

Ncert Solutions Class 6 Civics Chapter 8

Ncert Solutions For Class 6 Social Science S.St Civics Chapter 8 Rural Livelihoods

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

Answer

Five non-farm work of people in Kalpattu village:

- (i) Making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock-carts etc.
- (ii) Blacksmiths
- (iii) Nursing
- (iv) Teaching
- (v) Shop-keeping
- (vi) Trading

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

Different types of people who depend on farming are:

- (i) Big landowner
- (ii) Small landowners or Farmers
- (iii) Landless farmers or Labourers

Landless farmers or labourers are the poorest among them because they have seasonal earning. They always have to look for work at other places after harvesting period is over and also paid

very less. They do not have fix income and sometimes they went without work. Hence, in the chapter Thulasi is the poorest.

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 a fishing family then i must have taken loan from the bank for an engine to improve and to invest in the growth of the business. The engine is very costly and bank is a trusted institution from where we can borrow money. They have fixed terms and rates. They will not ask for shares in our profit and are reliable. Moreover, buying an engine will increase the income.

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

The situation is not fair in aspects of constitution of India. The constitution grants every person to be equal in terms of the provision of the facility. However, to be access to good medical facilities, good schools, and other resources there are many factors which can be responsible. A person might have worked very hard and earned money to provide himself good facilities rather than the others. But, it is also the duty of the government to ensure atleast the good basic facilities to every citizen of the country irrespective of their income. The government can provide them loan for work, farming land, low cost fertilisers and seeds, setting up hospitals etc. to help them.

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

Answer

The government can do following things to help farmers like Sekar when they get into debt:

- (i) Provision of easy farming loans from the banks at low rate of interest.
- (ii) Insurance of their cultivation.
- (iii) Provision of subsidised fertilizers, pesticides and HYV seeds.
- (iv) Farming schools and help should be provided at no cost.

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

	SEKAR	RAMALINGAM
Land cultivated		
Labour required		
Loans required		
Selling of harvest		
Other work done by them		

Answer

	SEKAR	RAMALINGAM
Land cultivated	About 2 acres	About 20 acres
Labour required	Not required. They get help from the other farmers during the time of harvesting.	Required in large numbers. They have much land and thus need many labourers to cultivate it.
Loans required	Yes. For fertilisers and seeds.	Not required for harvest. However, they need loan to set up rice mills.
Selling of harvest	Sell harvest at low cost to the lender.	Sell harvest at market price to the traders or directly in the market.
Other work done by them	Work as labour in Ramalingham's rice mill.	Owns rice mills and have several shops.