

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Civics: Chapter 8-Rural Livelihoods



IndCareer
Schools



indCareer



indCareer



indCareer

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Civics: Chapter 8-Rural Livelihoods

Class 6: Civics Chapter 8 solutions. Complete Class 6 Civics Chapter 18 Notes.

NCERT Solutions for 6th Class Civics: Chapter 8-Rural Livelihoods

NCERT 6th Civics Chapter 8, class 6 Civics Chapter 8 solutions

Questions Page No 75

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

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>

The various farm activities are listed below.

1. Trading
2. Teaching
3. Blacksmith
4. Making baskets and utensils.

2. List the different types of people you read about in Kalpattu who depend on farming. Who is the poorest among them and why?

Solution 2:

Different types of people who depend on farming are given below.

1. Landless farmers
2. Small landowners
3. Big landowners

Landless farmers are the poorest among them because their daily wage is very less and they have to depend on landowners for the farming job. Moreover farming is a seasonal job, hence during the non-farming season, they have to go in search of other low-income jobs. Whenever someone in the family falls ill, all their savings and earnings are lost.

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?

Solution 3:

The bank is a reliable source for a loan when compared to moneylenders. Moneylenders often charge very high rates of interest, which could lead the family into a debt trap.

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.

Solution 4:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>

All are equal in the eyes of the constitution. It is the duty of the government to provide basic facilities.

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

Solution 5:

1. Provide subsidies for fertilizers and pesticides.
2. Provide low-interest loans.
3. Provide Minimum Support Price for crops.

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

	Sekar	Ramalingam
Land cultivated		
Land Required		
Loans Required		
Shelling of Harvest		
Other work is done by them		

Solution 6:

	Sekar	Ramalingam
Land cultivated	Around 2 acres	Around 20 acres
Land Required	Not required	Required in large numbers

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>

Loans Required	Yes for seeds and fertilisers	Yes for setting up for rice mills
Shelling of Harvest	Sell at low cost to lenders	Sell at a high cost to traders
Other work is done by them	Work as labourers in Ramalingam rice mills	Own rice mills and several shops

NCERT 6th Civics Chapter 8, class 6 Civics Chapter 8 solutions



<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>

Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Civics :

- Chapter 1 Understanding Diversity
- Chapter 2 Diversity and Discrimination
- Chapter 3 What is Government
- Chapter 4 Key Elements of a Democratic Government
- Chapter 5 Panchayati Raj
- Chapter 6 Rural Administration
- Chapter 7 Urban Administration
- Chapter 8 Rural Livelihoods
- Chapter 9 Urban Livelihoods

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>

About NCERT

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is an autonomous organization of the Government of India which was established in 1961 as a literary, scientific, and charitable Society under the Societies Registration Act. The major objectives of NCERT and its constituent units are to: undertake, promote and coordinate research in areas related to school education; prepare and publish model textbooks, supplementary material, newsletters, journals and develop educational kits, multimedia digital materials, etc. Organise pre-service and in-service training of teachers; develop and disseminate innovative educational techniques and practices; collaborate and network with state educational departments, universities, NGOs and other educational institutions; act as a clearing house for ideas and information in matters related to school education; and act as a nodal agency for achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education. In addition to research, development, training, extension, publication and dissemination activities, NCERT is an implementation agency for bilateral cultural exchange programmes with other countries in the field of school education. Its headquarters are located at Sri Aurobindo Marg in New Delhi. [Visit the Official NCERT website](https://www.ncert.nic.in/) to learn more.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/ncert-solutions-for-6th-class-civics-chapter-8-rural-livelihoods/>