

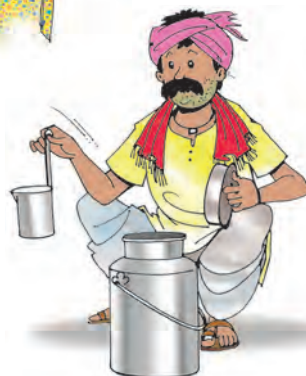
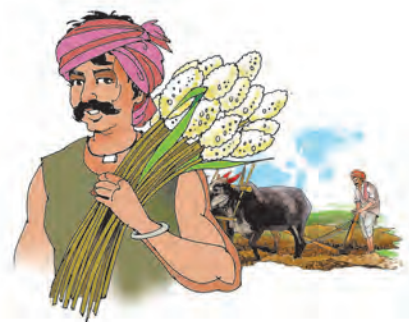


Can you tell ?

22. Who fulfils our needs ?

Answer the following questions.

1. What does your father do ?
2. What did your grandfather do ?
3. What would you like to be when you grow up ?



Look at the pictures given above and answer the following questions.

1. You must have seen some of these people. Name their occupations.
2. Which of these people have you met ?
3. Which of your needs do they fulfil ?

Air, water, food and shelter are the basic needs of every living thing. They are our basic needs as well, but human beings have many other needs besides these. For example, we need clothes to wear, teachers to guide us and a doctor if we fall ill. Different people work to fulfil our various needs. Their work fulfils some of our needs as well as their own needs. Such work is called an occupation.

• Types of occupations

There are various types of occupations. They can be divided into four main classes as follows :

1. Nature based occupations (e.g. agriculture, fishing, etc.)
2. Manufacture (e.g. making automobiles, making pots, making cloth, etc.)
3. Trade (e.g. selling farm produce, shopkeeping)
4. Providing Service (e.g. those given by a teacher, a doctor, a bank)

● The importance of agriculture

- Agriculture is an important occupation in our country. Everyone in the country gets food because farmers work in the fields.
- Our food includes items such as bhakari, chapati, rice, dals, vegetables and salads.
- These items are prepared from crops grown in the fields.
- Crops like jowar, bajra, wheat, rice, pulses as well as leafy vegetables and other vegetables are grown in the fields.
- Other needs are also taken care of through farming. For example, we get sugar from sugarcane. Textiles made from cotton are used to make garments.
- Farming of fruits, flowers and medicinal plants is also carried out on a large scale.



Do you know ?

In ancient times, man did not know about farming. He would wander around in search of food. He used to hunt. He ate fruits and tubers. When man learnt how to grow crops, he could get food in one place. There was no need to wander about for food any more. He began to have free time. In that free time, many discoveries were made and many industries were developed.

● Agro-based occupations

Agricultural products can be used to undertake many other occupations. Fodder is created in fields. It is used to feed cows, buffaloes and sheep. Thus, as we cultivate the land, we can raise these animals also. We obtain milk, meat and leather from animals. Grain is grown in fields. It can be used to feed chickens. Fruit grown on farms can be used to prepare squashes, jams and jellies. Sheep rearing, poultry, animal husbandry and fruit processing are all occupations dependent on agriculture. They are called agro-based occupations.

Some village occupations are family businesses. Sometimes, people carry on the work that their father and grandfather did before them. However, in our country, we can choose the job we want to do.



Industry

In industries, raw materials are obtained and then they are processed to make new finished products. A potter making pots is a type of industry.

Have you seen how a pot is made ? Look at the pictures below.



In the pottery industry, clay is the raw material, pots are the finished product. The process includes whatever is done to make the finished product (pots) from the raw material (clay). Such a process is called 'industry'.

Just as potter uncle makes pots out of the clay, other items can be made out of wood, bamboo, flowers, etc. If the products are made at home on a small scale, it is called a cottage industry (or handicraft).

Some factories are big. Many people work there with the help of machines. Your school bus, bicycle and paper for your textbooks and notebooks are all products made in factories. There are such industries in your district, also. Complete the activity using the district map on the next page.



Make friends with maps!



1. Draw a box around the name of place with a medicine factory.
2. There are several industries in our district. Write the names of the industries you know in front of the unused symbols in the index.
3. Use the symbols in the index to show the various industries in the map.
4. Draw a box around the place where soaps and perfumed oils are produced. Colour the symbol on the map.

For teachers : While doing this activity, guide the students where necessary, particularly with questions 2 and 3.



Do you know ?

Use the table below to see how the raw material, industry and finished products are linked.

Raw material	→	Industry	→	Finished product
Sugarcane		Sugar industry		Sugar
Cloth		Garment industry		Shirt/Jeans/Frock
Bamboo		Basket-weaving		Baskets
Maida		Bakery industry		Biscuits/Bread



Use your brain power !

You may have seen or used the products shown in the pictures. Write the names of these products in the boxes given below the pictures.



- Which of the products in the pictures are grown in fields ?
- Which products can be made at home ?
- Which products are made in factories ?



Do you know ?

In some villages, towns and cities, certain occupations or industries are run on a large scale. These industries or occupations become famous because of the craft and the speciality of the product, for example, the 'Solapuri' bedsheets of Solapur, 'Kolhapuri' chappals of Kolhapur, the 'Paithanis' of Paithan. Find out about such industries or occupations in your locality.



Always remember –

Man has developed many occupations. However, the materials he needs for these occupations are obtained from Nature. Nature takes care of the needs of all living beings. We must respect Nature.



What we have learnt –

- * Occupations and industries develop out of the needs of human beings.
- * Types of occupations and industries.
- * The importance of agriculture.
- * What is meant by industry.
- * Information about industries in the district.



Exercises

A. Answer in brief.

- (1) If we do not farm the land in our country, what will happen ?
- (2) What are the occupations of the people in your locality ?
- (3) Give three examples of industry.

B. Write the missing links.

- (1) Cotton → → Textile
- (2) → fruit processing → jam / jelly
- (3) Iron → automobile industry →



Activity

Visit a weekly market / a mall / a cloth shop.
Obtain some information about the occupations there.

For teachers : Help students to talk to local craftsmen, and see how they work. Nature takes care of the needs of all living things including us. Therefore, try to encourage respect for Nature in the minds of the students.

