



Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

## Chapter: 8. Rural Livelihoods

### Objective Type Questions

#### I. Multiple choice questions

1. What is the main occupation of people living in the rural areas?  
a. Working on farms    b. Working in banks    c. Working at shops    d. None of these
2. What is the main crop of the village Kalpattu?  
a. Paddy    b. Wheat    c. Sweet corn    d. Sugarcane
3. What is the type of agriculture in which crops are consumed by the farmer and his family?  
a. Fish farming    b. Poultry farming  
c. Subsistence agriculture    d. All of these
4. In which state of India is the village Kalpattu located?  
a. Tamil Nadu    b. Mumbai    c. Delhi    d. Karnal
5. Cultivation on a small piece of land to produce a variety of crops is called:  
a. Subsistence agriculture    b. Marginal farming  
c. Intensive subsistence agriculture    d. None of these

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)
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#### I. Fill in the blanks

1. The people of \_\_\_\_\_ have their own individual fields.
2. The people of Chizami village belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ community.



3. Apart from farming many people in rural areas depend upon collection from the \_\_\_\_\_ dairy produce, fishing, etc.
4. Collecting \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to be sold to traders is an important source of a additional income.
5. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of all rural; families are agricultural labourers in our country.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave me seeds and \_\_\_\_\_ as a loan.
7. If the seeds are not of \_\_\_\_\_ or pests attack their crop there can be a major crop failure.
8. The crops can also be ruined if the \_\_\_\_\_ does not being enough rain.
9. The rice that is produced in the mill is sold to \_\_\_\_\_ in nearby towns.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a village that's close that is grown in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Paddy is the main crop that is grown in \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Most of the families earn a living through \_\_\_\_\_.
13. People in \_\_\_\_\_ earn their living in various ways.
14. Rural people indifferent regions of the country grow \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Most farmers grow crops both for their own \_\_\_\_\_ and also to sell in the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Chizami	2. Chakhesang
3. Forest, animal husbandry	4. Mahua, tendu, leaves, honey
5. Two fifths	6. Trader, fertilizers
7. Good quality	8. Monsoon
9. Traders	10. Kalpattu, Tamil Nadu
11. Irrigated lands	12. Agriculture
13. Rural areas	14. Different crops
15. Requirement, market	

### I. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. A large farmer	a. Aruna and Paarivelan
2. A small farmer	b. Thulasi
3. Fishing	c. Ramalingam
4. A poor, landless laborer	d. Kalpattu
5. Tamil Nadu	e. Sekar

1. (c)	2. (e)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)
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### I. State True or False:

1. In India 60 percent farmers are small farmers.
2. Ramalingam is a big farmer having twenty acres of land.
3. Sekar takes help to other small farmers at the time of harvesting.
4. In coastal areas we find fishing villages.
5. Sekar takes loan from Thulasi and buys seeds and fertilizers.

1. False	2. True	3. True	4. True	5. False
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### Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Where is Kalpattu village situated?**

Kalpattu is a village close to the sea coast of Tamil Nadu.

2. **Name some of the crops grown in Kalpattu village.**

The crops grown in Kalpattu village are paddy, coconut, cotton and sugarcane. Mango orchards are also found in this village.

3. **Define the term 'bank'.**

The term 'bank' is ordinarily applied to an institution which receives deposits of money or of credit and which seeks profits through the extension or sale of its own credit.

4. **What is private debt?**

Private debt means loans which an individual takes for his/her personal consumption from other people or institutions.

5. **Where is Pudupet village situated?**

Pudupet village is situated in Tamil Nadu on the coastal line.

6. **What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?**

The economy of India is based on planning through its Five Year Plan, developed and executed by the Planning Commission of India.

7. **Name the units of civic life.**

There are three units of civic life, namely, the family, school and neighborhood.

8. **What is the percentage of Indians living in villages?**

Nearly 65% of Indians are living in the villages.



**9. Who was the Prime Minister to present the first Five Year Plan of India?**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister to present the Five Year Plan in the Parliament of India in 1951.

**10. What is the main occupation of the people of Indian villages?**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Indian villages. They also engage in other occupations like fishing, farming, cottage industry, etc.

**11. What do you mean by 'citizen's duties' space?**

The citizens of a country are bound to do certain work according to the rules of society and rules of the land which are called citizen duties.

**12. How many villages are there in our country?**

There are nearly 5,50,000 villages in our country.

**13. On what does our civic life depend?**

Our civic life depends upon cooperation and discipline.

**14. What is the smallest unit of a community?**

A family is the smallest unit of a community. It is the most important unit in a society. A good community, nation or country begins from home.

**15. What is the source of income other than agriculture the people in the villages?**

Selling milk to the village cooperative is also an important source of livelihood for some families in villages.

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**Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. Briefly explain the term 'seasonal unemployment'.**

Seasonal unemployment is found basically in the agricultural sector. In the industrial sector, people are employed normally for all the days in a year. But this is not true for agriculture. This is due to the fact that agricultural operations require labour only during certain seasons. In between the seasons, the workers in agriculture remain idle or have no productive work to be engaged in.

**2. What are the main activities of people living near coastal village areas?**

People in villages near in coastal area earn their livelihood by fishing. Their houses are close to the sea and one finds rows of catamarans and nets lying around. At about 7 a.m., there are lot of activities on the beach and this is the time when catamarans return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish.

**3. Discuss the problem faced by fishermen during the monsoon season.**



During the monsoon season, the fishermen cannot go to the sea because it is when the fish breed. These months are the most difficult ones. They survive by borrowing money from traders. Because of this, they face the problem of selling fish to traders the low prices and cannot do their own auctions.

**4. Why do poor people stay poor in rural India?**

The major cause of poverty among India's rural people is the lack of access to productive assets and financial resources. High level of illiteracy and lack of adequate health facilities are also responsible for the poor staying poor in rural India.

**5. Why do you think that agricultural labourers (like Muniamma) are forced to accept low wages?**

Poverty and illiteracy are the two main factors responsible for the sufferings of farmers in rural India. A large proportion of poor people live in rural areas. Poverty remains a chronic condition for 30% of India's rural population.

**6. How can farmers prepare land for terrace farming?**

Terrace farming is practiced in hilly areas. It helps in stopping soil erosion. The land is cut into steps. Sikkim and Nagaland are the two states where terrace farming is put to use extensively.

**7. Is there any self-help programme available for the fishing community in the villages of India?**

Yes, there are self-help programmes available for the fishing community. The programmes make sure that at least one member in each family should be engaged in a profession. It also facilitates training in tailoring, nursing, driving, education, handicrafts and repair of electronic gadgets.

**8. What work does Shekar's family do? Why do you think that Shekar does not employ labourers for farming?**

Shekar's family had just finished the harvesting. He is the owner of two acres of land and manages to do all the work in the field with the help of his family members. It is subsistence agriculture for which outside labourers are not required.

**9. Why does not Shekar go to the town market to get a better price for his paddy?**

Shekar borrows seeds and fertilizers as loan from a trader. To return his loan, he had to sell his paddy to the trader at a lower price. Therefore, Shekar is not able to go the town market to get a better price for his paddy.

**10. What are the three main problems being faced by Indian farmers today?**

The three problems faced by the Indian farmers are:





- (i) Lack of availability of water for irrigation. The high yielding variety of seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticide, etc., are very expensive and the farmers find it difficult to purchase them.
- (ii) Most of the farmers have small holdings which are uneconomical.
- (iii) In case of a crop failure, it becomes difficult in paying off the loans taken from the banks and private money lenders. In order to pay the debts, they are compelled to sell their produce at cheaper rates.

**11. What are the causes for the growth of agricultural labourers?**

The causes for the growth of agricultural labourers are as follows:

- (i) Increase in population.
- (ii) Decline of cottage and handicraft industries.
- (iii) Increased indebtedness.
- (iv) Eviction of small farmers and tenants from the land.

**12. What is the speciality about Chakhesang community?**

The people of Chizami have their own individual fields but they also work collectively in each other's fields. They form groups of six or eight and take an entire mountain side to clean the weeds on it. All groups eat together once their work for the day is over. This goes on for several days until the job is complete.

**13. Describe the life of the fishing community in Pudupet.**

People in Pudupet earn their living by fishing. Their houses are close to the sea and are surrounded by catamarans and nets. Early in the morning, fishermen with their catamarans get into the sea for fishing and in the evening the catamarans return with their catch. Women gather to buy them and later, they sell their fish in the local market.

**14. What was the condition of agriculture before independence?**

Before independence, our villages were extremely backward. Most of the villages did not have modern facilities of irrigation. Farmers were mostly illiterate and superstitious. They did not have a scientific outlook and old methods of cultivation were followed. Zamindars or the British Government paid no heed towards the improvement of the farmers. People were mostly poor, though they worked hard.

**15. Describe village life.**

Sixty five percent of our population lives in villages. Agriculture is the main occupation. Most of the villages are at a distance from cities. The houses of our villages are mostly made of mud, have thatched roofs and the people keep cattle at home. Some villages lack proper medical aid.



## Long Short Answer Type Questions

### 1. Give any five causes for the backwardness of Indian agriculture.

The main causes for the backwardness of the Indian agriculture are as follows:

- (i) Small and fragmented land holdings.
- (ii) Vicious circle of poverty.
- (iii) Excessive dependence on monsoons.
- (iv) No scientific method of cultivation.
- (v) Floods and droughts.

### 2. What changes did the arrival of electricity bring into the life of the villagers?

With the arrival of electricity, the output of agricultural produce has greatly increased. Tube-wells driven by electricity helps in irrigating land. Besides agriculture, electrification has also helped in the industrial development of villages. Various comforts of life (such as radio, television, etc.) are made available to the villagers. Also, entertainment and education is brought to the doorsteps of the villagers by means television and radio. Thus, the living standard of the villagers has improved.

### 3. What do you understand by 'zamindari system'?

Zamindar was an official employed by the Mughals to collect taxes from peasants. The practice was continued under the British rule. The Zamindar was considered as the landlord and he would collect all taxes on his lands and then hand over the collected taxes to the British authorities. The Zamindars exploited the tillers and took for themselves a major share of the produce and the peasant was left with very little. Thus, they had to borrow money from the Zamindars and in return, they served them as bonded labour till the debt was repaid. After independence, the Government of India abolished both the systems.

### 4. Chotu is a small farmer. He often needs to borrow money. Why?

Most of the time, small farmers like Chotu have to borrow money to purchase seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. They borrow money from rich farmers, shopkeepers, traders or moneylenders. Sometimes, either the seeds are not of good quality or pests attack them due to which crops get ruined. Failure of monsoon or untimely rainfall damages crops. In such a situation, farmers are unable to pay back their loans. Farmers also borrow money for marriage or any other social functions in the family. Many a times, they borrow money to purchase food items and to manage other daily expenditures.