

Social Science

(Political Science)(Chapter – 7) (Rural Livelihoods)
(Class – VI)

Questions

Question 1:

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

Answer 1:

- Teaching
- Shopkeeping
- Blacksmith
- Making baskets, utensils
- Trading

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 2:

There are basically 3 types of people who depend on farming are

- Big landowners
- Small Landowners
- Landless farmers

Above all landless farmers are the poorest people as they get earning during the season after the harvesting season they have to search for the other works for which they are paid very less. So in Kalpattu Thulasi are the poorest one.

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 3:

If I were a member of fishing family I would have taken the loan from the bank for purchasing an engine that can improve my income. I would prefer bank for loan as it is a reliable source for loan and it will charge extra interest for the loan.

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 4:

In our country like India our constitution says everybody is having the equality of getting the medical facility, good schools and other resources. The difference between her and Ramalingam is showing the inequality of getting the facilities. It is actually a duty of government to provide the basic facilities to all the people. Loan can be provided.

Question 5:

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

Answer 5:

The government can help in the following ways:

- The cultivation can be insured.
- Free farming schools
- Subsidy of fertilizers and pesticides
- Low interest loans

Question 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 6:

	Sekar	Ramalingam
Land cultivated	About 2 acres	About 20 acres
Labour cultivated	Not required	Required in large numbers
Loans required	Yes for seeds and fertilizers	Yes for setting up for Rice mills
Selling of harvest	Sell at low cost to the lenders	Sell at high cost to the traders
Other work done by them	Work as labours in Ramlingam Rice mills	Own Rice mills and several shops