

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (CIVICS)

CHAPTER-8 LIVELIHOOD IN RURAL INDIA

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 248)**

1. a
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 249)**

1. b
2. c

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. c
2. b

***Tick the options that government agencies can give women and laborers in village as opportunities for extra income.**

- 1 and 2

***FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. In rural areas **agriculture** is the chief source of livelihood.
- 2 Small farmers take loan from **money lenders** to purchase seeds.
3. During the **breeding** season of fishes it becomes very difficult for the fisherman to make both ends meet.
4. In mountainous regions, people also practice **animal husbandry**.
5. Majority of the rural folk has no **assured** income.

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

1. c

2. a

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. What do the villagers do to earn their livelihoods in the villages?

A1. Besides farming, people are also engaged in animal husbandry, poultry farming, weaving, basket making, pot making, carpentry, hair cutting, making metal tools and utensils etc.

Q2. Explain the problems of the landless labourers.

A2. The landless labourers work on other's land and are underpaid. For survival, they take loans and fall into debts.

Q3. How can a loan taken by a farmer make him lose his land?

A3. The farmers mortgage their land for weddings etc. When they are unable to repay the loan, their lands are taken away and they become landless labourers.

Q4. Mention two types of big land owners.

A4. Big land owners are of two types, namely absentee land owners who reside in the cities and those who reside in the villages.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Discuss the life of those involved in fishing.

A1. People who live in coastal villages are involved in fishing which is their main occupation. They usually live close to the sea and on a small boat fitted with a small motor. They fish early in the morning and sell their catch at around 7 in the morning. A small portion is kept for the family and the rest is auctioned to the people from neighbouring villages and traders who sell it to shops in big cities. The day's earning is divided in the evening. A part is kept as income while another part is kept for the maintenance of boat and paying off loan.

Q2. What do Kusum and Ayesha do apart from farming and fishing respectively? Why?

A2. Kusum, other than farming, does all her household work of cooking, cleaning and washing. She has to walk for 2 kilometres to get clean drinking water. She also goes to collect firewood and fodder for cattle from the nearby forest. She also has cattle and two hens. She sells the eggs for extra money. Ayesha sells handicrafts made out of shells to supplement her income. She repairs and untangles the nets. She weaves baskets and mats during lean period. Some people also breed prawns to earn income.

They do such a work to supplement their income. During lean period, it becomes difficult to make both ends meet. At this time, it becomes necessary to undertake activities which would provide them extra money.

Q3. Why are the majority of farmers in India under huge debts?

A3. In India, small farmers take loan from merchants, rich farmers and money lenders to purchase seeds, pesticides and fertilizers and they fall into debt traps. In India, most farmers depend on monsoons. Agriculture is completely dependent on rains. So, many times, insufficient or untimely rainfall can result in crop failure. As a result, the farmers are unable to repay the loans buy them. In fact, they may end up taking additional loans for their survival. Soon, the loan with added rate of interest becomes so huge that there is never enough money to settle the debt.

They also mortgage the lands for weddings and family functions. Often, small farmers are caught in this vicious cycle of debt and end up selling their land to repay the loans and become landless. Some even commit suicide.

Q4. Compare and contrast the lights of Kusum and Shankar.

A4. Kusum end is a landless labour. She works on Dev Kumar's land. She transplants Pandey, does breeding, sprays pesticides and harvest crops. She gets Rs60 as a daily wage. She is called whenever there is work. Her husband is also an agricultural labourer and works as a load bearer construction worker during lean season. She also looks after her family. She sells eggs of the two hands she has, for extra income.

Shankar has two acres of land. He lives in a joint family and his family members do the work during agricultural season. Small farmers like him help each other

during harvest season. He takes loan for buying seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. In return, he sells his yield to the trader at low price. He also has two cows and for hens and sells milk and eggs for extra income.