



শিক্ষাৰ্থসংগ্ৰহ আৰু নতুনত্ব (সংগ্ৰহ)

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)**  
Government of Manipur

## Lesson 21

### OUR LIVELIHOODS

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#### NOTES:

- “**Livelihoods**” means what people do for a living and the lifestyles they have.
  - An **urban area** is the region surrounding a **city**. Most inhabitants of **urban areas** have non agricultural jobs.
  - **Rural areas** are the opposite of **urban areas**.
  - **Rural areas**, have low population density and large amounts of undeveloped land.
  - In most of the rural areas of the world, some part of the population earns their living via farming. At the same time, other common livelihood that these populations survive on includes fishing, raising livestock and other non-farm activities.
  - People in urban areas are either self-employed or work for someone. They earn their living in various ways. It is also seen that various people travel from rural to urban areas in search of work and a better life. A large portion of these workers are self-employed and work on streets selling goods, repairing items or providing a variety of services.
  - Increase in **agricultural** productivity leads to increase in the income of rural population which in turn leads to more demand for industrial products, thus development of industrial sector.
  - **Rural** is the geographical region located **in the** outer parts of the cities or towns. The **life in urban areas** is fast and complicated, whereas **rural life** is simple and relaxed. The **Urban** settlement includes cities and towns. On the other hand, the **rural** settlement includes villages and hamlets.
  - **Migration** is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is **called migration**.
  - **Causes of Migration:** Employment opportunities are the most common **reason** due to which people **migrate**. Except this, movement of parents/ earning members, lack of opportunities, better education, marriage, construction of dams, globalization, natural disaster (flood and drought) and sometimes crop failure forced villagers to **migrate** to cities.
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