.

3. Rural work is mostly stereotyped, while Urban jobs are varied.

4. Fishing is the main occupation

5. They sell both agricultural and manufactured products.

6. Rural work deals with producing and urban work deals with selling and marketing.

7. Large number of workers are landless labourers.

8. Most agriculturists work for their landlords.

9. Rural work is always connected with agriculture and urban work with manufacturing.

10. Most workers are self employed.

11. People work in fields while urban people work in areas with more population.

12. Most people earn their livelihood on the street

13. Farmers are mostly lowly paid and rear cattle too.

14. Vendors do different jobs like selling goods and services.

15. Rural livelihood is more dependent on employers whereas Urban livelihood is self-employment.

Exp.

Rural Occupation	Urban Occupation	Comparison
Agriculture is the main occupation	Most workers are self employed	Rural livelihood is more dependent on employers whereas Urban livelihood is self-employment
Follow the example shown above for the rest		

Hints:

Rural Occupation	Urban Occupation	Comparison
Agriculture is the main occupation	Most of them have temporary locations on pavements	Rural Work is mostly stereotyped, while Urban jobs are varied
Fishing is the another main occupation	They sell both agricultural and manufactured products	Rural work deals with producing and urban work deals with selling and marketing
Large number of workers are landless labourers	Most workers are self employed	Rural work is always connected with agriculture and urban work with manufacturing
Most agriculturists work for their landlords	Most people earn their livelihood on the streets	Rural People work in fields while urban people work in areas with more population
Farmers are mostly lowly paid and rear cattle too	Vendors do different jobs like selling goods and services	Rural livelihood is more dependent on employers whereas Urban livelihood is self-employment

URLs

1. Rickshaw: <https://pixabay.com/photos/rickshaw-transport-taxi-320581/>
2. Vendor- <https://www.maxpixel.net/Seller-Vendor-India-Urban-City-Street-Shop-5274874>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

8. MS_Livelihood in the Market Place

Livelihood in the Market Place

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to begin by asking simple questions like:

How many like shopping?

How many times in a week do you go shopping?

Who do you like to go shopping with?

Which is the nearest market place for shopping? And so on

Shopping in the local market is a routine for almost everyone, especially tourists, youngsters and ladies.

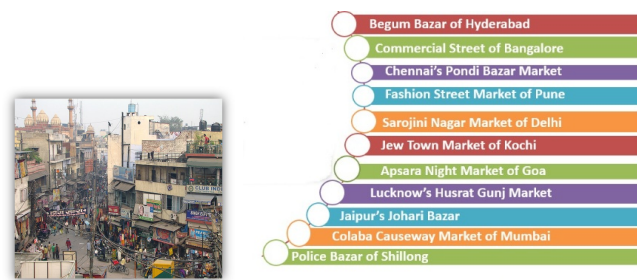


Compared to sprawling malls, the bustling street markets are a greater attraction to most people. It is the almost chaotic looking shopping areas that offer rare and interesting items of trade.

Things that vendors and hawkers cannot offer on street pavements are sold in small organised shops in the marketplace.

Most of the leading cities have their own unique street markets, which are known for their authentic goods. They are sought after by people all over the country for their quality and price.

A few such markets are:



The street markets are concerned with business enterprises of either Micro, Small or Medium sizes.

Contributions of Small Business to the country



Improves the socio-economic development

Contributes to 95% of industrial units

Employs large human resource

Supplies an enormous variety of products

Produce simple products

Helps industrialization uniformly

In 2006, the Government passed the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Act (MSME) which classified business into manufacturing and service sectors.

Guidelines to measure size of Business



• Number of employees



• Amount of money invested



• Volume/value of product output



• Amount of power consumption

Business enterprises are difficult to venture and require the right amount of knowledge, skill, investment and planning.

Showroom business has its own plus and minus points.

Harpreet and Vandana (Dress Designers) boldly took up the challenges of their father's street shop business to the next level of showroom business.

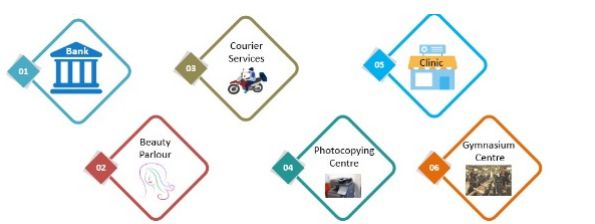
Some of the important steps that they took were:



Urban markets have several service centres like banks, courier services, beauty parlours, small clinics, photocopying centres, gymnasiums and so on.

They are all permitted and controlled by the Town Municipal Corporation. The Corporation has a lot of say in their functioning and decides their working hours, holidays and emergency closures.

Market business, therefore, is a more organised sector of Urban Livelihood.



URLs

Market1 - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/vasenska/6880250346> (by [VasenskaPhotography](#))

Market 2 - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/vasenska/6880245512/> ((by [VasenskaPhotography](#))

Market:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cheh_Tuti_Chowk_or_Six_Tuti_Chowk,_Main_Baza,_Paharganj.jpg-Attribute to McKay Savage

Business: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/team-work-business-office-teamwork-4226955/>

Employees: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/business-meeting-team-planning-5487021/>

Money: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/bills-coins-cash-money-finance-309600/>

Graph: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/graph-arrow-3d-infographic-success-5459687/>

Power Consumption: : <https://pixabay.com/photos/electricity-meter-electrical-2595842/>

Women: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/brain-storming-workplace-coffee-3232627/>

Bank: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/bank-building-company-architecture-2831361/>

Beauty Parlour: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/silhouette-hair-woman-lady-1651030/>

Clinic: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/doctor-nurse-hospital-ambulance-5567837/>

Printer: <https://pixabay.com/photos/copier-printer-technology-686304/>

Gym: <https://pixabay.com/photos/gym-room-fitness-equipment-1181822/>

Courier: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/god-s-creation-motorcycle-5299639/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

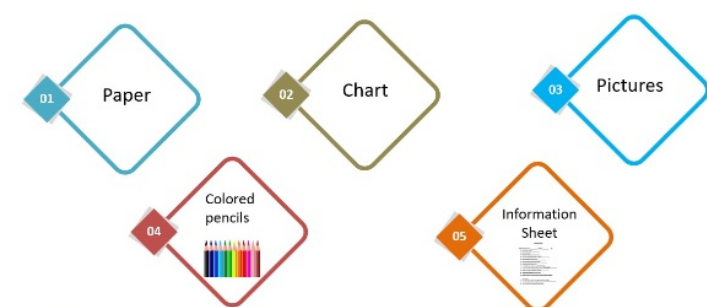
9. SA_Small Entrepreneurs

Small Entrepreneurs

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

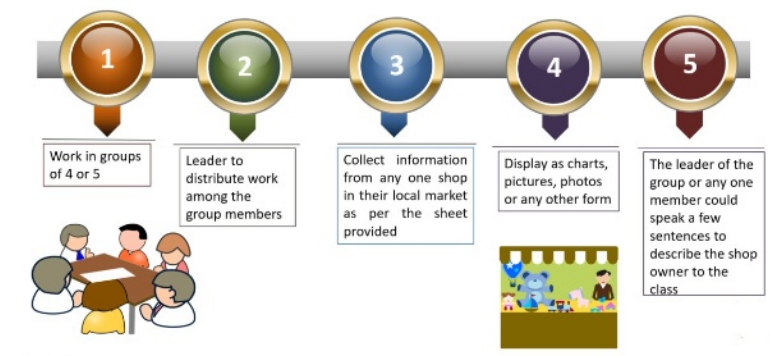
Use activity method, to familiarize students with small business entrepreneurs.

Materials required



Procedure: Group Activity

Students to:



Note to Teacher:

- Prepare a basic information sheet and distribute the same to different group leaders a week in advance.
- To fix a day of display in the classroom and sum up the activity
- To give students adequate instructions while collecting information and advise them to take the help of elders at home
- To prepare the information sheet on the following lines:

Small entrepreneurs of _____ market or _____ city:

- Name of the market: _____
- Name of the shop: _____
- Size of the shop (small, medium or larger): _____
- Name and age of the shop owner: _____
- How many years since the shop started: _____
- Products sold in the shop (4 or 5): _____
- Product description (agricultural/manufactured/home made): _____
- Number of workers employed in the shop: _____
- Timings and holiday pattern of the shop: _____
- Display and service in the shop (good/needs to improve/excellent): _____
- How often do you visit the shop (often/sometimes/hardly): _____
- Your description of the shop in three sentences

Note to Teacher:

- To monitor the display in the classroom in the allotted areas
- To encourage students to view the work of other students in an orderly manner
- To organize the leaders to speak very briefly about the shop and its owner that they surveyed

Conclusion

On hearing the students speak about different shops and entrepreneurs, Teacher along with students, to draw inferences.

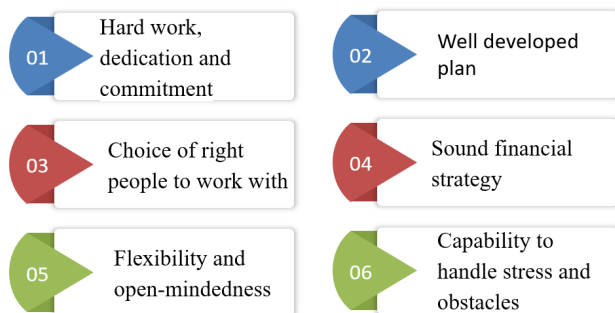
Inference

Some basic requirements of small entrepreneurs:



Key factors of successful entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurs require:



URLs

1.Pencils: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/color-pencils-pencil-coloured-34595/>

2.Information sheet – OC – valli.m@sssvv.org

1.Group: http://www.publicdomainfiles.com/show_file.php?id=13545936019921

2.Shop: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/market-toys-fair-souk-bazaar-shop-2071975/>

Vectors- All PPT icons

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

10. DD_Mumbai Dabbawalahs

Mumbai Dabbawalahs

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Use a GO (graphic organiser) to explain the origin and functioning of this system.

Teacher to begin by asking simple questions to the class like:

- How many carry lunch boxes?
- How many get lunch brought in by the parents?
- How many depend on servants and others to carry lunch for them?

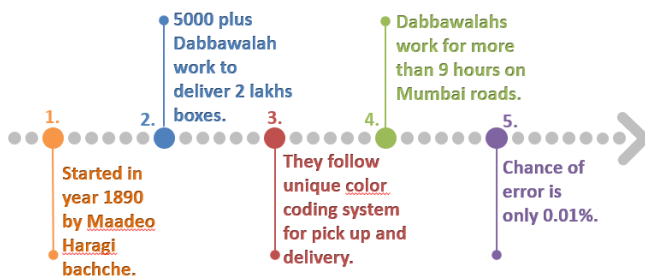
Teacher to summarize and begin by saying, “Carrying and delivering food to thousands of office goers has given rise to a wonderful network in the city of Mumbai.”

The Dabbawallah of Mumbai

The often illiterate, white capped worker with low technology but high reliability, delivers hundreds of dabbas to several workers. Gopikar belongs to this large group of 5,000 plus dabbawallahs, who provide day to day service in the city of Mumbai.



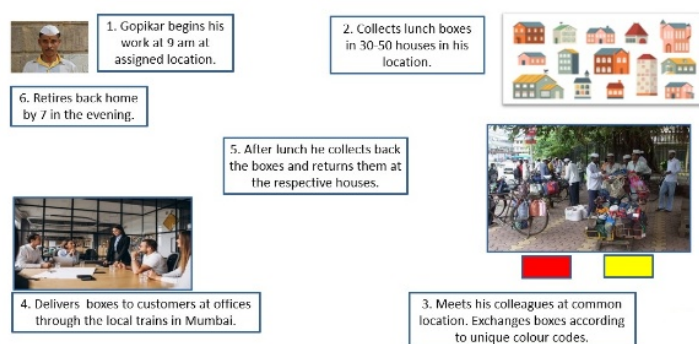
The Dabbawallah Network has inspired global audience and has been included as a subject in the Harvard Business School.



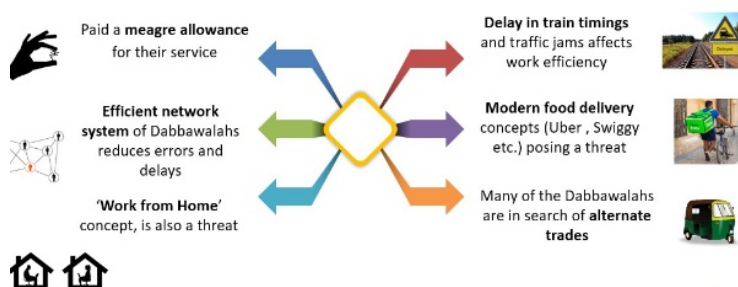
Note to teacher

Teacher to arouse curiosity of students by asking

Have you ever wondered how Gopikar works?



Ups and downs faced by Dabbawallahs



URLs

Dabbawallah- <https://flickr.com/photos/mcleod/25178838871/in/photolist-4DCfvK-4m81VZ-cgjPEw-EmY8zz-hCn7A-b2qSWt-4zvJSC-4q6xPy-4zvJBC-6MtAGG-6MtAGh-7gKBLT-9jUW37-8EWF6-dSZ2Po-KQdqUj> (by Scott McLeod)

Dabawallah- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/56252733@N00/4132866819> (by Meena Kadri).

Houses- https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/family-houses-set_8609128.htm#query=group%20of%20houses&position=1 (Attribution : pch.vector)

Dabbawallah group - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/7669837@N08/6061378120> (by Shoko Muraguchi)

Office- https://www.freepik.com/free-photo/group-people-working-out-business-plan-office_5495114.htm#page=1&query=office&position=32 (Attribution - senivpetro)

meagre- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/icon-human-rights-meagre-wages-hand-2071972/>

Network- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/linked-connected-network-team-152575/>

WFH - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/work-from-home-new-normal-5766242/>

Train delay- <https://pixabay.com/photos/rail-rail-traffic-train-schedule-418923/>

Uber eats- <https://pixabay.com/photos/uber-eats-delivery-courier-parcel-4709288/>

Auto - <https://pixabay.com/vectors/rickshaw-india-transport-taxi-1296278/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Marginalised Groups	Rights for marginalised groups, Rights for marginalised groups

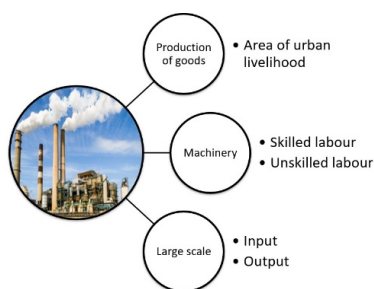
11. MS_Factory Production in Large Units

Factory Production in Large Units

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Use a chart showing major large scale units of the city to discuss factory workshops for livelihood.

The factory system of production of goods is another important area of urban livelihood.



Factory system has both plus and minus effects.

Advantages



Disadvantages



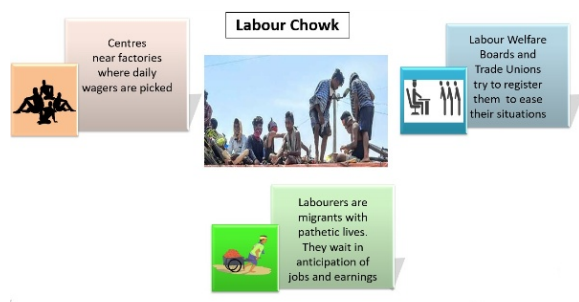
Factory Workshop Area

Labour Chowks are centres near factories, where daily wage workers wait to be picked up for the day's work.

In urban areas, there are places ear-marked for such labourers to gather.

Most of such labourers are migrants whose life is pathetic.

These labour chowks are a sad sight with people waiting endlessly, in anticipation of jobs and earnings for the day.



Labourers are picked up from such Chowks on a daily wage basis.

They are mostly engaged in manual work like constructions, masonry, digging, loading and unloading material,

cleaning, gardening and other menial jobs.

The factory area has 100s of small and big workshops like packing, bottling, agarbathi rolling, tablet making, garment stitching and many such small units.



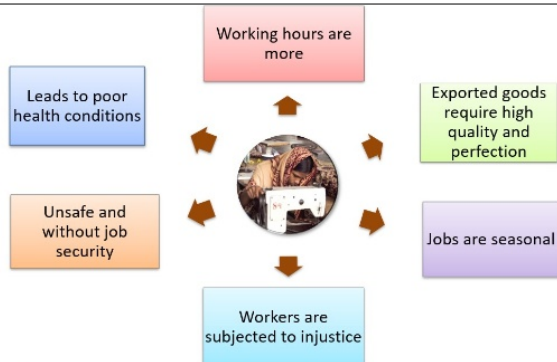
All such units employ a large labour force at low wages.

Challenging Life of a Garment Factory Labourers

In a garment factory, nearly 45 million workers are employed.

Largely women who spend more than 10 hours and 6 days a week working on sewing machines.

Nirmala is one such tailor, who works in an export garment factory. Since the goods are exported, high quality and perfection is expected. She works for long hours with no safety and security of job.



Hopes and aspirations for factory workers



Since the Garment factory is highly labour intensive the workers' welfare is of prime importance.

Maintaining transparency of working conditions, wages, grievance redressal and welfare schemes are a must in such factories.

A number of Welfare Committees are trying to ascertain workers' rights and responsibilities.

All this would result in better production and reputation for the factory and the employees.

Such basic requirements need to be followed by large units and factories.

URLs

Factory: <https://pixabay.com/photos/industry-power-energy-industrial-1827884/>

Industry: <https://pixabay.com/photos/factory-worker-industrial-industry-722863/>

Dictator- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/puppet-doll-man-controlled-master-5926178/>

Profit: PPT Icon

Construction workers: <https://pixnio.com/people/male-men/building-house-building-construction-workers>

Money: <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/1652482.htm>

Job: <https://pixabay.com/photos/job-security-cartel-safety-1171470/>

Child labour: SSSVV Gallery

Profits: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/kaufmann-statistics-arrows-trend-5281324/>

Labourer Sitting1- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/silhouette-people-position-man-3049706/>

Labourer Sitting 2- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/silhouette-man-sitting-alone-3165065/>

Workers: <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/boss-employees-business-manager-1020727/>

Loading Worker: <https://pixabay.com/vectors/labour-day-mayday-first-may-worker-4507469/>

Labourer-

http://media.radiosai.org/journals/vol_18/01MAY20/images/11_h2h_special/sathya-sai-organisation-covid-service.jpg

Garment factory: <https://pixabay.com/photos/women-workers-sewing-factory-5973744/>

Bottling-- <https://pixabay.com/photos/pharmaceutical-factory-women-worker-6008807/>

Industrial unit- <https://pixabay.com/photos/factory-worker-industrial-industry-722863/>

Warehouse- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/99781513@N04/16278498935> (by Scott lewis)

Tailor- <https://pixabay.com/photos/women-workers-sewing-factory-5973744/>

Dig- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/road-sign-roadsign-road-work-men-48972/>

Wages- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/money-dollars-bills-currency-cash-303239/>

Protect- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/social-service-family-care-protect-1294853/>

Worker within hands- PPT icons

Worker rights- <https://pixabay.com/vectors/icon-people-protest-1294819/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
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15 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Rights for marginalised groups, Rights for marginalised groups
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12. MS_Office setups

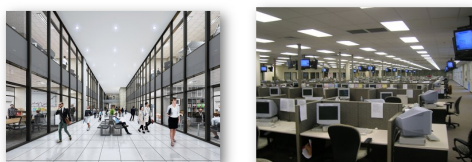
Office setups

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Use images and examples of Call Centre services to explain a new trend of urban livelihood.

In the Office Area:

This area has big buildings and spacious modern equipment, where company's employees perform their work to support and realize the goals of the company.



Modern office areas in big cities are architecturally designed with all the latest technological support.

Some of the office areas in large cities are a treat to the eye. Their construction is aesthetically planned to attract people.

A few amazing offices.

- I-Flex solutions, Bangalore



- Patni Knowledge Park, Mumbai



- Infosys, Pune



- Signature Towers, Gurgaon



- Microsoft Building, Hyderabad



- TCS, Chennai



There are many more such posh office structure setups to house designated space for

certain activities.

Most of these modern buildings are energy efficient and utilize natural sunlight to the maximum extent. They also have added facilities for

employees like gyms, cafeterias and indoor sports areas too.

Several companies, both manufacturing and service providers, form this area of urban livelihood.

Companies are well organized on a structured set-up.



Main Features of Large Scale Companies

- They have designated posts to offer like Managers, Executives, Engineers and so on



- Their workplaces are well equipped and modern



- They have well defined work and targets
- They offer regular, permanent jobs and several other benefits to salaried employees
- Some companies offer old age pension and savings schemes and good retirement benefits
- They have fixed working hours and weekly holidays, casual leave and sick leave
- Medical facilities/coverages, bonus, shares and other provisions are also offered

Many workers in the city are employed in offices, factories and Government departments on a permanent basis. They make a decent livelihood and enjoy a high standard of living.

New Form of City employment

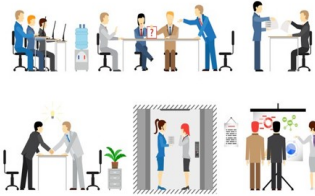
Call Centre Jobs (BPO - Business Process Outsourcing)

It is a process of contracting a special type of work to external service providers. This work could be anything from Customer Care, Marketing, Accounting, Telemarketing to answering queries.



A BPO Office is responsible for handling all Voice Calls and giving correct information about the company that they represent.

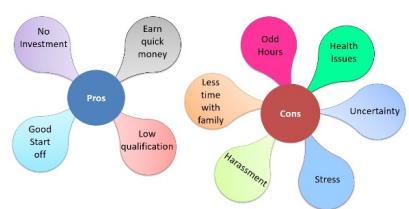
It requires good communication skill, knowledge of the company, fluency and a presentable voice.



Call Centres are a part of a BPO which focuses on answering customer queries and solving problems.



Pros and Cons of a BPO job



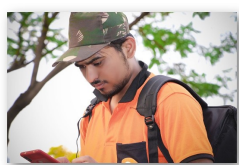
Urban cities also offer a wide range of opportunities for people to earn a livelihood in the present times.

Some of them are:

- Event Managers



- Food providers like Swiggy, Zomato, Uber Eats and so on



- Transport Companies like Uber and Ola
- Courier and delivery services like DHL
- Handyman services like plumbers, electricians and cleaners.



URLs

Office- <https://pixabay.com/photos/office-corridor-building-company-5452062/>

Call center - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Callcentre.jpg>

Iflex- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/36008503@N03/4119744389> (by Ajit Kumar)

Patni - <https://flickr.com/photos/markhillary/3819761866/in/photolist-6Pvh8d-6PvAmM-SMvr4s-7pnTMt-7prM2G-7pnTDF-4xMH7G-6zNcXt-7pnTHe-6zSiVf-6zNaQr-6zSkNY-6zNami-gg9xm-6zSiif-6zWrrb-6zWqmL-7CUohW-nJqBcB-4taKjB> (by Mark Hillary)

Infosys- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/93287715@N00/4034616173> (by evidences)

Signature tower- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/17155762@N00/180703145> (by Saad Akhtar)

Microsoft - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/35899785@N00/2756710174> (by [ShashiBellamkonda](#))

TCS- <https://www.flickr.com/photos/30028620@N00/120833866> (by Balu Velachery)

Post- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/people-business-corporate-workers-335298/>

Equipped- <https://pixabay.com/photos/office-business-colleagues-meeting-1209640/>

Call center- <https://pixabay.com/photos/call-center-headset-woman-service-2505956/>

Jobs- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/remote-work-office-home-office-5491793>

Event Management <https://pixabay.com/photos/gala-ceremony-elegant-party-event-1060382>

Uber- <https://pixabay.com/photos/uber-eats-delivery-courier-parcel-4709288>

Swiggy- <https://pixabay.com/photos/swiggy-boy-delivery-boy-job-mobile-4620596/>

Services- <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/people-driver-delivery-courier-5525902/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Globalisation	Globalisation - Meaning, Globalisation - Meaning

13. QA_Daily Wage and Permanent Workers

Daily Wage Earners and Permanent Workers

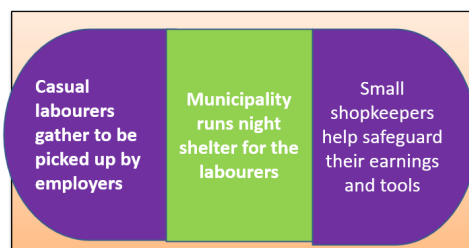
NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Use carefully prepared assessment sheets to evaluate students' response to the lesson - Urban Livelihood

Q1. Describe a Labour Chowk. How does the Municipality and small Shops help labourers?

Hints:

Labour Chowk is an area in a city where



Q2. Most of us would not prefer a garment factory job like that of Nirmala. Give 3 reasons why it is so.

Hints:



Q3. Complete the following table and answer the question based on them: (taken from textbook)

Name	Place of work	Earnings	Security of work	Benefits received	Self Employed or hired
Bachchu Manjhi		Rs. 100/day			
Harpreet & Vandana					Work on their own
Nirmala			No security		
Sudha		Rs. 1000/day			

Questions:

I. Where do Bachchu Manjhi and Nirmala work?

II. What is the difference between Nirmala's job and Harpreet's occupation?

III. What are the benefits that the company offers Sudha?

Hints for Table:

Name	Place of work	Earnings	Security of work	Benefits received	Self Employed or hired
Bachchu Manjhi	On the streets	Rs. 100/day	No security	NIL	Self employed
Harpreet & Vandana	In their Showroom		Secured		Work on their own
Nirmala	In the garment factory	Rs. 280/day	No security	NIL	Works for factory owner
Sudha	Company	Rs. 1000/day	Secured	Holidays, Medical & Travel, Leave, Allowances, Retirement benefits	Works for a company as an employee

Hints for questions:

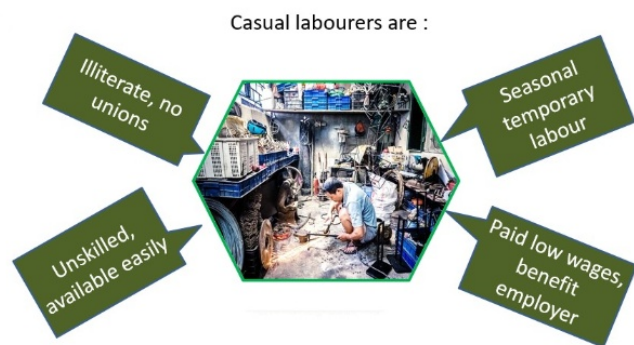
I. Bachchu works on the streets and Nirmala works in a garment factory.

II. Nirmala's job is temporary and not secure. She works for her employer. Harpreet works in her own showroom in a secure setup as she is self-employed.

III. Sudha is paid different allowances for Medical, Travel and Family Welfare. She is given leave for travel and illness. Her job is permanent.

Q4. We find most of the casual labourers in small workshops and factories. Why do you think it is so? Give 3 reasons for the same.

Hints:



Q5. Match the number in Col.A with the alphabets in Col. B. to make the right answers.

Most popular Indian Companies

Col. A.

1. Steel & Automobile Industry
2. Textile & Retail Chain
3. Ayurvedic Products
4. Heavy Constructions
5. Software Technology
6. Cement & Finance

Col. B.

- A. Patanjali
- B. Infosys
- C. Aditya Birla Group
- D. Reliance Industries
- E. Tata Group
- F. Larsen & Toubro

Hints:

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | - | E |
| 2. | - | D |
| 3. | - | A |
| 4. | - | F |
| 5. | - | B |
| 6. | - | C |

Q6. Housemaids are mostly considered as casual labourers. Justify the statement giving 3 sentences.

Hints:

Housemaids are casual labourers as:



Temporary jobs

No fixed income

Fluctuating time

No other source of income

Q7. How is a permanent job different from a casual labourer's job?

Hints:

- 1 • Permanent job provides job security.
- 2 • Casual labourers can be terminated at any time and have no assured income.
- 3 • Casual labourers get only daily wages. No other benefits.
- 4 • Permanent jobs are offered only to educated people.

URLs

Labour chowk - <https://pixabay.com/photos/the-old-town-plovdiv-bulgaria-992308/>

Workers- http://media.radiosai.org/journals/vol_18/01MAY20/images/11_h2h_special/sathya-sai-organisation-covid-service.jpg

Nirmala <https://pixabay.com/photos/women-workers-sewing-factory-5973744/>

Workshop- <https://pixabay.com/photos/worker-steel-industry-metal-1635976/>

Maid- <https://unsplash.com/photos/4Ay3M-jfKZA>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Assessments	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

14. MS_ Summary Urban Livelihoods

Summary Urban Livelihood

Students will be able to summarize the various forms of livelihoods offered by urban cities.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER:

Teacher to reinstate all important learning points of the chapter.

The following are the main concepts learnt by the students in the Chapter - Urban Livelihood:



- 'The City Never Sleeps' !
- Most vendors who seek livelihood in cities are self-employed migrants.
- The urban market area offers a livelihood to labourers in a more organised manner.
- A large labour force earns its livelihood as both casual workers and skilled employees.
- Urban cities generate new trends of employment opportunities like call center jobs and other service providing jobs.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Marginalised Groups	Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights, Laws for marginalised groups marginal rights

Master Lesson Plan

Seven Asset Methodology for MLP

What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini (SSSVV), covers the entire chapter for the given board. The MLP for the chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. Any chapter can be taught using the 7 asset types in SSSVV methodology. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Depending on the requirement, each asset is supported by teaching aids such as animated presentation, audio, video, and learning aids such as worksheets. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n^{th} why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.

How to teach using the DD asset?	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.