



Master Lesson Plan

For

No Place for Us

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD V	EVS	No Place for Us	English	No Place for Us?	2020-

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No Place for Us

1. MS_Objectives_ No place for us

Students will be able to..

- explore the quality of life in villages
- compare the village and city life
- debate on the topic of village life versus city life
- justify the migration from villages to cities
- list out the difficulties people face when dams are built
- gain information on displacement and dam building
- adapt to the changes that occur in their lives
- explore the answers for the questions

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Life Style	Life in the City, Life in a Vill City, Life in a Village

2. People In Villages

[Notes to the teacher - Teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answer as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers]

1. What are the things that come to your mind when we talk about villages?



Suggested Answer: Farmers, fields, trees, rivers, katcha houses, domestic animals, katcha roads, bullock carts etc.

2. Can you think of some benefits enjoyed by villagers that are missing in the lives of city-dwellers?

Suggested Answer

1. Closeness to nature
2. Less pollution
3. No hustle bustle
4. Pure and unadulterated food
5. Pious and conserve cultural and traditional values
6. Strong family relationships

3. Lack of what basic amenities do you think inconvenience the people in villages?

Suggested Answer:

1. Lack of basic education
2. Lack of basic amenities

3. Lack of sanitation
4. Lack of technology
5. Lack of health-care facilities

4 How do the villagers earn their livelihood when compared with their city-dwelling counterparts?

Suggested. Answer.

Occupations of villagers	Occupations of city-dwellers
Farming	Office jobs
Fishing	Businessmen
Cattle rearing	Computer professionals
Sericulture	Chefs

5: What do you think makes rural people healthier than the ones living in the cities?

Suggested Answer: Organic food, more physical labour, healthy natural environment, less consumption of packaged food whereas city people depend on packed and junk food and are more dependent on technology for their work and leisure.

Image Source:

Hut: SSSVV Gallery(Keyword: Hut)

Man: SSSVV Gallery(Keyword: Farmer)

Cows: SSSVV Gallery(Keyword: Village)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Life Style	Life in a Village, Life in a Vil

3. Comparative study of life in villages and cities



How is village life different from city life?

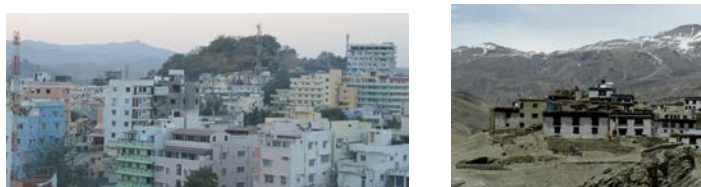
Life in the village is very beautiful, peaceful and simple. In villages we find small schools, freely available water. We see lots of farms. The way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter and manners is simple whereas life in city is more complex. Cities are crowded and noisy. The culture in the cities is different. People do not mingle with each other. Everything is expensive in the cities. People pay for water in the cities. In village, there are limited jobs available, whereas the city offers a large range of jobs to the people.

The day to day activities are also different in both societies. People in villages use chulas for cooking. In the city people use gas stove for cooking.

For example -



When considering homes, about three-quarters of the households in cities live in pucca homes. On the other hand, only a quarter of the people in villages live in pucca homes.



The main occupation in a village is farming, whereas city offers a variety of occupations.



Groundwater is the main source of drinking water in village areas whereas in city areas people depend more on stored water.



The health care facilities are not much in village areas as compared to the city areas. In city areas, we can find big hospitals with all the modern machinery used for curing diseases whereas village areas lack such facilities.

Since in village areas, a lot of natural products are used, the environment is pollution free as compared to city areas.

In city areas there is a lot of pollution due to the smoke from vehicles, factories and industries. Even the water bodies of

city areas have become polluted due to the day-to-day deposit of wastes into the rivers, lakes and ponds.

People generally speak a single local language in the village areas whereas in city areas people speak a variety of languages. Since many cities in our country are cosmopolitan, people speak different languages.

In the village society people know each other well and the family structure is very strong.

Village society helps us to understand the importance of family and the important role it plays in day to day activities. Village areas mostly have joint families whereas city areas have small families. Today, one can clearly see the decline in importance of values in city societies and work has become more important for the people living there.

Men wear 'dhoti-kurta' and 'pagri' on the head and women wear 'ghaghra-choli' in villages. But in the city, men wear shirts and pants and women wear suits, sarees, skirts etc.

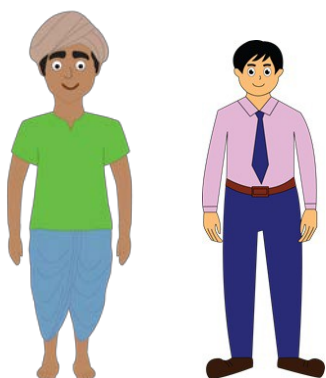


Image Source:

Hut: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Hut)

City: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Subway)

Woman cooking: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Cooking)

Women cooking hand sketch: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Cooking)

Buildings: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Urbanisation)

Houses on mountains: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Village)

Men working: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Hard work)

Office: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Office)

<https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1588739>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/chemistry-lab-experiment-3005692/>

Hand Pump: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Hand Pump)

Tap: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Water)

Villager: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Man)

Man: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Man)

Woman hand sketch: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Sati)

<https://www.needpix.com/photo/98328/woman-girl-happy-writing-blonde-student>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Life Style	Life in the City, Life in a Vill City, Life in a Village

4. Differences between cities and villages

Aim: To debate on the topic of Village life versus City life

Materials required: Text book, other books from the library, Internet

Setting for the activity: Classroom

Type of activity: Debate

Procedure: The teacher may conduct a debate in the classroom to enable interaction between students on the following topic:-

Topic: Village life versus City life Arguments

For and Against –



Procedure:

1. Teacher may tell the students to give their names against the topic they want to talk about- either village or city. This information has to be given in the previous class. Some time may be given to them for preparation.
2. On the day of the debate the teacher may divide the students into two teams.
3. Students may choose a leader for their team.
4. The leader of each team and the team members will prepare for the topic.
7. Each member from the team will get 3 minutes to present their views on their topic.
8. Team 1 and 2 to speak for and against the topic.

Conclusion: The students discuss the life of people in cities and villages.

Instructions to the teacher.

The teacher may finally wrap up by telling which team won based on the merits of their points.

Hints for the topic: For**Village life**

- Peaceful life
- No pollution
- Homely food
- Beautiful landscapes
- Joint family
- Big houses
- Playgrounds to play

Against village

- No proper schools
- Less job opportunities No good roads
- No good transport facilities Lack of education
- Less infrastructure
- Less medical facilities

For city

- Good transport facilities
- Good medical care
- Good schools
- Educated people
- Good roads
- Good infrastructure

Against city:

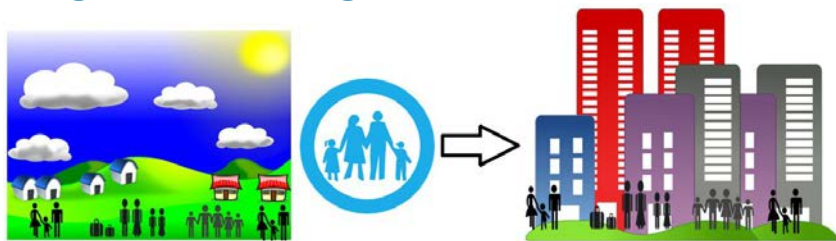
- Less peace
- Pollution
- Small family
- Stress
- Small house
- No playgrounds

Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/information-feedback-3011747/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Life Style	Life in the City, Life in a Vill City, Life in a Village

5. Migration from Villages to Cities



A) Why do villagers move to cities?

1. Poor money making condition and lack of job opportunities in villages are the main reasons for migration.



2. Poor agricultural conditions:

Dependence on nature for irrigation purpose is a limitation for farmers. This uncertainty in agriculture is forcing farmers to shift or migrate to urban areas. The farmers cannot rely on the weather, prices, global markets, yields, government policies, etc.



3. Poor economic conditions: Low wages, debt and poverty factors force rural villagers to shift or migrate to urban areas.

Village



City



4. Less developed rural society.

Lack of water supply, power, unhygienic conditions, no proper sanitation and poverty are the main reasons why people move to cities.

5. Poor transport links with urban areas affect the trade links which will reduce the profit of rural people so people in rural areas prefer to shift to urban areas.



Rural Family



Urban Family

6. Rigid traditional values of rural areas forces young people to move in more flexible and modern society.

7. Natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and droughts have also been the determining factor for migration.

8. Better educational services in urban areas.



9. Better health services in urban areas.

10. Good entertainment varieties available in urban areas.

11. Better standard of living.

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 CC: https://pixabay.com/p-213741/?no_redirect
 CC: <http://www.freestockphotos.biz/stockphoto/15345>
 Poultry Farm: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Chicken)
 Irrigation: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Agriculture)
 Floods: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Flood)
 Dry Land: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Drought)
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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Resources	Migration & The Growth of t

6. Dams and people

When a dam is built, people face many problems such as

1. They lose their houses, property etc.



2. Government promises to give money or land to the people to build a new house, but they don't get the money on time and hence face a lot of difficulties in getting it.



- 3.Sometimes government gives them houses, but it is not of a good quality.
- 4.Government promises to give good electric supply but power supply is not available for most of the time.
Water availability too is not guaranteed.
- 5.The people living in the cities treat the villagers as poor, uneducated and inferior.

Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/ruin-old-building-stone-sky-401289/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/rupee-sign-rupee-indian-currency-5247583/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Resources	Migration & The Growth of t

7. Displaced people

Groups of people or communities at large are sometimes forced to leave their homes often, also their homeland, for the purpose of economic development of the country, violence, natural disaster or manmade disaster.



The Sardar Sarovar Dam on river Narmada near Gujarat is the largest dam in India. The dam alone displaced more than 41,000 families (over 200,000 people) in the three states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Over 56 percent of the people affected by the dam were 'adivasis'. The displaced persons often lose all of their assets and do not enjoy secure housing, land or property rights. In addition, they may not be in possession of the skills and knowledge required to survive in a city. So in order to protect the rights of these people a social activist named Medha Patkar has started a social movement called Narmada Bachao Andolan which aims to fight for proper rehabilitation of the displaced people in these areas.



Thus displacement, in the name of development, is affecting more and more people as countries move from developing to developed nations.

Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/eritrea-landscape-tents-huts-105081/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/dam-sardar-sarovar-dam-gravity-dam-2360943/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Resources	Migration & The Growth of t

8. Face challenges head on

“Imagine how it feels to leave one’s own place and go far away to live in a new place! Have you seen any children in your school or neighbourhood who go to work? What kind of work do they do? Why do they have to work?”

There are occasions when people are ‘displaced’ or asked to move from a place, and those who go on a ‘transfer’. Both situations may cause different kinds of problems and difficulties. But it is in your hands to face the difficulties or sit fretting about them.

Jatin had to migrate to a big city because his family was forced to leave the village. In the new place he had to face many challenges. He had to make new friends in the school but many of them ignored him. The cost of living was high in the new place. He missed the fresh air of the village. Not to be deterred by all these factors, he decided to face the challenges. To make ends meet he started working in a car repair shop.

Once there came a car to replace the tyre. Jatin not only repaired it but cleaned and polished the entire vehicle that it looked brand new. All the other people in the shop made fun of him and laughed at him saying, “Why are you doing all this unwanted work?”

When the owner came to collect it, he was very impressed. He told Jatin, “You have done a great job, my son. If this is your fulltime job I will speak to the owner and recommend a promotion for you!”

Jatin replied, “Sir, I’m in the final year of my school. Going further, I want to do my diploma in mechanical engineering in a college. In order to save money to pay my college fees I do some odd jobs. In the morning, I work with a newspaper vendor distributing newspapers. After that I go to school. In the evening, I come here to work. This gives me practical experience as well as makes me earn to pay my fees and support my family.”

The car owner blessed the boy.

Children, whenever change occurs in your life, you have two options before you. If you choose the option to fre about your life and do nothing, you may lose the chance to be all that you can be. But if you are willing to

face the world head-on with all its risks and challenges, the sky is the limit. Remember this and you will be successful in whatever you do.

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Right Action		Stories

9. No Place for Us - A recap!

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers

1. Jatrya's family came to Mumbai from _____ village.
2. _____ is the main occupation of villagers.
3. _____ was born in Khedi village.
4. A big wall built across the river is called _____.
5. People of the Khedi village had to leave their lands because of the upcoming _____.

Suggested Answer: 1. Sinduri 2. Agriculture 3. Jatrya 4. dam 5. dam

II. Say True or False

1. Cities are peaceful and not polluted.
2. There are less opportunities in villages.
3. Kabadiwalla in English means fruitseller.
4. Jatryabhai started painting on walls in Mumbai.
5. Children in Jatryabhai's village learned to play flute and dhol.

Suggested Answer:

1. False. Cities are noisy and polluted.
2. True
3. False. Kabadiwalla in English means junk seller.
4. False. Jatryabhai started repairing torn fishing nets in Mumbai.
5. True

III. Match the following:

A	B
In a village, we hear the sounds of	Ambulance siren, police siren, horn of vehicles
In Mumbai we hear the sounds of	Hot in summer
Roof made of tins keep the house	Crows, pigeons, sparrows
People in cities are	Farmers
People in villages are	Educated

Suggested Answer

A	B
In a village, we hear the sounds of	Crows, pigeons, sparrows
In Mumbai we hear the sounds of	Ambulance siren, police siren, horn of vehicles
Roof made of tins keep the house	Hot in summer
People in cities are	Educated
People in villages are	Farmers

IV. Answer the following questions:**1. What kind of work have you seen small children doing on streets?**

Answer. Answers can vary

- (i) Selling newspapers
- (ii) Picking up the luggage of people at the bus or railway station
- (iii) Picking up rags from the houses or big dustbins
- (iv) Working as a servant in houses or shops.
- (v) Working in mechanic shops

2. Why do small children work on streets?

Answer: The small children work because they are poor and their parents also do not have enough money to feed them.

3. What problems did Jatrya face in Sinduri?

Answer:

- 1. Jatrya had to pay for everything like medicine, food, vegetable, kerosene, fodder for animals, firewood, etc.
- 2. The roof of the house which was made of tin made the house very hot.
- 3. There were frequent power cuts.
- 4. There was no water in the taps.
- 5. Land was not suitable for farming.
- 6. There was no doctor in the hospital.
- 7. People called them as unwanted guests.

4. "People say that city people do not create garbage. Cities are dirty because of slums". Is it true?

Suggested Answer: The given statement is incorrect because people in the cities too create lot of garbage and throw them on the roads and streets. They pollute the water bodies. They pollute the air from the exhaust coming from their vehicles and factories. The slums that we see in the cities is because people shift from villages to towns. They construct dams, factories etc. in the villages and so the villagers are forced to leave their place and move to the cities. The villagers are not provided proper houses in the cities, they are just given small huts with no proper provision for toilet and bathing. As a consequence, these poor people are forced to use the roads and drains for this purpose. This causes dirty and foul smelling areas.

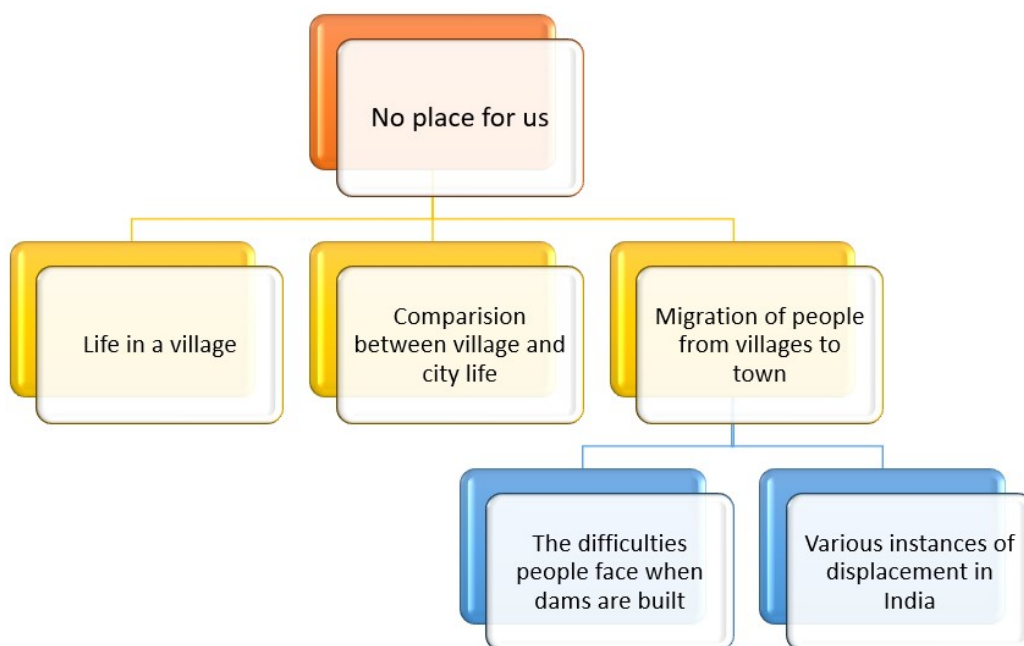
5. In Khedi village what all did children learn?

Suggested Answer:

1. To dance
2. To play flute and dhol
3. To make vessels and other things from bamboo and clay.
4. To recognise birds and imitate their sounds etc.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Resources	Migration & The Growth of t

10. MS_Summary_No place for us



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Life Style	Life in the City, Life in a Vill City, Life in a Village