



CLASS VI RURAL LIVELIHOODS

CHAPTER - 8

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- ❖ Life of landless laborer – Thulasi
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❖ Kalpattu village

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❖ Kalpattu village

- Kalpattu is a village that's close to the sea coast in Tamil Nadu.
- People here do many kinds of work.
- As in other villages, here too there is non-farm work such as making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock-carts etc.



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People in Kalpattu village are involved in different professions such as



teacher



washermen

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weavers



mechanic

barbers

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Shopkeepers
and traders.

Blacksmith



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- There are variety of small shops such as tea shops, grocery shops, barber shops, a cloth shop, a tailor and two fertilizer and seed shops.
- Most of the families earn a living through agriculture.
- Paddy is the main crop that is grown in irrigated lands.
- There are some coconut groves around. Cotton, sugar cane and plantain are also grown, and there are mango orchards.

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❖ Life of landless laborer – Thulasi

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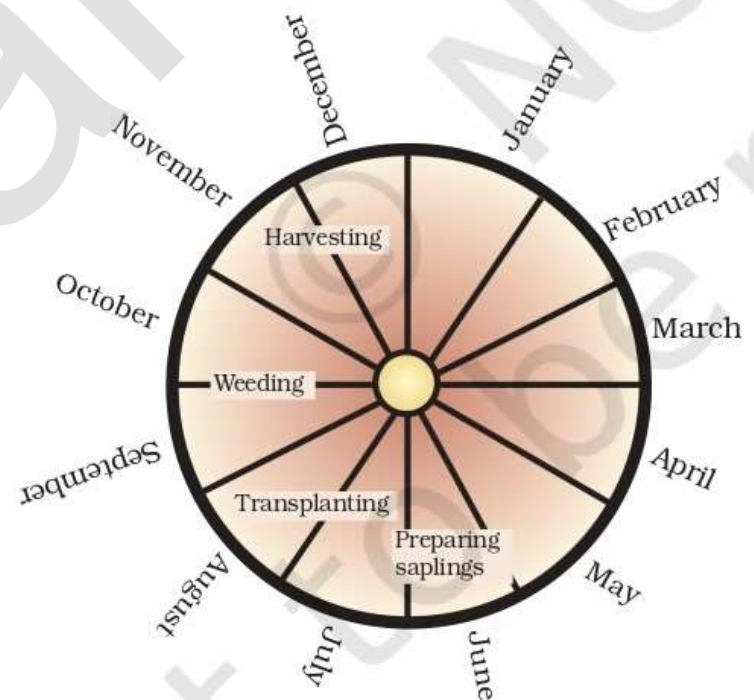


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❖ Life of landless laborer – Thulasi

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- work on Ramalingam's land.
- Find regular work in certain months throughout the year.
- Daily wage worker.
- No job security.
- Take loans from landowners or local money landowners.



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- Ramalingam pays Rs 40 per day to thulasi, a little less than what laborer get in her village.
- But she is depended on him to call her whenever there is work.
- Her husband is also a laborer, he sprays pesticides.
 - When there is no work on the farm he finds work outside, either loading sand from the river or stone from the quarry nearby.

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- families in rural areas often spend a lot of time every day collecting firewood, getting water and grazing their cattle.
- Even though they do not earn any money from these activities they have to do them for the household.
- The family needs to spend time doing this as they are not able to survive on the little money they earn.
- Nearly two-fifth of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.

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- There are some who have small plots of land while others like Thulasi are landless.
- Not being able to earn money throughout the year forces people in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work.
- This travel, or migration, takes place during particular season.

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❖ Life of a farmer - sekar



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❖ Life of a farmer - sekar

- Small landowners
- Work on own land, but sometimes during harvest period, work in group.
- Take loan from treaders, like seed sealer, fertilizer sealer on promise to sell the cultivation to them on lower price.
- Apart from farming, sells cow milk, work in factories or mills for extra money.

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☐ On being in debt

- Often farmers like to borrow money for different purposes, like buying seed, fertilizers, treatment and other domestic issues.
 - ✓ The only source to pay back the loan is agriculture for these farmers.
 - ✓ But sometimes, crops get ruined by less rain, bad quality seed, etc.

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- So when this happens farmers sometimes are unable to pay back their loans.
- And, for the family to survive, they may even have to borrow more money.
- Soon the loan becomes so large that no matter what they earn, they are unable to repay

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❖ Life of large landowners – Ramalingam and karuthmma



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❖ Life of large landowners – Ramalingam and karuthmma

- Large landowners – 20 acres.
- Owns rice mills, shops.
- loans from bank.
- Sells crops in towns on market rate

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❑ Agricultural Labourers and Farmers in India

- Nearly two-fifth of all rural families are agricultural laborers in India.
- There are some who have small plots of land while others are landless.
- In India, 80 percent of farmers have small sized lands and only 20 percent of large farmers cultivate most of the land in the villages.

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- Many of large farmers does other jobs such as shops, moneylending, trading, small factories etc.
- Apart from this, many people in rural areas depend upon collection from the forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing etc.

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- Rural people in different regions of the country grow different crops.
 - But there are various similarities in their life situations and in the problems that they face.
- In coastal areas, we find fish farming. Let's look at the lives of fishing family, in a village close to kalpattu.

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❖ Life in fishing village - Aruna and Paarivelan

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❖ Life in fishing village - Aruna and Paarivelan

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- Not very far from Kalpattu is the village of Pudupet.
- Their houses are close to the sea.
- one finds rows of catamarans and nets lying around.
- At about 7 o'clock in the morning, the catamarans return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish.



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- a loan from a banks.
- at least about four months during the monsoon, they cannot go to the sea because this is when the fish breed.
- During these months we survive by borrowing from the trader.
- Because of this, later on we are forced to sell the fish to that trader and cannot do our auction.

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Terrace Farming in Nagaland

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Terrace Farming in Nagaland

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There is a village called Chizami which is in Phek district in Nagaland. The people of this village belong to the Chakhesang community. They do 'terrace' cultivation. This means that the land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and carved out in steps. The sides of each plot are raised in order to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.

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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 mountainside to clean the weeds on it. Each group eats together once their work for the day is over. This goes on for several days until the work is completed.

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□ Rural Livelihoods

- People in rural areas earn their living in various ways. Some work on farms while others earn their living on nonfarming activities.
- Working on farms involves operations such as preparing the land, sowing, weeding and harvesting of crops.
- We depend on nature for the growth of these crops. Hence life revolves around certain seasons.