



Subodh Public School, Rambagh (Jaipur, Rajasthan)

(Affiliated to CBSE)
(Affiliation Number- 1730042, School Code- 10439)

Graphic Novel



SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (ECONOMICS) Chapter 1 – The Story of Village Palampur



0970CH01



To access the comic book and additional interactive digital content, download DIKSHA app from Google play store on your Android smartphone or tablet

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TRAINING & IDEATION	Mr Sandeep Sethi
INSPIRATION	Shri Vinod ji Lodha (Convener) Dr Bela Joshi (Former and Founder Principal)
COORDINATION	Ms Kamaljeet Yadav(Principal) Ms Ajayshree Sharma (Vice Principal) Dr Sanjay Parashar (Asstt. Vice Principal)
SUBJECT	Ms Shikha Bhargava Ms Akanksha Gautam
IT SUPPORT	Ms Manisha Gandhi Ms Namita Pareek
ART & GRAPHIC	Ms Manisha Arya Ms Smriti Sood Ms Anju Khattar
LANGUAGE SUPPORT	Ms Meenakshi Sharma Mr Avinash Tikkiwal
STUDENT ZONE: (ART AND GRAPHIC)	Deekshita Gupta, Twinkle Soni, Kashvi Natani, Chahak Agarwal, Darshnika Mathur, Sunishka Danwar, Siddharth Soni, Swanandi Lakhdive, Himanshi Mishra, Palak Darda, Muskaan Sewaramani

INDEX

S.NO	CONTENTS	PAGE
1	Preface	4
2	Story board	5
2	Characters	6
3	Learning Outcomes	7
4	Story of village Palampur ♦ Chandan's visit to Palampur ♦ Conversation among Chandan, Ramlal and Kailash ♦ Infrastructure of village Palampur ♦ Visit to the house of large farmer Shambhu Prasad ♦ Brief introduction to the factors of production ♦ Visit to farm lands along with Bhumi ♦ Concern on land sustainability ♦ Meeting of Gram Sabha ♦ Chandan acknowledging help of all towards his project.	8-47
5	Worksheet	48-54
6	Glossary	55
7	Bibliography	56
8	Disclaimer	58
9	Acknowledgement	59
10	Summary	60

Preface

Agriculture is the most important sector of the Indian economy.

The purpose of this story is to introduce the basic economic concepts related with production activity and this is explained through a hypothetical village named Palampur.

The story gives an overview of the main production activity - farming of Palampur village in reference to land, labour, physical and human capital.

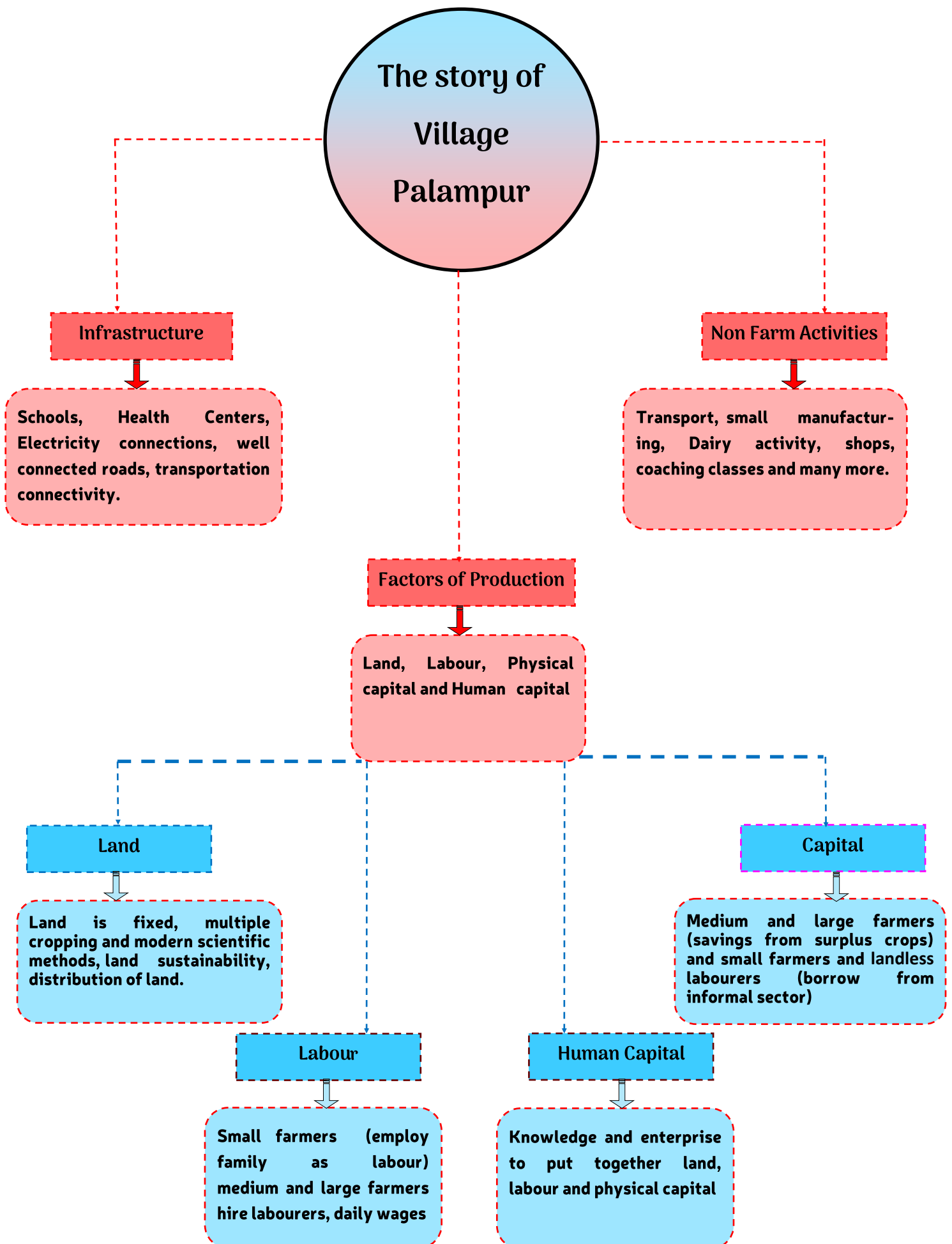
It will enable students to appreciate the implementation of Green Revolution and use of modern scientific techniques of farming along with other development that has taken place in the villages.

This story shows concern for various demerits of Green Revolution and excessive use of modern scientific methods and awareness towards sustainable use of land.

Awareness for several non farming activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport etc which are carried out in Palampur village and are source of livelihood for many people.

As we read through the story of village Palampur, we will learn how various resources combine to produce the desired goods and services in the village.

STORY BOARD



Characters



Shambhu Prasad
(Rich Farmer in Palampur)



Savitri
(Wife of Shambhu Prasad)



Bhumi : Daughter of Sambhu Prasad



Shramit : Son of Sambhu Prasad



Laxmi : Daughter of Sambhu Prasad



Manav : Son of Sambhu Prasad



Ramlal : A local resident of Palampur



Kailash : Friend of Ramlal



Chandan: Friend of Ramlal from city



Kishore Gupta :Employee of Cooperative Society



Shyam Sharma: Employee of Grameen Bank

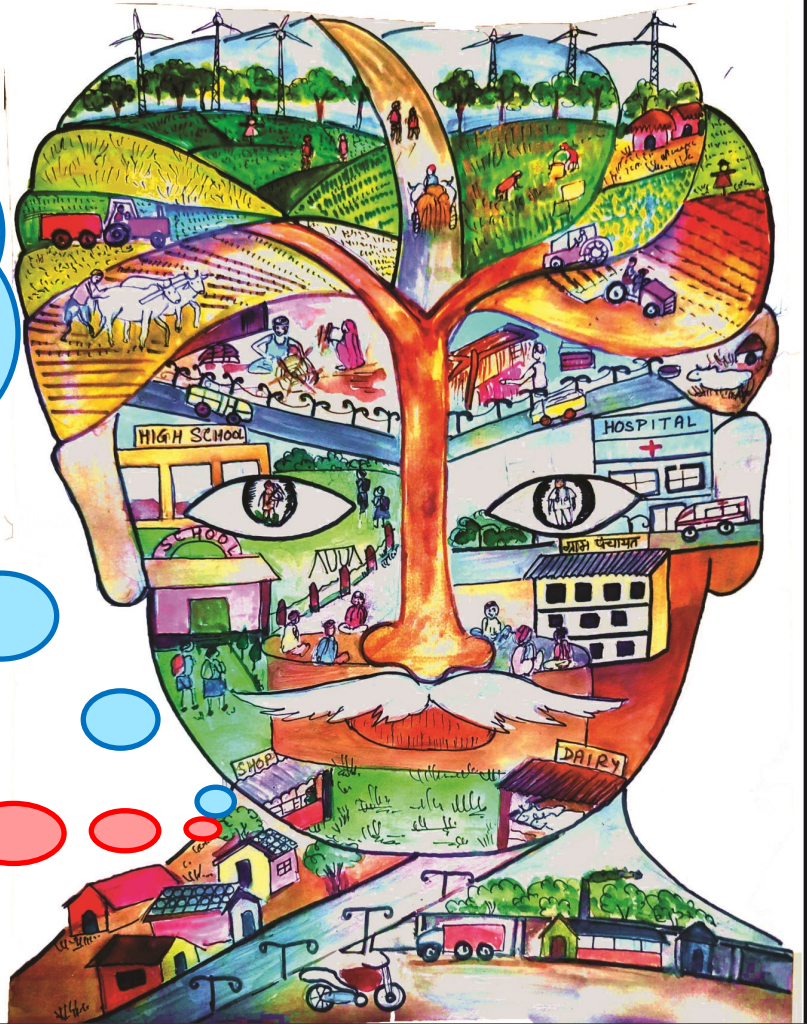
Learning outcomes

After studying the chapter students will be able to

- ♦ Understand the life of the people in the villages.
- ♦ Understand the rural economy and its importance in India.
- ♦ Understand that production of goods and services require factors of production.
- ♦ Identify farming as the main production activity in the village.
- ♦ Appreciate important changes in the way farming is practiced and how by using modern scientific methods production can be increased on fixed land.
- ♦ Understand and analyze about how new ways of farming need less land and much more capital.
- ♦ Understand labour as most abundant factor of production.
- ♦ Get an overview of non - farm sector to earn livelihood in the village and how to promote this sector.
- ♦ Appreciate the development that has taken place in the villages.
- ♦ To value and preserve the rich heritage of our rural culture.
- ♦ To protect and improve the natural environment, to develop the scientific temper, spirit of inquiry, collaborative and cognitive approach and family values & bonding.

Dear Students, I am village Palampur, an integral part of India. Today I am so excited and cheerful as I will narrating my tory to you all - who behold the future of India in their hands .

I am well connected with neighboring villages and farming is the main activity which is carried out here.

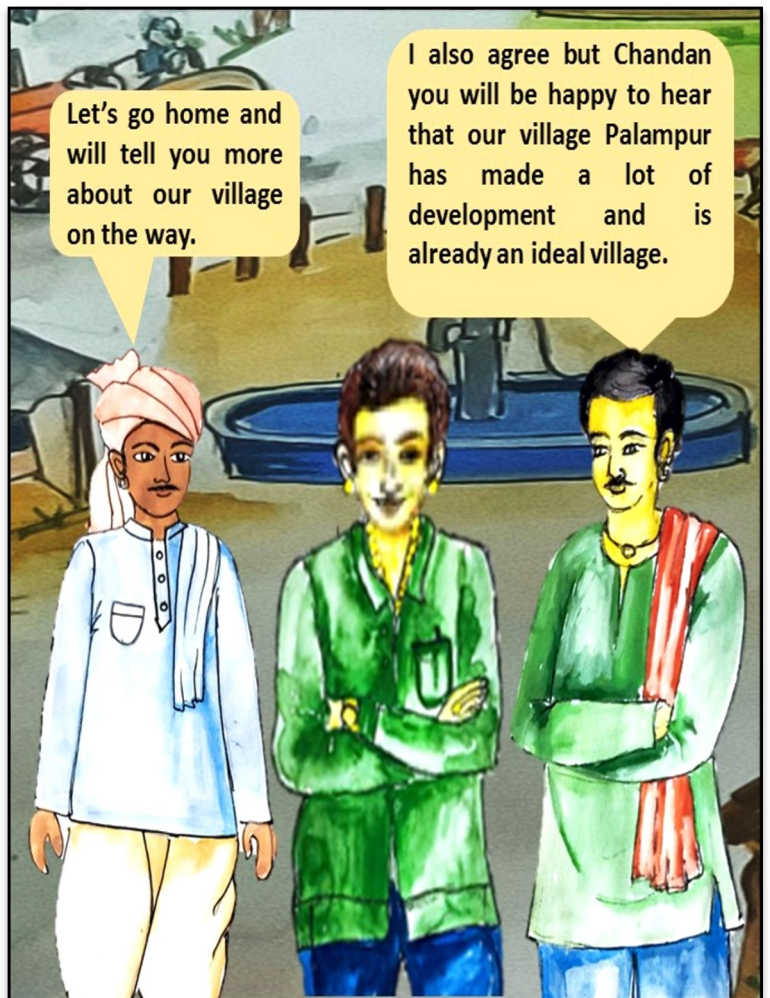
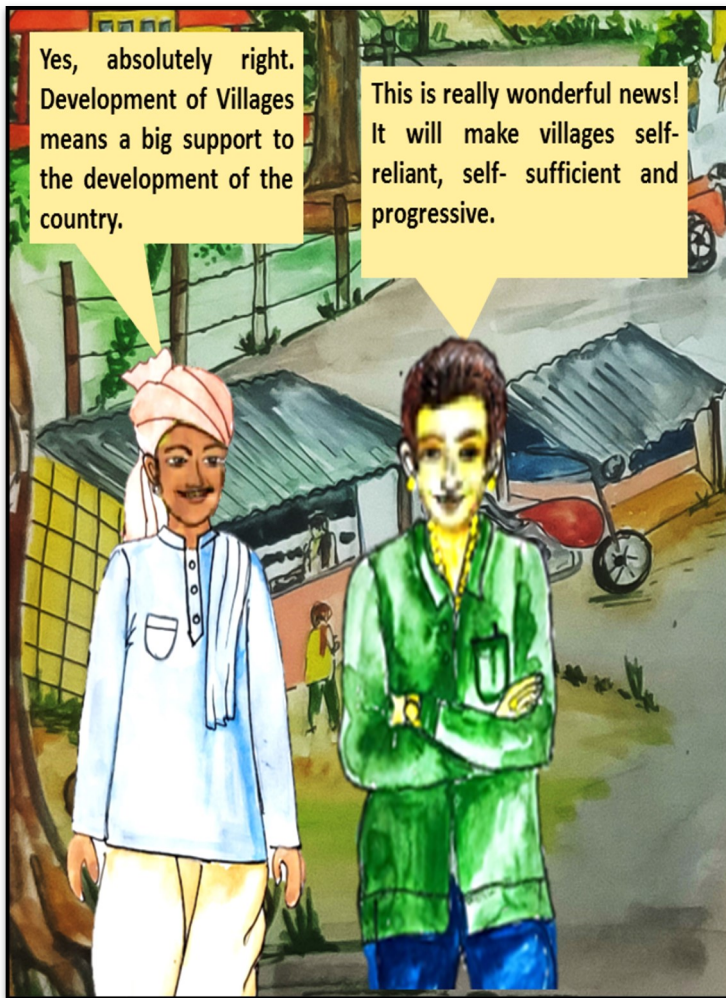


This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. Among these eighty upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. The SCs (dalits) comprise one third of the population.



Chandan is a resident of town Ramnagar and plans to visit village Palampur to meet his friend Ramlal. He also wants to collect information for his project based on agriculture and its related activities. Ramlal along with his friend Kailash is waiting at bus stop for Chandan . So let's see how story moves ahead.....







In Palampur we have two primary schools and one high school

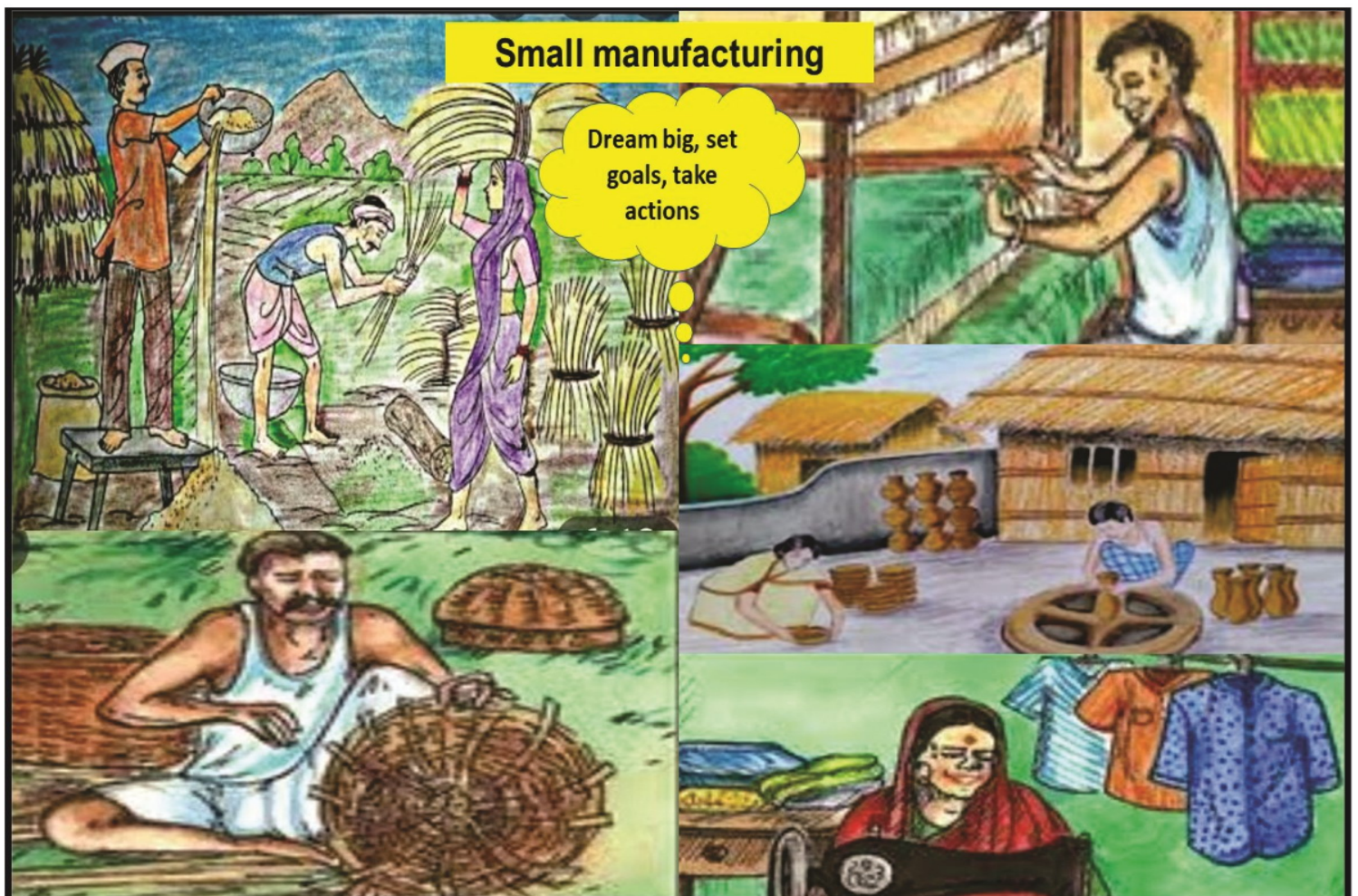


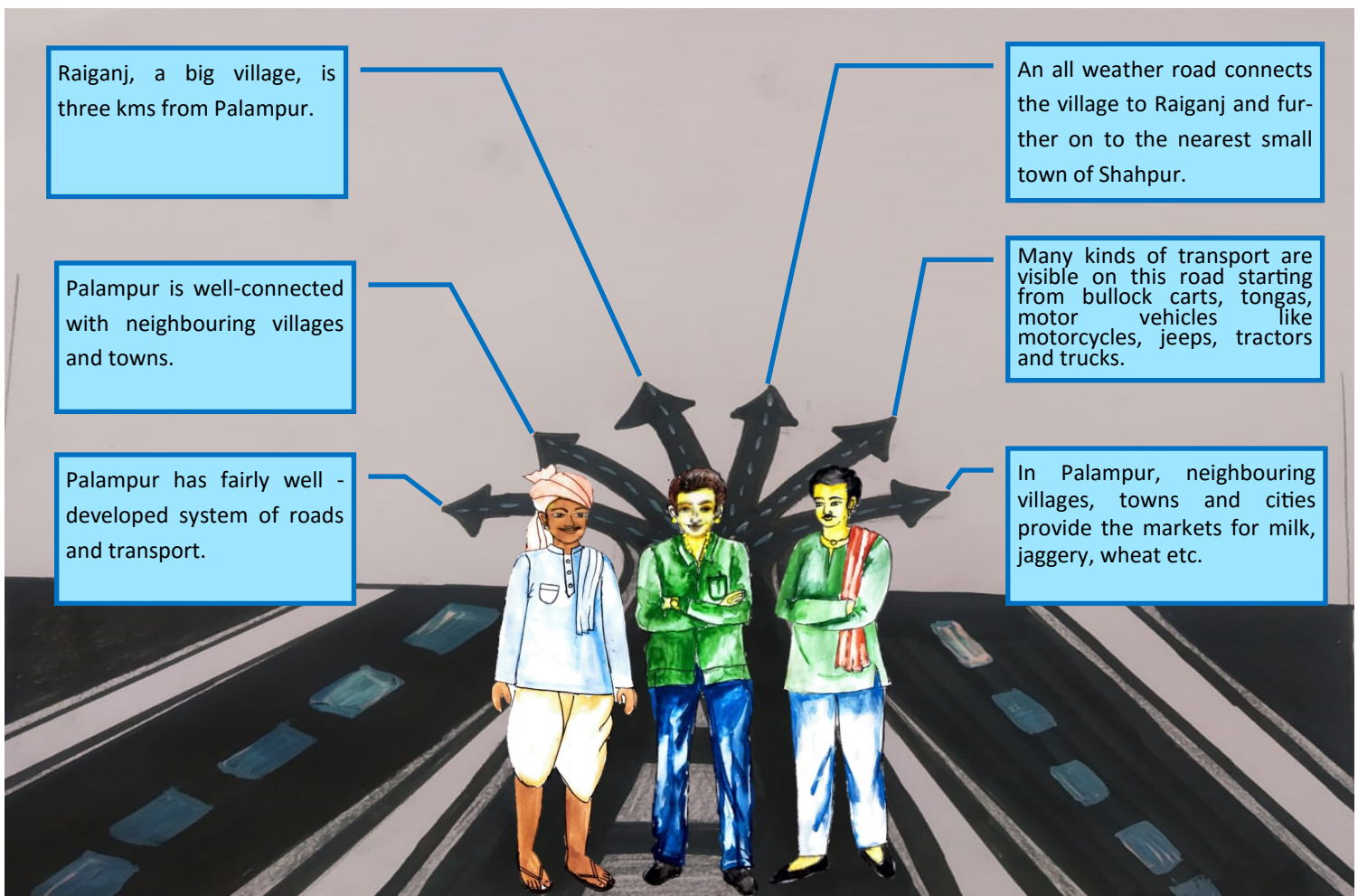
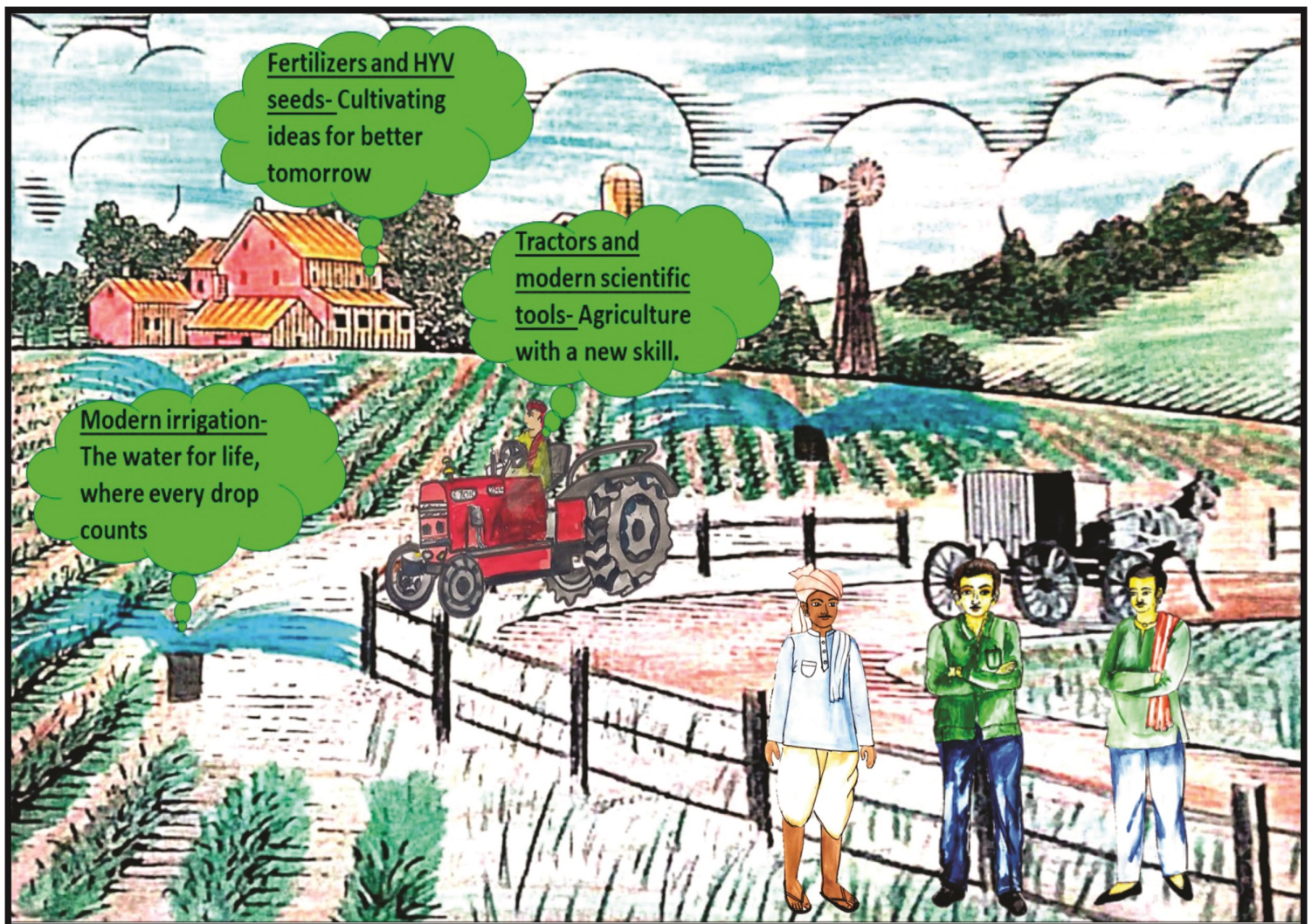
For health care we have primary health centre and dispensary both

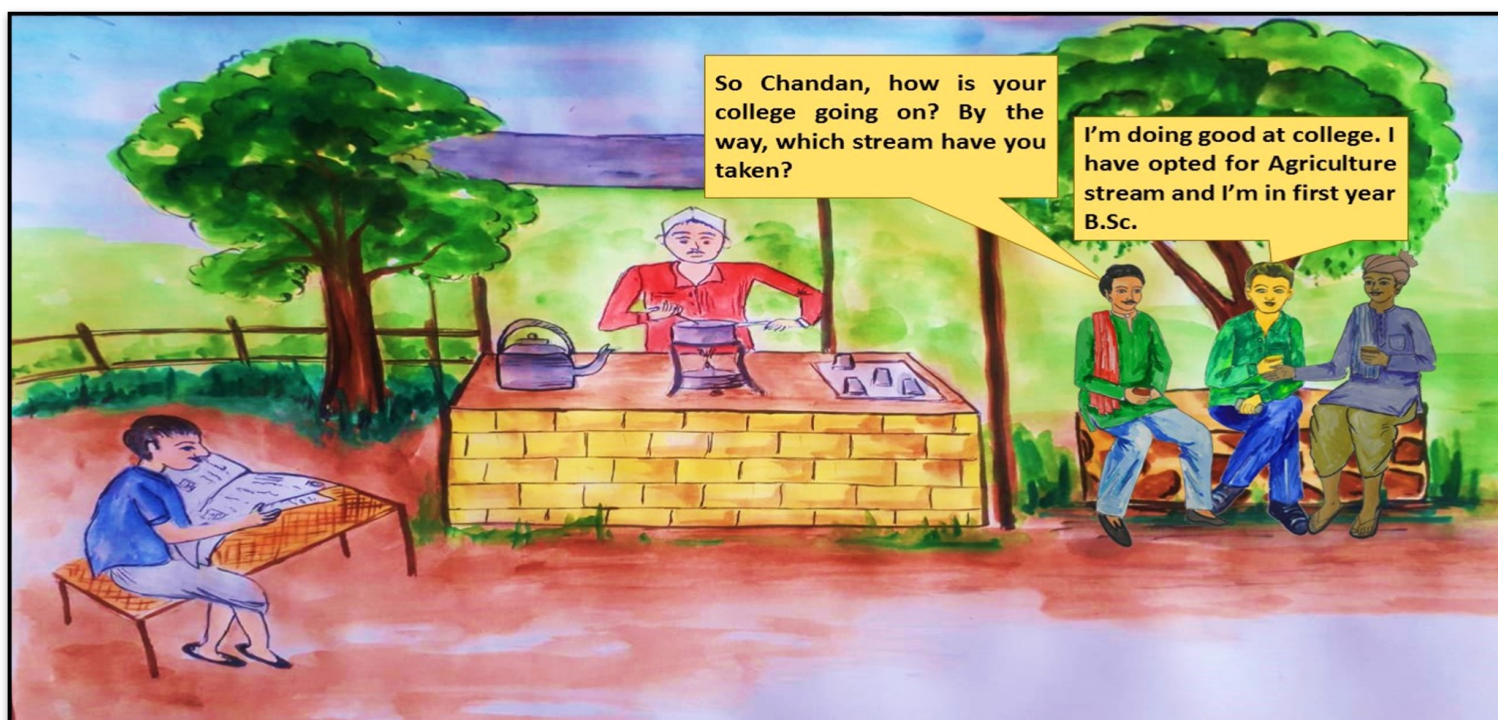




Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used by various types of small business.









Suggested Activity

Visit any near by village and pen down following information:

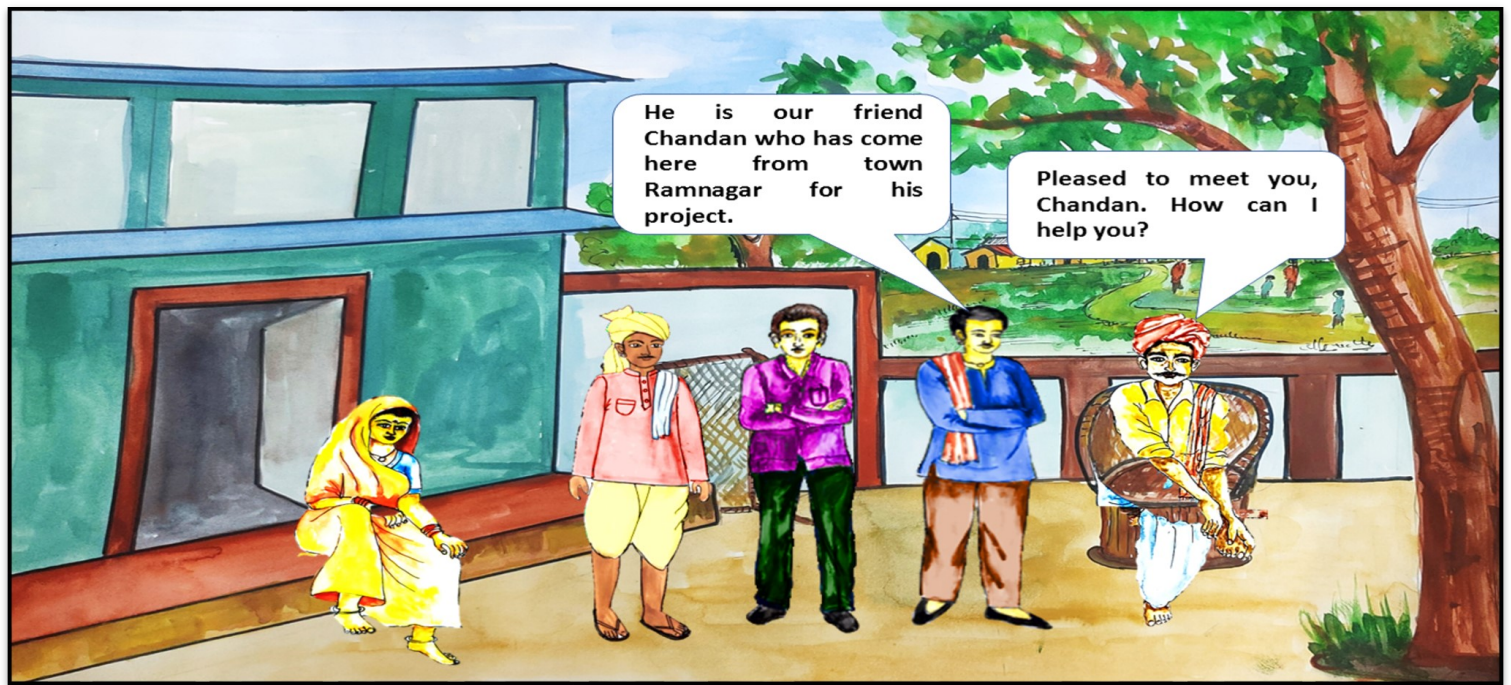
Location-

- 1. Total area of village -**
- 2. Facilities -**
 - a) Educational**
 - b) Medical**
 - c) Market**
 - d) Electricity Supply**
 - e) Communication**
 - f) Nearest Town**
- 3. Non farming activity-**
- 4. Use of alternate sources of energy**
- 5. Sustainability of resources maintained by village people.**

Let's Discuss

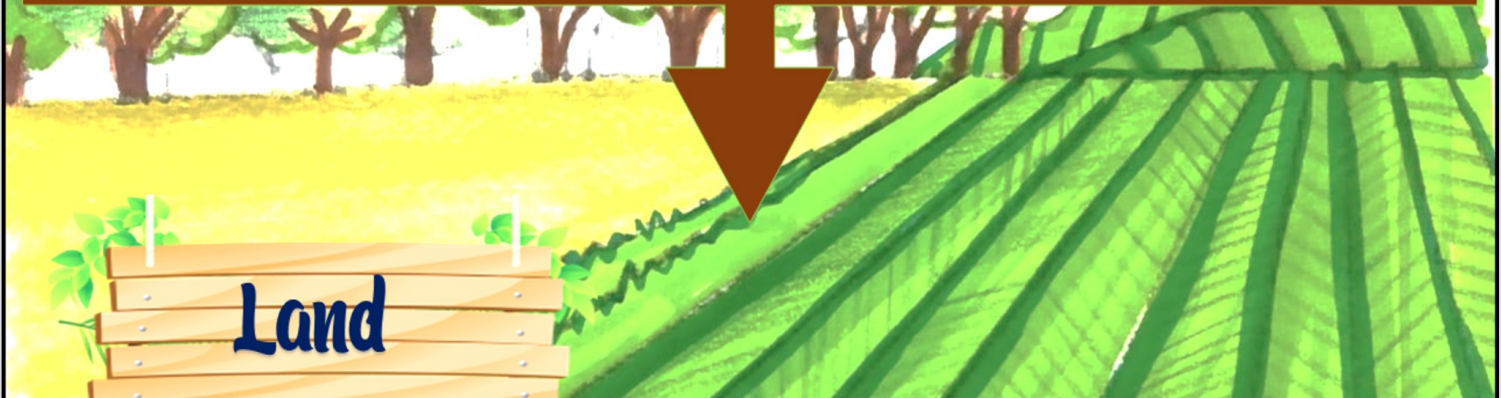
Short answer type questions:

- 1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?**
- 2. How many families live in Palampur?**
- 3. How is Palampur village well connected with its neighbouring villages and towns?**
- 4. What is the status of upper caste families in Palampur?**
- 5. What is the benefit of electricity in Palampur?**
- 6. What facilities are available for education and health in Palampur?**



Shambhu Prasad is a very hardworking and dedicated farmer of Village Palampur. He has four children, two daughters and two sons.

His eldest daughter, Bhumi is multi tasking . She is a responsible girl and is inherited with the quality of acceptability. She helps her father in taking care of his land as well as unites and supports the family with zeal like the land holds the soil, manure and how sprout seeds into new saplings.

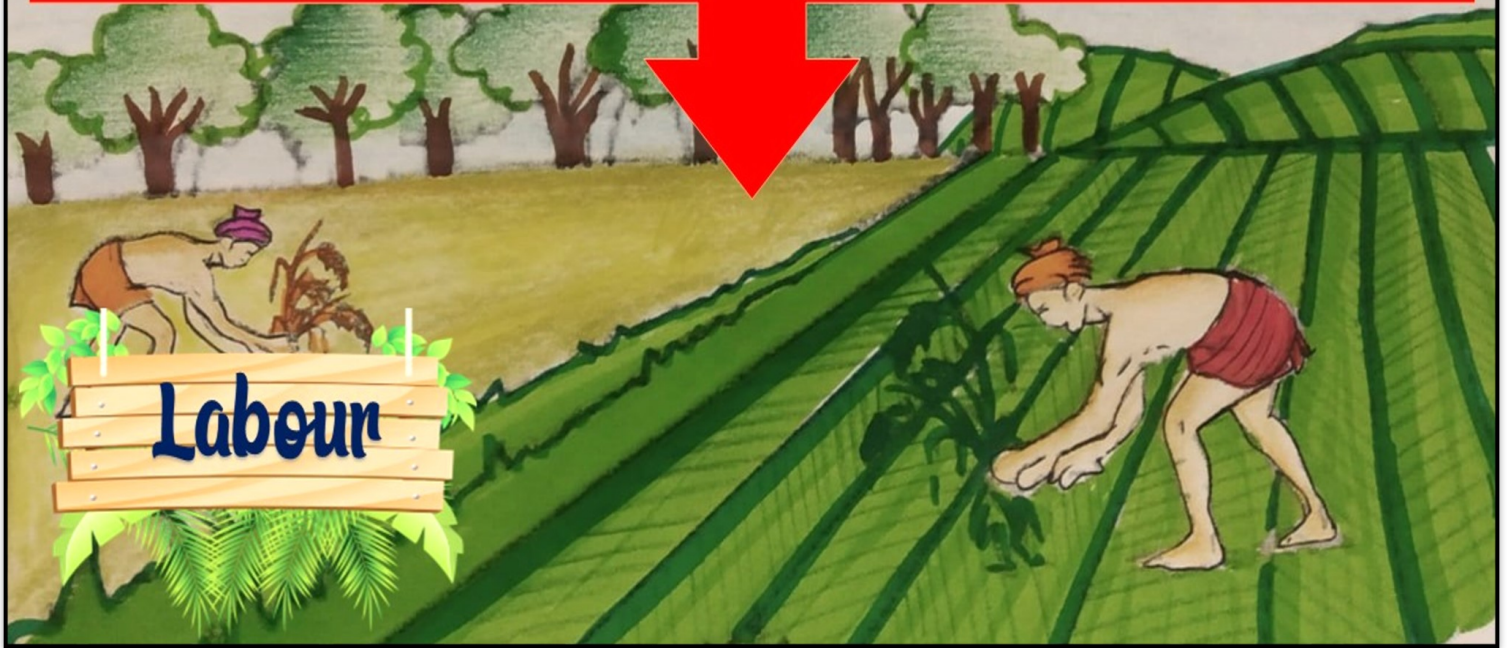


The standard unit of measuring land is hectare, though in the villages you may find land area being discussed in local units such as bigha, guintha etc. One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 metres.



Land – Other natural resources – water, forests, minerals

Then comes Shambhu Prasad's son Shramit, who is an expert in dealing with labour policies. He is dedicated to his work and put his heart and soul for fruitful results. He skillfully manages land by organizing the labour work.



My laborious son Shramit will teach Chandan how hard work and dedication of labour fills one's life with joy and happiness.

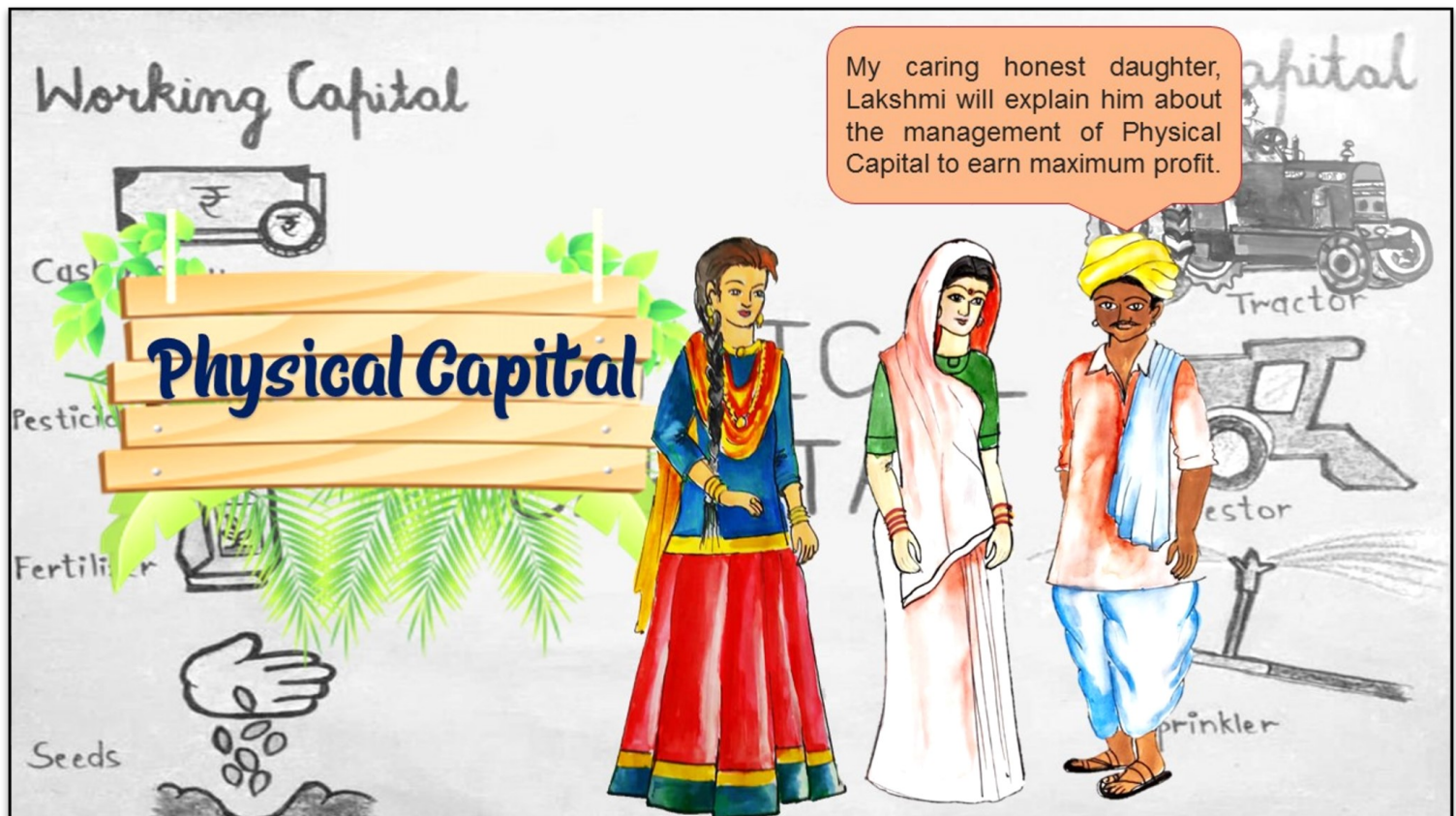


Labour – The manual work done by workers, necessary for the production.

Followed by is Shambhu Prasad's another daughter Lakshmi, she is the blessing of Almighty. She helps in managing Physical capital. She is a symbol of his prosperity and always invests with a mindset to give maximum profit to Shambhu Prasad.

Raw materials and money in hand

Tools, machines, buildings



Physical Capital – Fixed capital- Tools, machines, building

Working capital-Raw material and money in hand

Human Capital

Last but not the least is Shambhu Prasad's youngest son Manav, mainly responsible for human capital. Manav is very intelligent and inherits wisdom to link one with the other. He is the wisest among four and takes everyone with him for success and growth of the family.



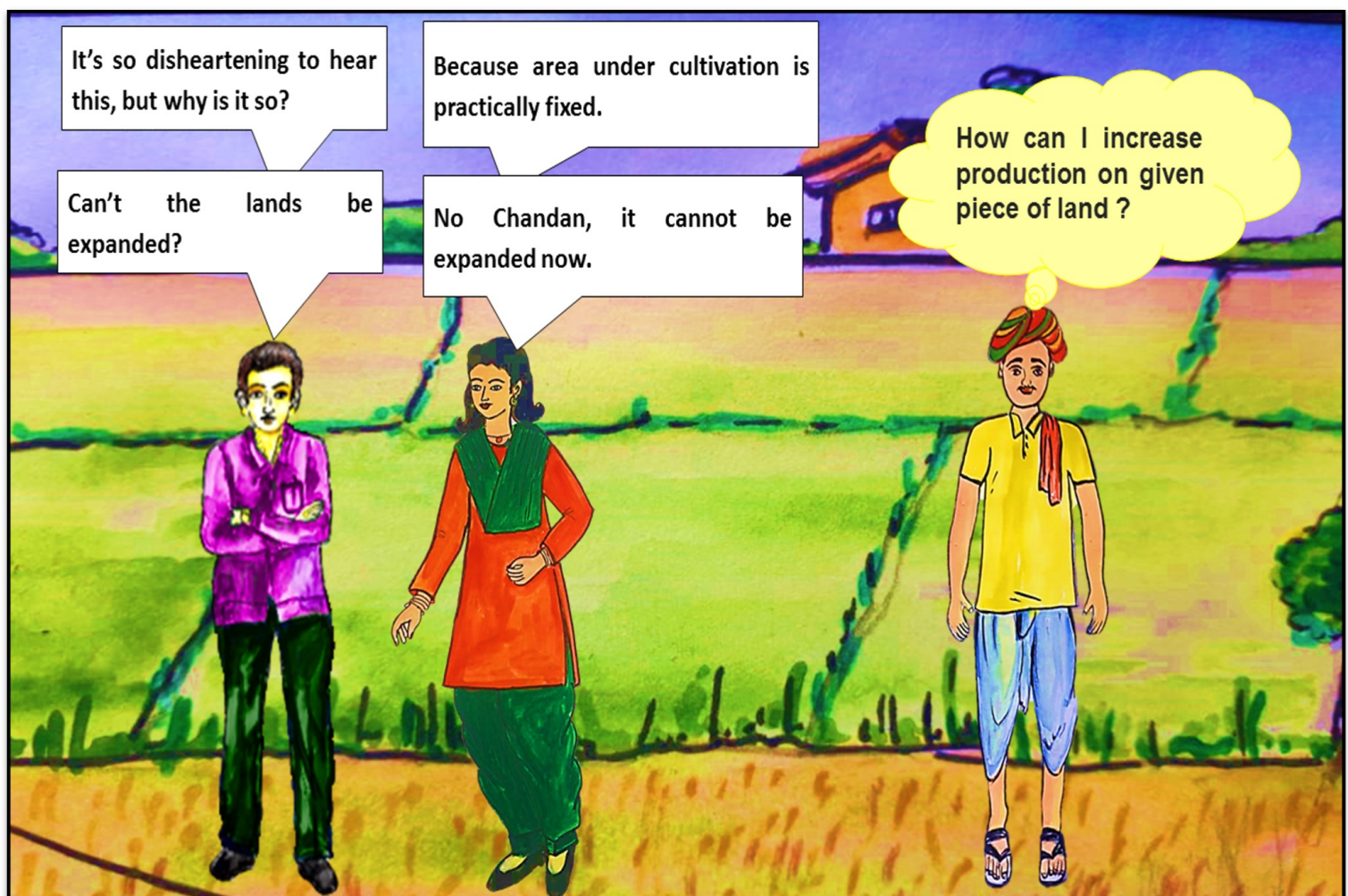
My youngest and dynamic son Manav, will help Chandan to learn systematic organization of all the factors of production for prosperity and growth in wisest manner..



Entrepreneur – Human capital- need knowledge and enterprise to put together land, labour and physical capital

In a nutshell, all four children by combining their qualities act as factors of production to Shambhu Prasad in his agriculture activity.

Bhumi escorts Chandan to view fields of Palampur and acknowledge him of the role and importance of farming lands



Is there a way with which one can grow more on the same land?

Definitely, people here are using many ways to increase production on their land

That's nice; can you tell me some of the ways?

Yeah! Chandan , by using Multiple Cropping Technique all land in Palampur is cultivated, no land is left



KHARIF CROPS



RICE



MILLETS



MAIZE

In rainy (kharif) season farmers grow crops like Jowar, Bajra and Rice

Multiple Cropping Techniques! That sounds interesting.

Jowar and Bajra are used as cattle feed



RABI CROPS



Wheat



Peas



Barley



Sesame



Mustard

And I guess in winter (rabi) season Wheat is grown

Yes , Chandan, You are absolutely right and mustard seeds and gram also.



ZAID CROPS



WATERMELON



BITTER GOURD



MUSK MELON



CUCUMBER

Thanks Bhumi, but what about time between Kharif and Rabi season?

They are my favorite.

Hmm... in between kharif and rabi seasons farmers cultivate potatoes.

In between Rabi and Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as a Zaid Season. Some of the crops are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables etc

So Multiple farming pattern is a big help to Farmers.

Yes Chandan and you know even a part of the land is devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.



Actually all this transformation is due to availability of electricity in Palampur. Electric run tube wells could irrigate much larger areas of land.

Well, I think all this is not possible without well developed system of irrigation and other Modern Scientific Methods.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.



Do You Know?

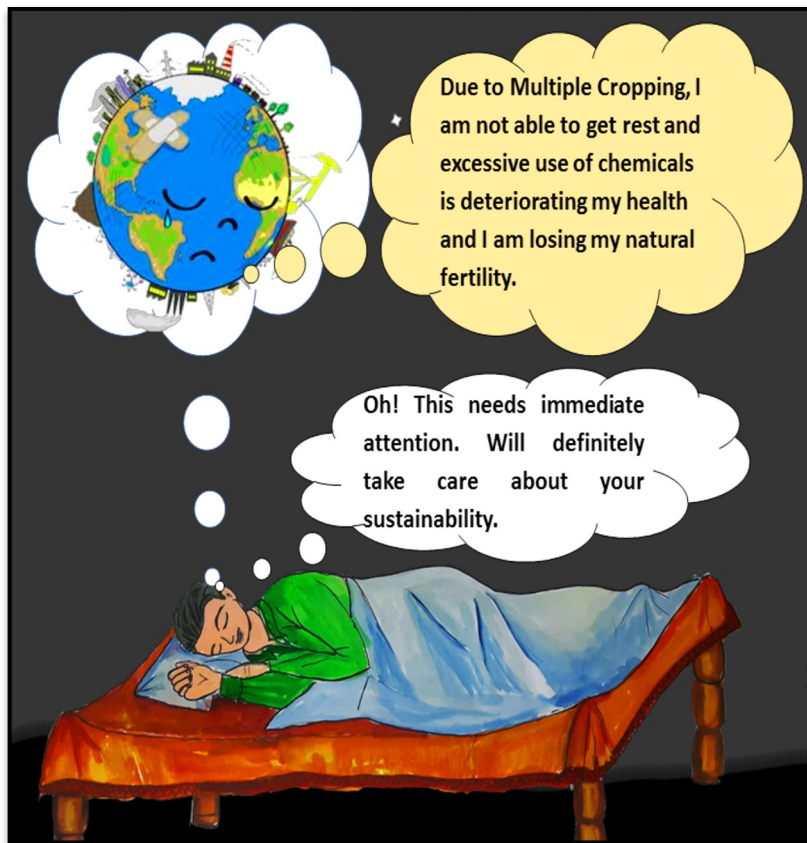
Not all villages in India have such high levels of irrigation. Apart from the riverine plains, coastal regions in our country are well-irrigated. In contrast, plateau regions such as the Deccan plateau have low levels of irrigation. Of the total cultivated area in the country a little less than 40 per cent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely dependent on rainfall.



Alerts !!

- ♦ Chemical fertilizers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes. Chemical fertilizers can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil. This means some time after their use, the soil will be less fertile than ever before.... (Source: Down to Earth, New Delhi)
- ♦ The consumption of chemical fertilizers in Punjab is highest in the country. The continuous use of chemical fertilizers has led to degradation of soil health. Punjab farmers are now forced to use more and more chemical fertilizers and other inputs to achieve the same production level. This means cost of cultivation is rising very fast..... (Source: The Tribune, Chandigarh)





Do You Know?

There is loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water-table below the ground. Environmental resources like soil fertility and groundwater are built up over many years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them. We must take care of the environment to ensure future development of agriculture.

Suggested Activity

Write an article for school magazine in your own words about how the use of chemical fertilizers have devastating impacts on our health.



Gram Sabha also provide them with information to enhance their working. Moreover camps are organized to solve the problems of labour class.

Yes every year our Gram Sabha organize program to recognize and honour the hard work of the people in our village.



In Palampur 150 families are landless, 240 families cultivate small plots of land and there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.

Now I cannot resist myself and I want to attend it, Will it be possible?

Yes Chandan we all will be attending this program and you will gain a lot for your project from this Program. So let's go.

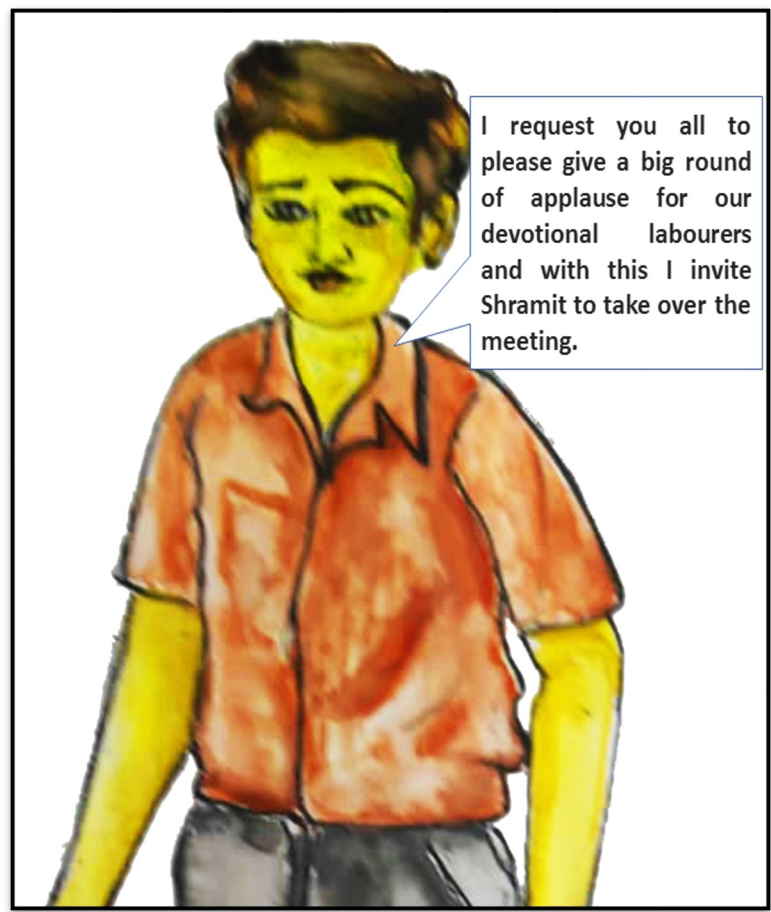
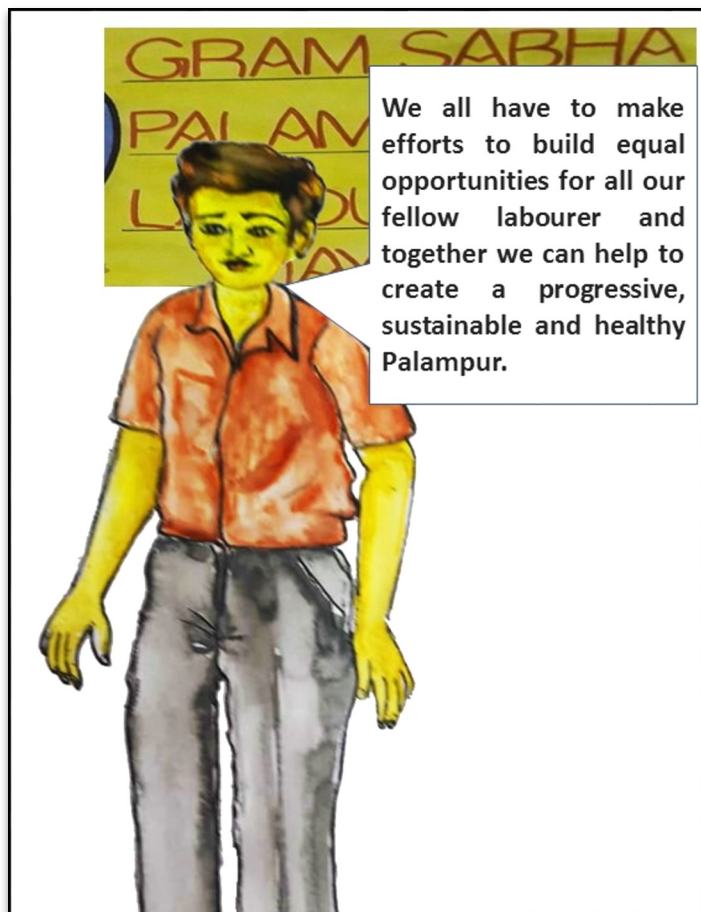


Let's Discuss

Exercises :

1. What do you mean by factors of production?
2. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industries. Discuss.
3. Discuss the ways through which one can grow more from the same land.
4. Green revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility. Analyse.
5. Can the land sustain fertility with the excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers? Explain.
6. “The yield of food grains per hectare is high in Punjab and Haryana “. Give reasons.

On the occasion of Labour Day , Gram Sabha of Palampur organises a meeting to discuss multiple issues. In this meeting they will make efforts to sort out the problems of the labour . Knowledge enhancing sessions will be there and appreciation and honour will be given for their hard work.

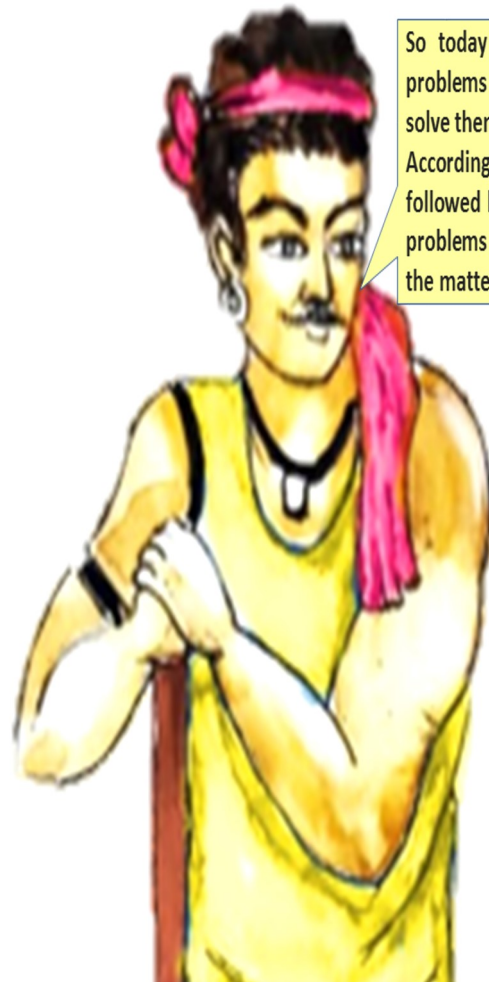




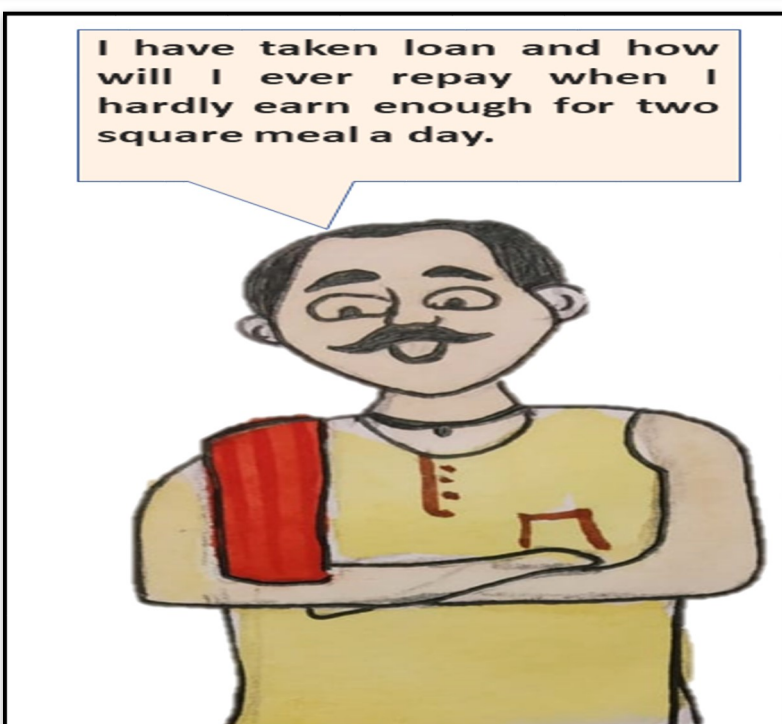
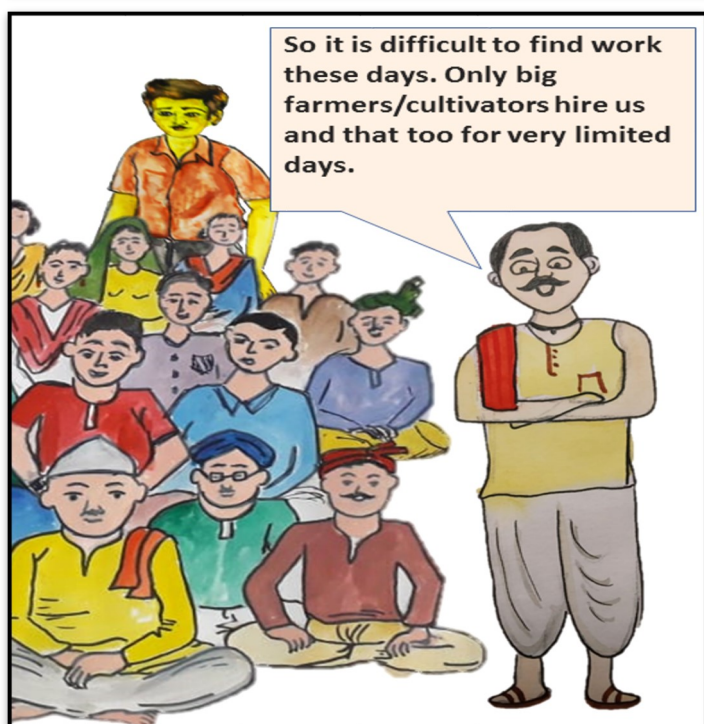
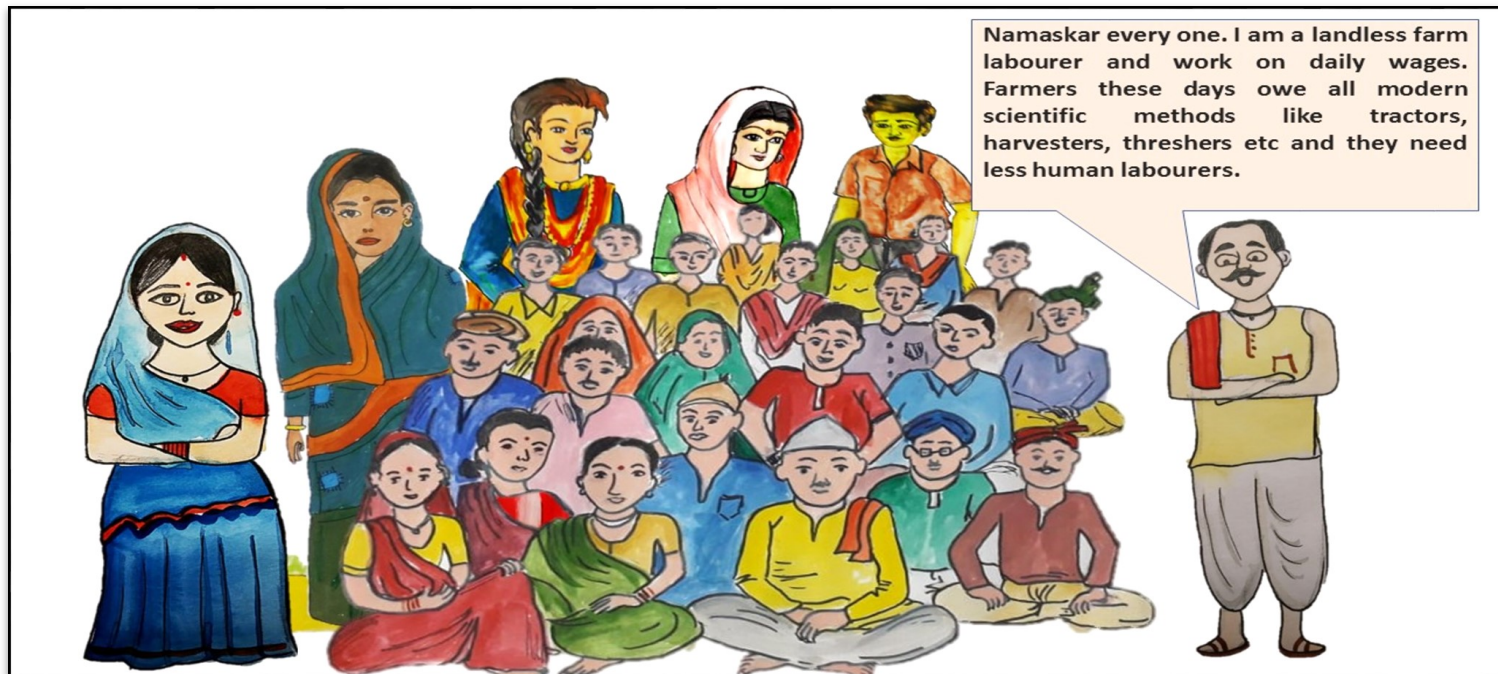
Thanks Manav and definitely together we will work for the progress of our Palampur. Thank you my fellow friends who laboured hard to make our work easy.



Farming requires great deal of hard work and our farm labourers do it in return of small wages or some kind also. They are landless or hold very small land.



So today we will talk about their problems and will try our best to solve them. According to the list, May I have Dala followed by Ramkali to address their problems so that we can look into the matter and do the needful



Namaste, my problem is very similar to that of Dala.



We get work for very few days and due to previous unpaid debt the money lender refuse to give me any loan.



If I am not getting regular work then might be I have to migrate to Raiganj.

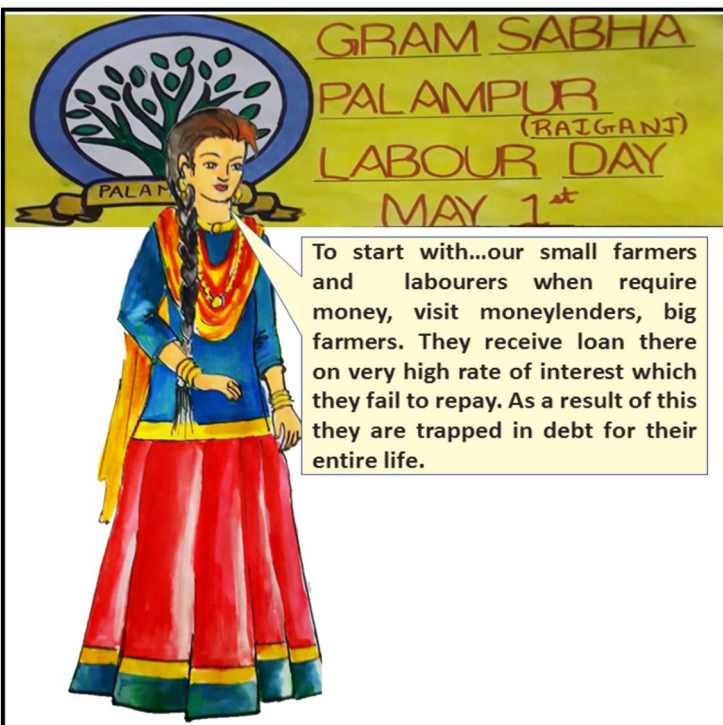


So here I have noticed that all problems are due to less earning so I would want my sister Lakshmi to guide you all as she has a very good command to deal with such problems.





I can see my fellow beings are in great distress to repay the loan. Let us discuss all their problems.



To start with...our small farmers and labourers when require money, visit moneylenders, big farmers. They receive loan there on very high rate of interest which they fail to repay. As a result of this they are trapped in debt for their entire life.



Yes Savita, you have raised your hand. So do you want to share something?

Thank you Laxmi. I have a very small land (approx. 1 hectare) for which I was in need of some modern farming methods.



But I didn't have enough money to buy them so I took a loan from one of the large farmers of our Palampur on very high interest rate.



Now I have a very big amount to return to him because of which now I have to work on his land as a labourer along with mine.



I have responsibility of household work also. Even by working so hard all day I am not able to gain much. I need a solution for my problem as soon as possible.



Dear friends let me assure you all that very soon your problems will be sorted out.



Let us all welcome Mr. Shyam Sharma from Grameen Bank and Mr. Kishore Gupta from Vardhamaan Cooperative Society. You all can meet them with your problems after this meeting and they will definitely solve your problems.





Hello Friends
We congratulate you all and recognize your hard work on this auspicious day and always there to support you all.



If I talk about small farmers, they have little surplus to sell out in the market and as a result their earnings are less and are not able to save any capital. So whenever they are in need of money they go to moneylenders



But medium and large farmers have good earnings by selling their surplus and they put their money in their bank account and part of earnings they invest in arranging working capital for farming.



You all will be soon out of your problems if you come to Bank for capital assistance.

Thanks for listening me and now I invite Mr Kishore Gupta from Vardhmaan Cooperative Society on the stage to guide you further..





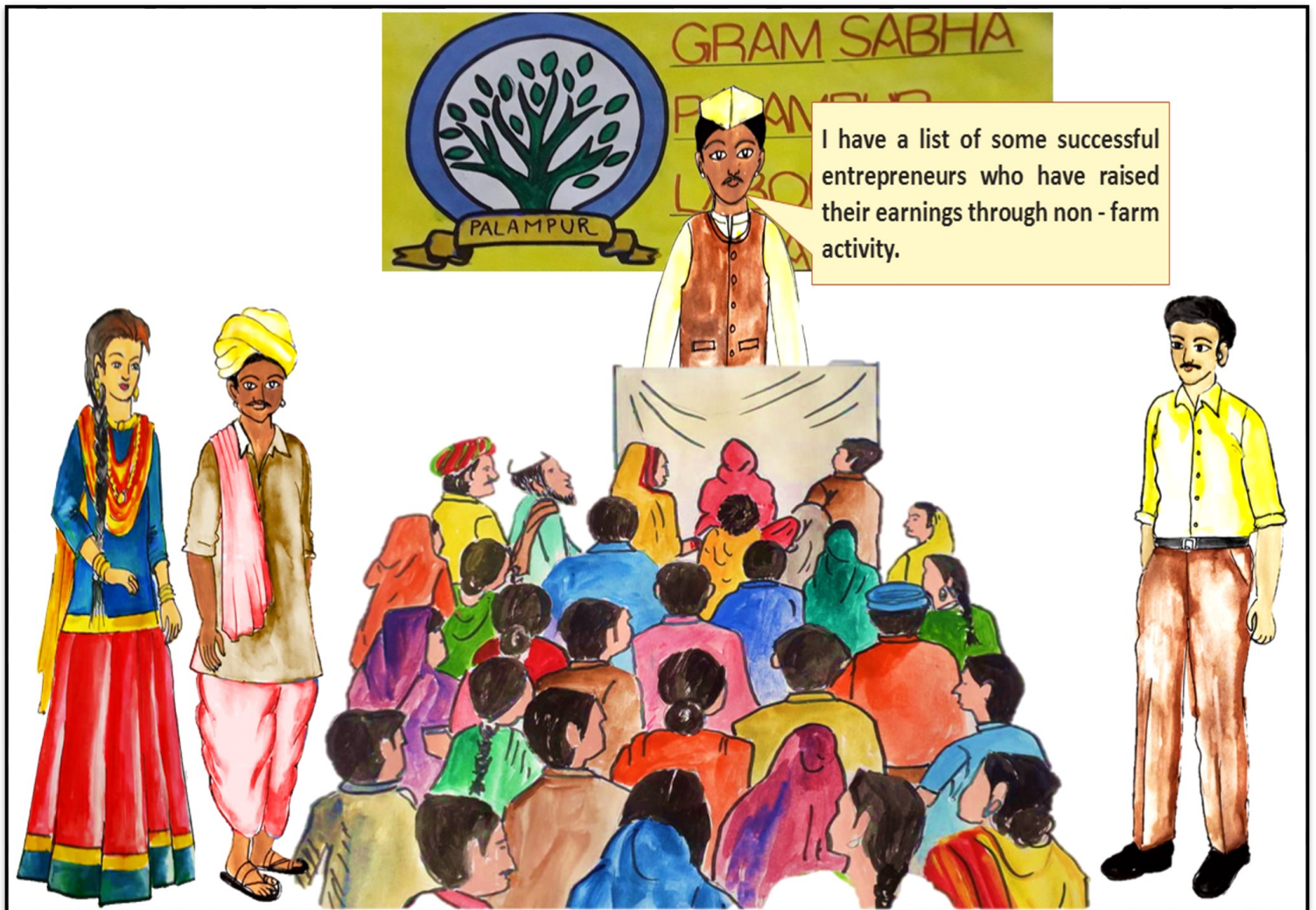
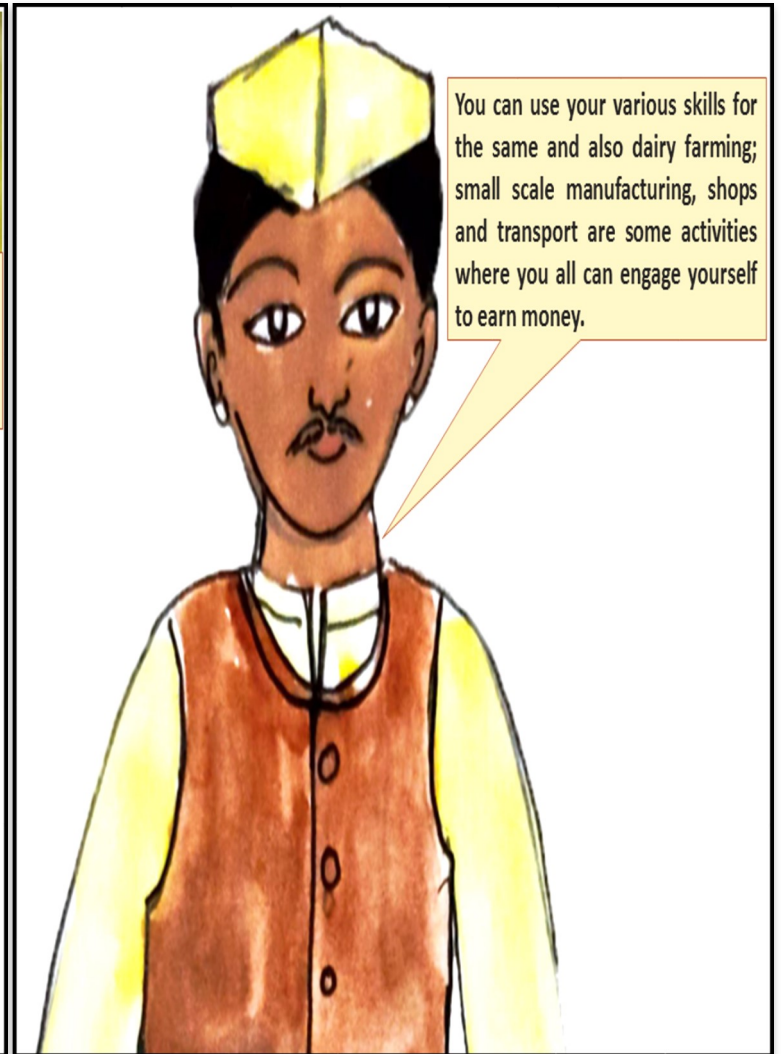
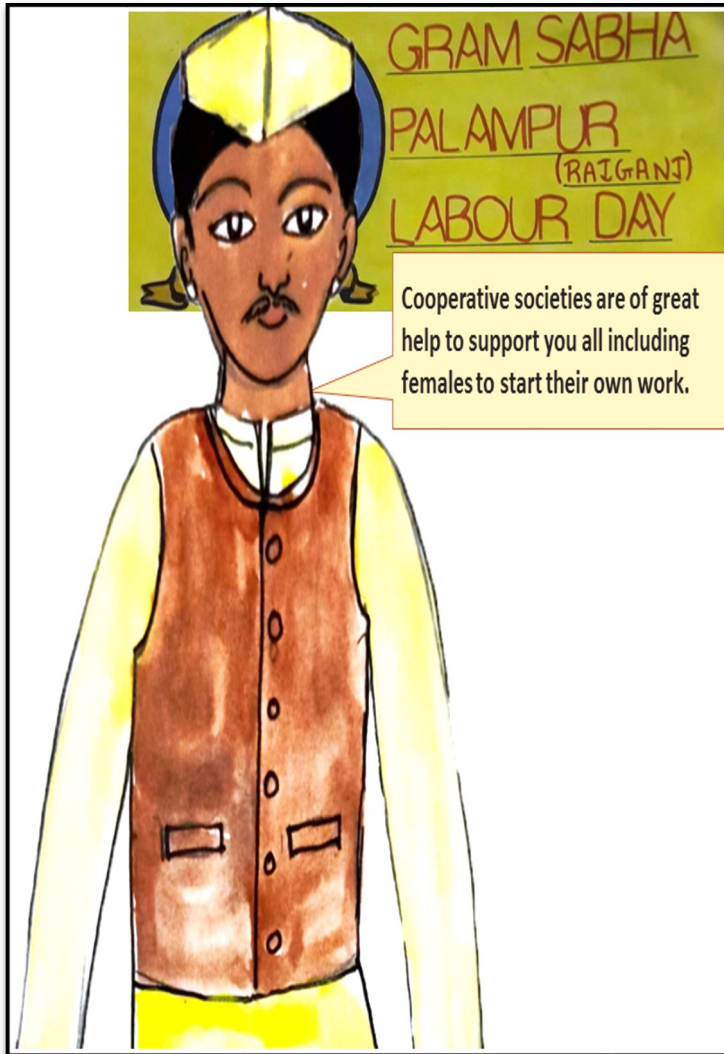
So friends after capable guidance from Mr. Sharma, I want to add here few important aspects which we need to pay attention.

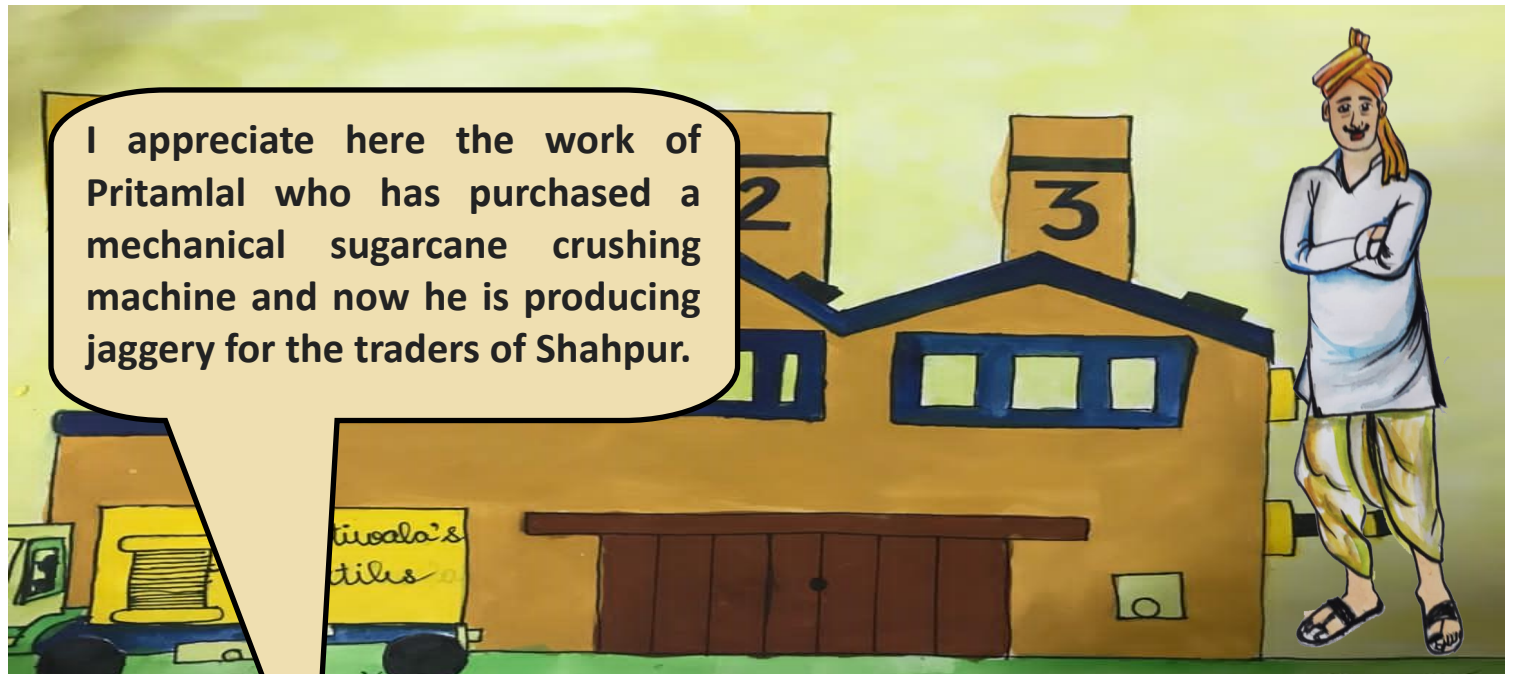


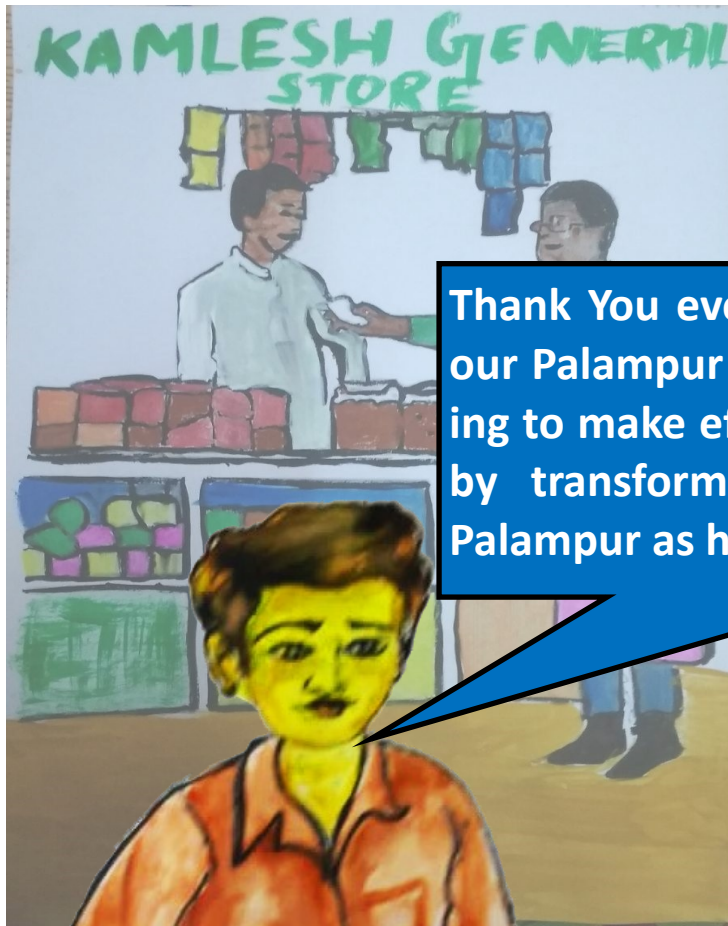
Apart from farming activity we shall now look at some non-farm production activity for earning money.



Only 25% of the people in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

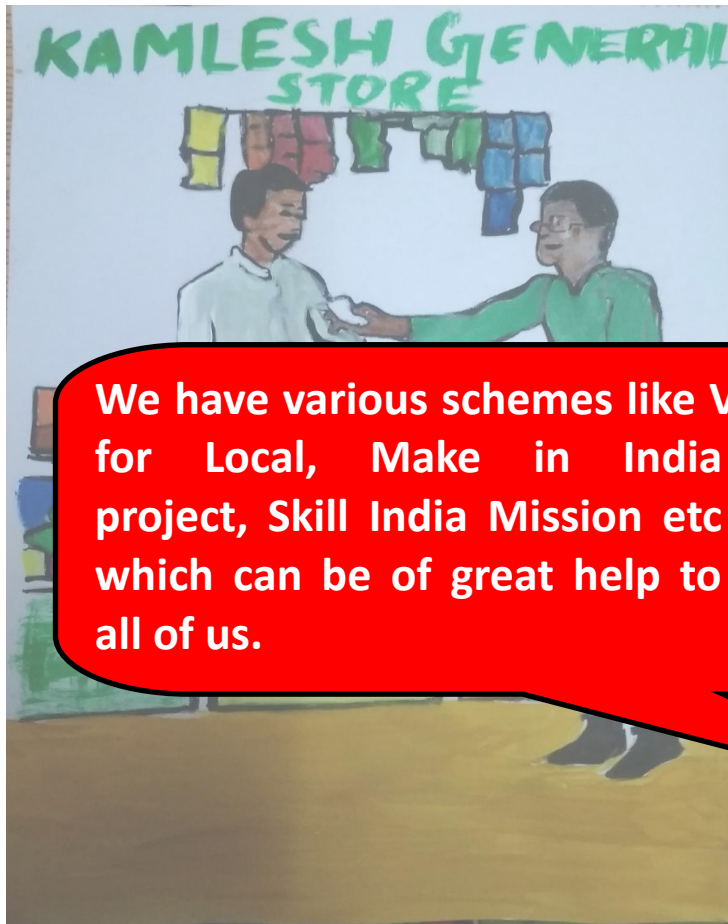




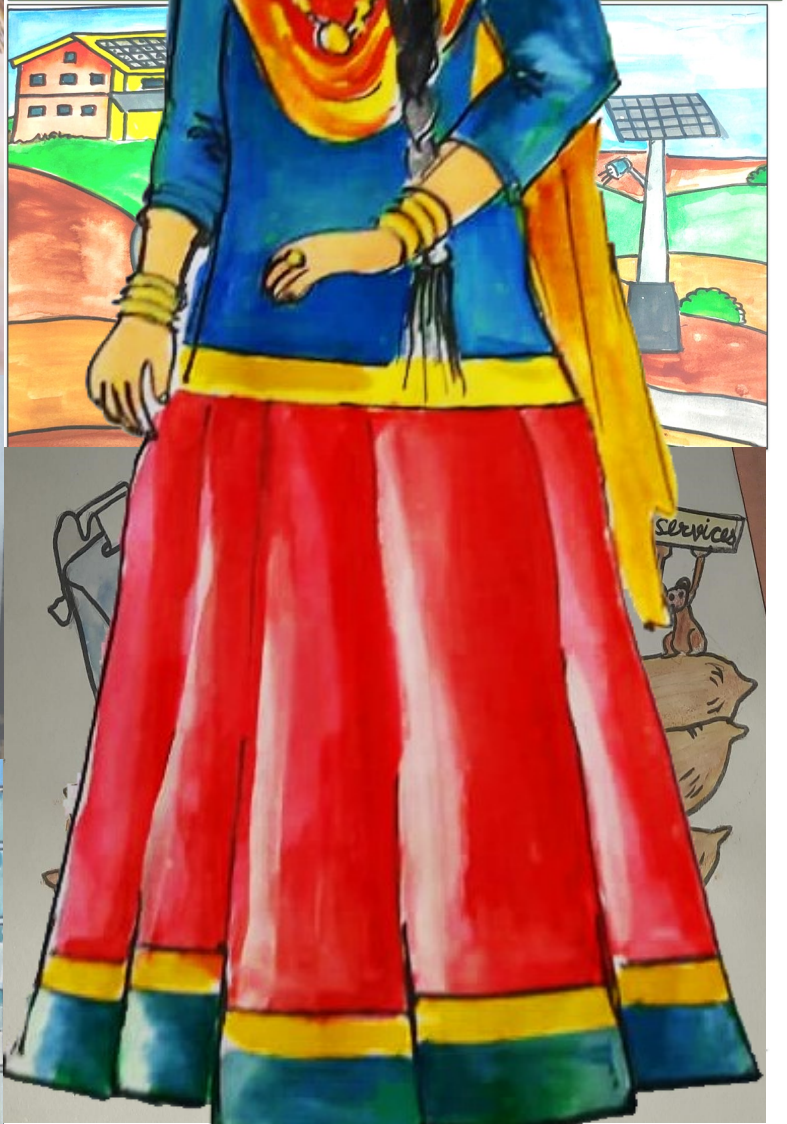


Thank You every one for guiding and supporting our Palampur people and together we all are going to make efforts to raise our standard of living by transforming each and every resident of Palampur as human capital.





We have various schemes like Vocal for Local, Make in India project, Skill India Mission etc which can be of great help to all of us.





We have a very special guest Chandan from town and he is doing graduation in Agriculture. Hope he will of great help in future. He has come to Palampur to gain information about our rural economy and its factors of production. I hope today's meeting will of a great help to him.



Thank you Uncle for helping me to such a great extent. I want to express my appreciation to the family of Shambhu Uncle and to my dear friends Ramlal and Kailash for the help they rendered me

I am highly impressed by the efforts which you all are making together to eradicate poverty, enhancing employment opportunities, for overall progress of Palampur village and to transform its entire people into human resource.



Worksheet

Choose the correct option:

Q1. Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options:

1. 'Bigha' and 'Guintha' are

- (a) the type of village house
- (b) the type of hybrid seeds
- (c) the measuring units of grain
- (d) the measuring units of land area in village

2. Finance raised to operate a business is called

- (a) labour
- (b) enterprise
- (c) land
- (d) capital

3. The Green Revolution updated the farmers with

- (a) cultivation of wheat and rice
- (b) cultivation of green vegetables
- (c) cultivation of sugar cane
- (d) cultivation of forests

4. The small farmers constitute about _____ per cent of total farmers in Palampur.

- (a) 50
- (b) 60
- (c) 70
- (d) 80

5. The new ways of farming need

- (a) hoe and sickel
- (b) more capital
- (c) dependance on rainfall
- (d) none of the above

6. The most abundant factor of production is

- (a) labour
- (b) land
- (c) machinery
- (d) all of the above

7. Multiple Cropping refers to :

- (a) Cultivation of wheat and rice**
- (b) cultivation of two crops in alternate rows**
- (c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field in a year**
- (d) cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm**

8. Working capital stands for:

- (a) Tools, machines and buildings**
- (b) raw materials and money in hand**
- (c) total share capital**
- (d) fixed deposits in financial institutions**

9. Which one of the following is not an effect of the modern farming?

- (a) Soil degradation**
- (b) Afforestation**
- (c) Decrease in groundwater**
- (d) Water pollution**

10. How many families live in Village Palampur?

- (a) 150**
- (b) 250**
- (c) 350**
- (d) 450**

11. From where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?

- (a) Banks**
- (b) Co-operative Societies**
- (c) Village money lenders**
- (d) Friends and relatives**

12. Consumption of chemical fertilizers is highest in which state of India?

- (a) Punjab**
- (b) Madhya Pradesh**
- (c) Rajasthan**
- (d) Himachal Pradesh**

13. Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to

- (a) Land is fixed**
- (b) lack of irrigation**
- (c) lack of labour**
- (d) none of the above**

14. Who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a) Moneylender**
- (b) Entrepreneur**
- (c) Zamindar**
- (d) Sarpanch**

15. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

- (a) Research institutes**
- (b) Co-operative banks**
- (c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives**
- (d) None of the above**

16. Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?

- (a) Sugarcane**
- (b) Potato**
- (c) Jowar and bajra**
- (d) Wheat**

17. Which of the following is a modern farming method?

- (a) Sprinkles**
- (b) Use of HYV seeds**
- (c) Use of chemical fertilizers**
- (d) All the above**

18. Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

- (a) Deccan plateau**
- (b) Coastal regions**
- (c) Riverine plains**
- (d) Both (a) and (b)**

19. Multiple cropping means growing

- (a) to grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year**
- (b) to grow one crop on a piece of land during the year**
- (c) to grow one crop on a piece of land 5 years**
- (d) more than one crop**

20. HYV seeds stands for

- (a) Heavy yielding variety seeds**
- (b) High yielding variety seeds**
- (c) Half yielding variety seeds**
- (d) None**

21. Which of the following is fixed capital?

- (a) Tools and machines
- (b) Fertilizers and pesticides
- (c) Money
- (d) Seeds

22. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

- (a) Mustard seeds
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Potato
- (d) Rice

Q2. Give one word for the following;

1. Cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties of seeds _____
2. Tools, machines, buildings _____
3. Dairy farming, Transport, Small scale manufacturing _____
4. Raw materials, money in hand _____
5. Growing more than one crop on a same piece of land _____

Q3. Make correct pairs between Set A and Set B:

Set A:	Set B:
1. Agricultural labourer's	a. To grow than one crop on a piece of land during the year.
2. Multiple cropping	b. Artificial application of water to the soil for growth of plants.
3. Guintha	c. Crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.
4. Rabi	d. Landless farmers or those who do not own sufficient land for cultivation
5. Kharif	e. Autumn harvest or summer crops
6. Yield	f. An increase in food grain production due to the use of modern technology.
7. Irrigation	g. Spring harvest or winter crop.
8. Green Revolution	h. Unit of measuring land in India.

Q4. Assertion and reason;

In the following question two statements are given-one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R).

I - ASSERTION - Till the mid1960s; the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields. Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.

REASON - The use of HYV seeds promised to produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below.

(a) Assertion is true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Assertion is true but reason is false.

(c) Assertion is false but reason is true.

d) Both are true but reason is not correct explanation of assertion.

Q5. Match the following ;

1	Small farmers	A	Non-farm activity
2	Labour	B	Fixed capital
3	Dairy	C	Borrow money to arrange for the capital
4	Machines	D	The most abundant factor of production

Ans.	1-	2-	3-	4-
------	----	----	----	----

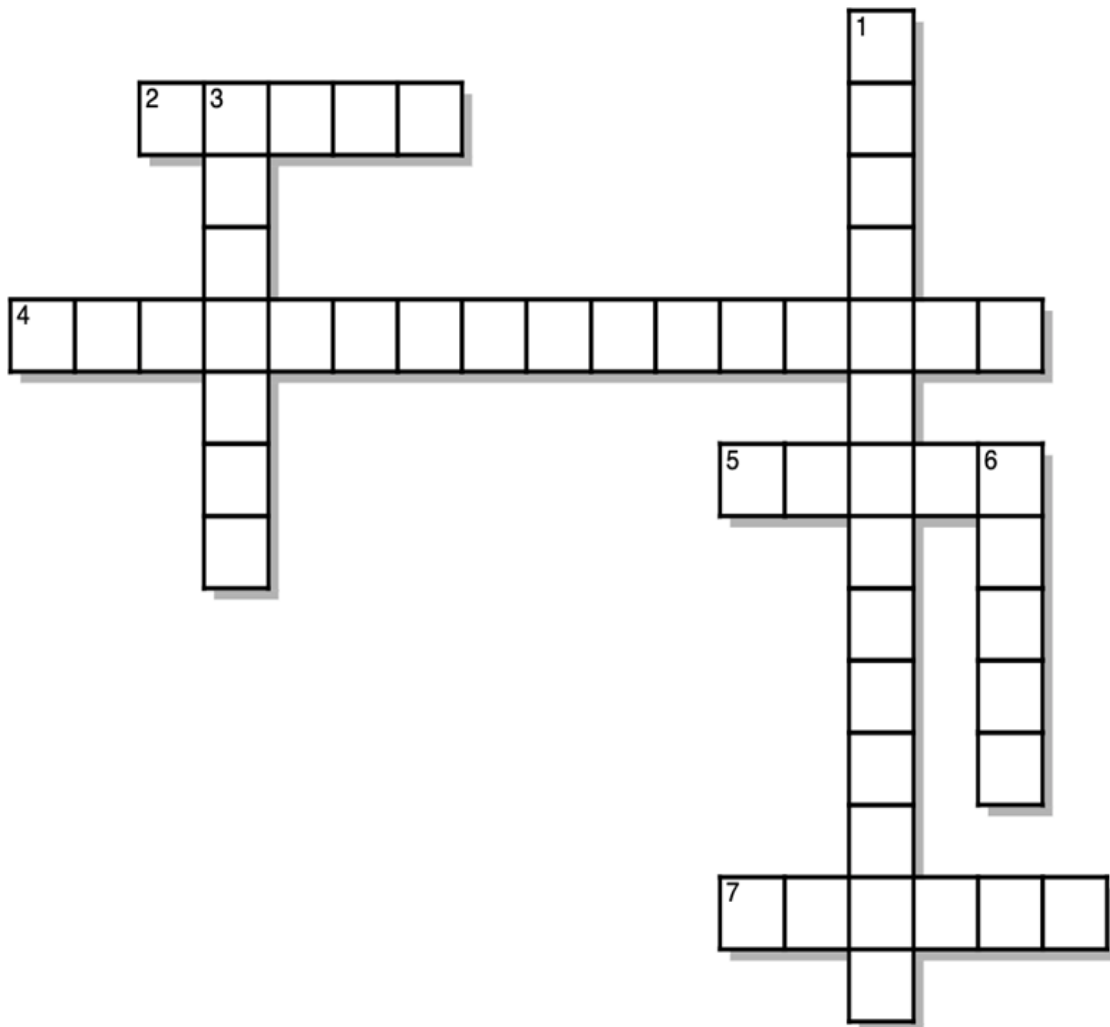
Q6. Correct the following statements and rewrite;

1. Raw materials are counted as fixed capital.
2. Soil degradation is an effect of multiple cropping.

Q7. State whether the following statements are true or false;

1. Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
2. The green revolution in the late 1960's introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using traditional seeds.

Q8. Crossword puzzle;



ACROSS

- 2 Number of crops grown in a year by farmers of Palampur village
- 4 Most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land
- 5 Wooden cart driven by buffalo
- 7 Crop season which starts in monsoon

DOWN

- 1 Money and raw material
- 3 Standard unit of land measurement
- 6 Crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season

Q9. Exercises ;

1. Farmer's plough is an example of which factor of production?
2. What are the non-farming activities being carried in Palampur?
3. What do you mean by working capital?
4. Identify which out of land, seeds, machinery and building is in the category of working capital?
5. What is human capital?
6. Why do farm labourers earn less than the minimum wages in Palampur?
7. How do medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?
8. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
9. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
10. Distinguish between fixed and working capital.
11. How can non-farm activities lead to development in rural areas? Explain.

GLOSSARY

Factors of production–

Land, Labour, capital and entrepreneurship are known as factors of production.

Land –

Land is an immovable property used as a factor of production for agriculture and manufacturing /service industry.

Capital–

The amount of money or assets that are invested in some business is known as capital.

Working Capital–

Raw material and money /cash in hand are called working capital.

Fixed Capital –

Those assets which can be used in production over many years are known as fixed capital

Multiple cropping–

Growing more than one crop on the same piece of land during a year is known as multiple cropping.

Hectare–

The standard unit of measuring land also known as bigha and guintha in local language. One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 metres.

Non-Farm activities–

Activities not concerning with farming are called non farm activities.

Green Revolution –

Introduced in India in the late 1960's to the farmers for the cultivation of wheat and rice with the adoption of modern methods and technology, such as the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides, and fertilizers.

HYV seeds–

High Yielding varieties of seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant.

Bibliography

1. NCERT BOOK- Economics Textbook for class IX

Chapter 1 - The story of village Palampur

2. Wikipedia

Million thanks every one
I will surely add this inspirational Story
of Village Palampur to my project.
Because of all of you I am able to know
so deeply about village life, its goodness
and also constraints. It has also given
me opportunity to know about the
economic activities carried out here.



DISCLAIMER

The purpose of the Graphic novel is to connect students with the various economic and production activities of rural India with the help of hypothetical village Palampur. The work carried out in creation of this Graphic novel is purely an original work of Social Science department along with Art & Craft, IT and English Language department.

It is a fictional creation. Unless otherwise indicated, all the names, characters, locations, events and incidents in this Graphic Novel are either the product of the author's imagination or used in a fictitious manner. Any resemblance to actual persons or actual events is purely coincidental.

Printed and Published by

Subodh Public School

Rambagh Crossing, Bhawani Singh Road

Jaipur 302015 Rajasthan



FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

KAMALJEET YADAV

“Creativity is what drives innovation and progress”

In this pursuit, the graphic novel created turned out to be a journey of self-exploration through creativity, brainstorming ideas, building a team and making a coordinated effort. Narrowing down on an idea and a theme was an interesting challenge for the teachers; it required exchanging complex ideas and theories and pondering on the question - how do we portray them?

The orientation sessions helped teachers feel confident and aid students in putting the story on paper to create a story that had meaning and paid attention to issues such as diversity, aesthetics and morals.

The art of storytelling instilled hope, enthusiasm and confidence in the team. It ignited a deeper understanding of themselves, of each other and the world around them. The information technology and fine arts teachers played a huge role in putting the different blocks of the story together without losing meaning and context while making learning interesting and meaningful.

The objective of all this had been to encourage critical thinking in the learners and to eliminate the learning gap and promote experiential learning. It was observed that during the process teachers' acceptability of ideas, creativity, co-operation, and adaptability was a marvellous example of team spirit.

Kamaljeet Yadav

Principal

SUBODH PUBLIC SCHOOL, RAMBAGH, JAIPUR (RAJASTHAN)

SUMMARY

Palampur is a small hypothetical village having about 450 families. The village is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns and most of the houses are electrified. It has two primary schools and one high school along with government primary health centre and a primary dispensary.

Farming is the main production activity in the village Palampur. Factors of Production i.e. are the basic requirements for production of goods and services; land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals, etc., labour i.e. who will do the work, physical capital includes fixed capital (tools, machines, building, etc) and working capital (raw materials and money in hand) and human capital.

Land area under cultivation is fixed.

Over the years, there have been important changes in the way of farming, which have allowed the farmers to produce more crops from the same amount of land.

These changes include :

- (a) Multiple cropping method.
- (b) Modern farming methods.

The new ways of farming need less land, but much more of capital. The medium and large farmers are able to use their own savings from production to arrange for capital during the next season. On the other hand, the small farmers find it difficult to obtain capital. Because of the small size of their plots, their production is not enough.

Labour being the most abundant factor of production, but unfortunately new ways of farming use limited labours on farms. The labours are thus migrating to neighbouring villages, towns and cities and entered into the non-farm sector.

Unlike farming, non-farm activities require little land. People with some amount of capital can set up non-farm activities. Another thing which is essential for expansion of non-farm activities is to have markets where the goods and services produced can be sold. In Palampur, we saw the neighbouring villages, towns and cities provide the markets for milk, jaggery, wheat, etc. As more villages get connected to towns and cities through good roads, transport and telephone, it is possible that the opportunities for non-farm activities in the village would increase in the coming years.

Subodh Public School, Rambagh

Jaipur, Rajasthan

(affiliated to CBSE)