


CLASS 6

Chapter 8

Rural Livelihood – Module 1

Introduction

- About the village kalapattu
 - Where it is situated
 - Occupation practiced by the people for their livelihood
 - About rich landlord and his earnings
 - Comparative studies of Thulasi and Sekar
 - Debts that end in deaths
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, set against the blue background.

Important Keywords:

- Bazaar
- Crops
- Irrigated lands
- Weeding
- Harvesting
- Labour
- Pesticides
- Groceries
- Paddy
- Debts



Kalapattu is a village that's close to the sea coast in Tamil Nadu

Bullock carts

Nurses

Making Baskets

Teachers

Construction Workers

Weavers

**Occupation
of people**

Making Pots

Barbers

Lorry Drivers

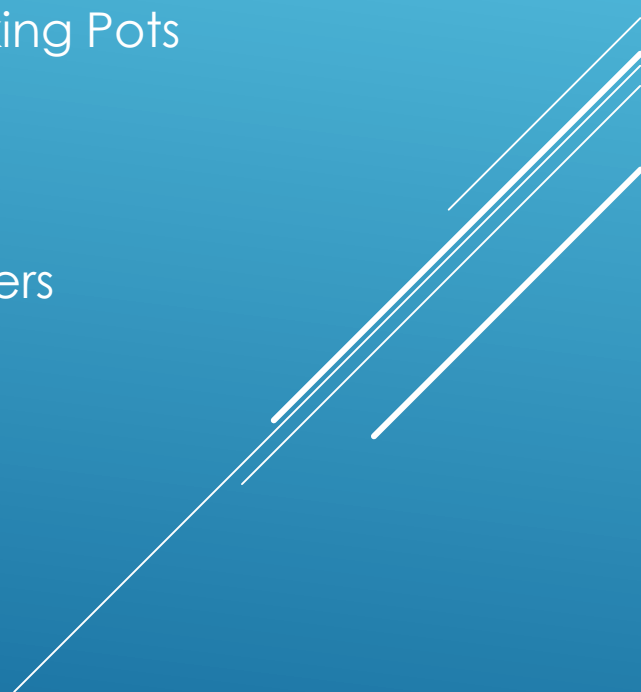
Tailors

Making Utensils

Tea Shops

Cloth shops

Seed shops



Who is Thulasi?



→ Story of a landless labour in the Kalpattu village.



Thulasi:

Who is Thulasi? 🤔



→ Story of a landless labour in the Kalpattu village.

Ramalingam's land



Many worker used to work under him.



- Karuthamma, Ramalingam's wife supervises them.



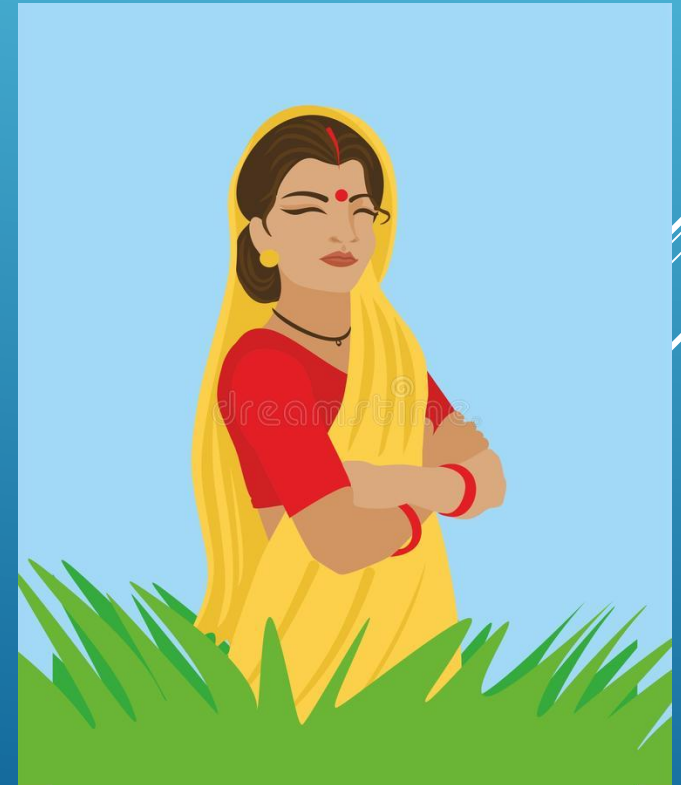
What work do they do?



Story narrated by Thulasi.

Thulasi and Raman

- Thulasi started working in Ramalingams farms even before she got married.
- She does the following work,
(Transplanting the paddy, weeding them, and harvest them)
- She has mentioned about how she is turning old and her efficiency in work has reduced due to her growing age.
- She gets paid Rs. 40 per day which is less but still she prefers to work here as she knows Ramalingam will call her always and not hire cheap labour from other villages.

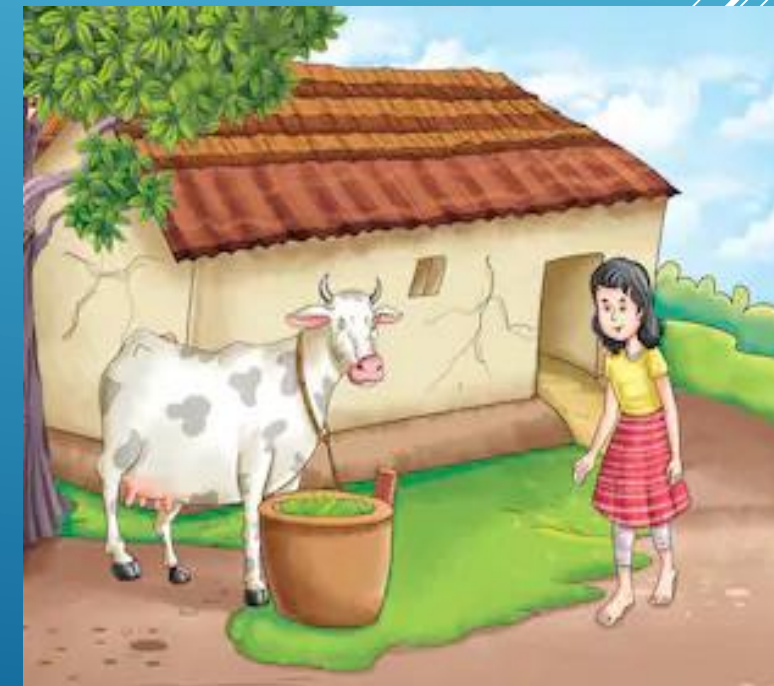




Thulasi and Raman

- Her husband raman also works as a labour, they don't have their own land .
- Apart from working on field and earning money Thulasi also does(cooking, cleaning the house, collect firewood, walk a long distance to collect water)
- She has two loving daughters who go to school for a better future, one of them fell ill and and was hospitalised so they had borrowed loan from their landlord and to repay that loan she had to sell her cow.

Story of Thulasi and Raman tells us about the difficulties they face in their day to day life and how difficult it is to earn a two square meal for them.



Rich Landlord and his wife (the assets they owned)

- Ramalingam and his wife Karuthamma are landlords in this village.
- He owns twenty acres of paddy fields, rice mills and a shop (selling seeds and pesticides)
- His wife helps him by supervising the work of the farmers.

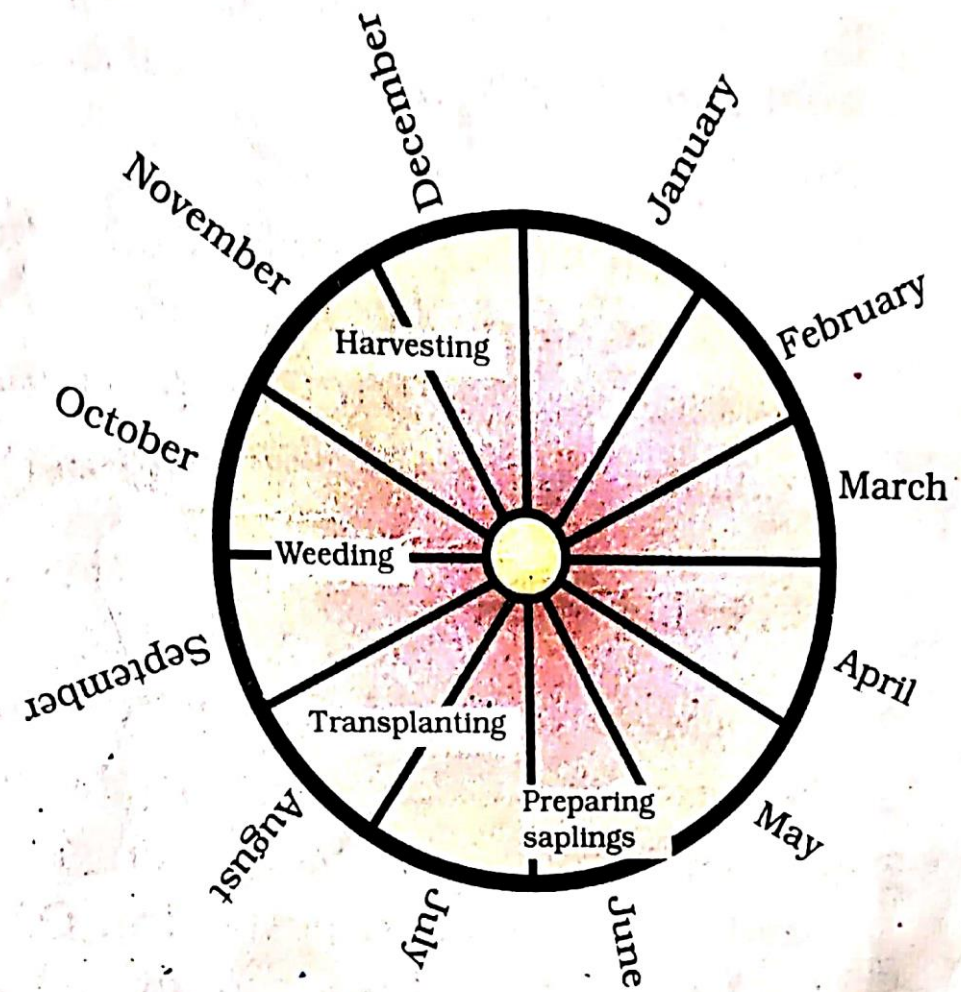


Sekar

- He owns 2 acres land.
- During harvest he takes help of the other farmers and in turn helps them to harvest their field.
- He gets seeds and fertilizers from traders as loan, he sells his paddy at a lower rate to the trader as a pay back token.
- He has a hybrid cow, he sells the milk in the local milk cooperative to earn extra money for his everyday needs.
- He works in Ramalingams rice mill and helps him collect paddy from other farmers in the neighbouring villages.



The reason for people to take a loan.



Based on the above diagram would you say that Thulasi earns money throughout the year?

- Approximately 6 months of every year, farmers are unemployed.
- This leads them towards a debt trap.

On Being in Debt:

Relate the topic with previous stories. 🤔

Very often farmers like Sekar need to borrow money to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

Money 🤔

Often they borrow this money from moneylenders. 🤔 → Doubt

Chances of being getting into debt

- If the seeds are not of good quality or pests attack their crop there can be a major crop failure.
- The crops can also be ruined if the monsoon does not bring enough rain.

Debt trap 🤔 →

In recent years this has become a major cause of distress among farmers. In some areas this has also resulted in many farmers committing suicide.

On being in debt.....

- Farmers borrow money from the landlords to buy seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.
- Many times there are uncertain problems which occur and increase problems for them,
 Too much rainfall, too less rainfall, seeds are not of good quality, pest attack on crops etc..
- In such helpless situations they are not able to repay the loans and to pay the existing loan they borrow more money from the market and fall into a trap.
- It is called a debt trap. Many farmers or labourers commit suicide as because of their poor financial conditions they have no option left.
- Unfortunately many lives in India end up because of heavy debts.



Credits: Google and Wikipedia

