

CBSE Class –VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
Political Science Chapter 8
Rural Livelihoods

Question 1. You have probably noticed that people in Kalpattu are engaged in a variety of non-farm work. List five of these.

Answer : The five non-farm works of the people of Kalpattu are:

- (i) Making pots
 - (ii) Making basket
 - (iii) Making bricks
 - (iv) Making utensils
 - (v) Making bullock-carts.
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Question 2. List the different types of people you read about in Kalpattu who depend on farming. Who is the poorest among them and why?

Answer: Kalpattu is a village that is close to the sea coast in Tamil Nadu. Barber, blacksmith, weavers, washermen, labourers, shopkeepers and traders are some of the families who live in Kalpattu village. These labourers are some of the people amongst them who depends on farming. Ordinary labour is the poorest among them because their earning depends on the availability of labour in farming or any other work which they can do.

Question 3. Imagine you are a member of a fishing family and you are discussing whether to take a loan from the bank for an engine. What would you say?

Answer: If I were a member of fishing family, I would say we must take loan from the bank for an engine to improve the condition of our occupation because :

- (i) The best quality net for fishing costs very high.
- (ii) Catamaran engine are very useful for fishing because with the help of this we can go far away to catch fishes. The engine is very costly and bank is a trusted institution than a money lender.

A poor fishermen cannot purchases these items because they are very costly. So we must take loan from the bank to improve our social, status so increased income.

Question 4. Poor rural labourers like Thulasi often do not have access to good medical facilities, good schools, and other resources. You have read about inequality in the first unit of this text. The difference between her and Ramalingam is one of inequality. Do you think this is a fair situation? What do you think can be done? Discuss in class.

Answer : This is not fair situation. In India it is a major problem. Here also the main difference between them is that the living standard. Also, some people leads happy and joyful life while the other have to work hard for their daily bread. Efforts should be made to promote education among the poor. It will help them to know their rights and other awareness.

Question 5. What do you think the government can do to help farmers like Sekar when they get into debt? Discuss.

Answer : Government can provide assistance to farmers like Sekar. Interest free loan or waiving the loan or loan at lowest rate can help him. Their debt must be pardoned and rate of interest must be decreased. Government can also gave them sufficient time to return the debt. In case of natural hazard, the loss should immediately calculated and also some relaxation on debt be given.

Question 6. Compare the situation of Sekar and Ramalingam by filling out the following table:

Answer :

	Sekar	Ramalingam
1. Land cultivated	About 2 acres	About 20 acres
2. Labour required	During the time of harvesting required labour otherwise manage to do the works of his own	Depends on labour. They have much land and thus need many labours to cultivate it.

3. Loans required	Yes,for fertilizers , seeds,pesticides etc.He takes loan from the trader.	He takes loans from govt,banks to set up a rice mill.
4. Selling of harvest	He sells a few bags of his paddy to the trader at low price than providing in the market and repay the loan.	He would sell his paddy in the market.
5. Other work done by them	He has a hybrid cow ,whose milk he sells in the local milk cooperatives and also work in Ramalingam"s rice mill.	He is the owner of a rice mill and have several shops.