



Master Lesson Plan

For

On the Move Again

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation Date
CBSE	STD V	EVS	On the Move Again	English	On the Move Again	2020-08

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On the Move Again

1. MS_Objectives_ On the move again

Students will be able to ..

- discover the methods of getting loan and repayment by farmers
- explain the plight of farmers during dry season
- list out remedial measures for the farmer's suffering during the dry season.
- take delight on the various types of huts
- relate free education as an incentive for children of migrant population
- role play the importance of education
- relish on the information on caravans
- develop love for all and serve all in a spirit of pure love
- gain information on Schools on Wheels
- assess the different situations in the life of a farmer

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

2. Money Lenders And Landless Farmers



1. What do you mean by loan?

Suggested Answer: An agreement in which a lender gives money to the borrower and the borrower agrees to repay the money with interest (extra money).

2. Who gives this loan to people?

Suggested Answer: Bank lends money on set interest to the people.

3. What is meant by interest?

Suggested Answer: Interest is the extra money the bank charges the customer for taking loan.

4. Who gives loan in rural areas where there are no banks?

Suggested Answer. Villagers who are rich in the area become money lenders and they provide loan against property to the small peasants.

5. Who sets interest rate or who sets the extra money to be paid?

Suggested Answer

- For banks
 - Reserve Bank of India sets interest rate which is fixed for all banks
- For rural areas
 - Rich money lenders of the respective area who charge high interest rate of their choice

6. Why do villagers borrow money from local money lenders?

Suggested Answer. Villagers take money from local money lenders because

- Money lender is a known person. They can give money in many installments as and when they have. To
- avoid going to banks and getting many documents ready for loan approval.
- Money lenders can help villagers when they are in need like marriage, drought, flood etc.

7. What is the aim of the moneylenders and how can they achieve it?

Suggested Answer. The main of the moneylenders is to capture the land of the farmer on non-payment of principal amount (the amount borrowed by the person) and interest (extra money to be paid) on it. He can achieve it in the following way;

- The farmer is not able to repay the principal amount and the interest on it. This keeps on going for generations and it ultimately increases the loan value. As a result, the farmer, the owner of the land, becomes a landless labourer and the moneylender becomes the owner of the land of the farmer.

8. What can we say about the relationship of money lenders and farmers?

Suggested Answer. There are two groups.

- People who take advantage- money lenders who charge high interest and own the farmer's land. Used
- people- The farmers who lose their land.

9. State some consequences of taking loan from money lenders.

Suggested Answer:

- Farmers often sell their land to pay interest and principal amount of money lenders. In
- order to pay interest farmers become slaves and bonded labourers.
- Due to low income health of farmers get spoiled and they get frustrated.
- Due to high interest rate farmers keep on paying never ending interest due to which they become poorer.

Image source: [Ploughing: SSSVV Gallery](#) (Keyword: Agriculture)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

3. Dry Season and farmers

Suffering of farmers during dry months without any rainfall



Have we ever realised that every grain of rice, wheat or pulses that we eat comes to us at the cost of the hard efforts of the farmers who continuously struggle to feed us? Our food provider feeds us, while he/she goes to bed hungry on many nights.



If we go to find out the reason for this we will be surprised to see what miserable life they lead.

Farmers have to depend on many things for their desired product. They need good quality of seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, required rainfall, tractor, pump for irrigating the land etc. to get the bumper crop. But in our country most of the farmers are either small or marginal farmers who are very poor. The case is same for the farmer who farms rented land.



In most of the cases agricultural labourers are the most exploited class in the rural population of the country. From the very beginning landlords and zamindars exploited these labourers for their benefit and converted some of them as slaves or bonded labourers and forced to continue the system generation after generation. After 55 years of independence there is not much improvement in the situation.

Especially during summer due to scanty rainfall, in most of the years, farmers face drought condition. The cost of cultivation becomes double and farmers are forced to take loan to meet the expenses. It appears to be a tough task for the farmers even to feed their livestock due to lack of fodder or animal feed.

Extended dry condition and erratic power supply cause a great damage to crops like cotton, paddy, jute etc.



Thus the farmers borrow a heavy amount of loan regularly from the moneylenders to meet their requirements needed for production, consumption and also for meeting the social commitments.

Thus the farmers have to borrow every year but they are not in a position to repay their loans regularly. In most of the cases either loans are larger or their agricultural production is not sufficient enough to repay their past debt. Thus it is correctly said that “Indian farmer is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt”.

Sometimes they opt for some odd job to repay the loan specially during the dry season. Working in the factory, looking after farm cattle, making bamboo products, collecting palm juice, working in the sugarcane factory etc. are some of the jobs they are bound to opt for.

Government is realising the difficulties of farmers and coming up with various schemes to help them.

Image source:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_security#/media/File:Africa_Food_Security_15_\(10665294293\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_security#/media/File:Africa_Food_Security_15_(10665294293).jpg)

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Planting: [SSSVV Gallery \(Keyword: Farming\)](#)

Threshing: [SSSVV Gallery \(Keyword: Farming\)](#)

Watering: [SSSVV Gallery \(Keyword: Farming\)](#)

Dry Land 1: [SSSVV Gallery \(Keyword: Drought\)](#)

Dry land 2: [SSSVV Gallery \(Keyword: Drought\)](#)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

4. Dry season jobs for farmers

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR LANDLESS FARMERS DURING THEIR DEAD SEASON

- Farmers who farm rented lands can help the Forest Department when it plans to plant trees on its vacant or degraded lands.



Once the trees have grown adequately, these families will have full rights over the minor forest produce. These families will also take the responsibility for protecting trees as well as wildlife over there.



- A system of farming which includes agriculture and animal husbandry can be adopted. This may encourage care and concern for welfare of farm animals. Tenant farmers can work in these farms in their dead season.
- A wide range of cottage industries, related to agriculture, animal husbandry and minor forest produce can be started where these landless farmers can work for their earnings. These activities will provide additional livelihood to them.

1. Farmers can weave baskets



2. Farmers could collect leaves from the forests to make leaf plates



3. Farmers could build fences.



4. Farmers could carry sand and bricks in a construction industry.



Image source:

Flowers: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Farming)

Milking: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Milking cow)

Basket: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Woven Basket)

<https://www.pxfuel.com/en/free-photo-emdhz>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/fence-pile-outdoor-3043955/>

Constuction: Gallery (Keyword: woman working)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

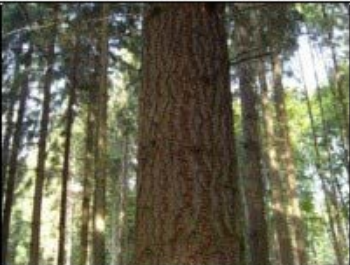
5. Temporary Huts

Temporary dwellings are generally made of inexpensive, locally found construction materials. As the name suggests, since they are built for temporary purposes the materials used for construction are not so hardy and stable and hence the houses built are also very weak and vulnerable. The materials locally available for building temporary huts include:-

- woods
- snow and ice
- stone
- grass
- palm leaves
- branches
- mud, etc.

Use of inexpensive and locally available materials for building huts / houses may be due to lack of enough financial resources or migration of poor workers or farmers from one place to another, for search of jobs or change from one job to another, etc.

Table Showing Different Material Used For Building Temporary Huts

Wood	
Dry Grass	
Stones	
Mud	

Fabric	
Tree Branches	
Palm Leaves	
Snow	
Bamboo	

Pictures Showing some Temporary Huts



Temporary huts under construction



Image source:

<http://www.public-domain-image.com/free-images/nature-landscapes/forest/tree-trunk-in-woods/attachment/tree-trunk-in-woods>

<https://pixabay.com/en/grass-dry-dry-grass-nature-207895/>

<https://pixabay.com/en/stones-beach-rock-sea-pebbles-171755/>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cracked_and_dried_mud_at_the_beach.jpg public domain by its author, Jon Sullivan

<http://www.public-domain-image.com/free-images/vintage-photography/valley-man-and-wall-tent>

<https://pixabay.com/en/tree-silhouette-branches-tall-high-894903/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/palm-tree-leaves-washingtonia-169177/>

<http://www.public-domain-image.com/free-images/nature-landscapes/snow/endsless-snow-over-mounatians-and-hills/attachment/endsless-snow-over-mounatians-and-hills>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/bamboo-barrier-screen-fence-2429954/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/interesting-village-cultural-1221417/>

Hut: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword: Tribal)

<https://pixabay.com/photos/ghana-africa-west-africa-village-1937533/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

6. Education For All

Education for many poor children and their families, is a dream, which rarely gets fulfilled. In some cases due to early marriage of girls, many girls miss basic education. There are various other factors which obstruct their path to education:

- Farmers often involve the whole family to work in the field and even the small children are not spared and pulled to the fields to work.



- Construction work going on in urban and suburban areas often engage poor needy families who also involve their children in the same work to earn some extra money for the family.



- Many children from poor families are forced to work in factories from dawn till dusk as unskilled labourers, so that the family can have two proper meals a day.



- Children belonging to families below poverty line are generally sent to different households as domestic help also, where they work hard to earn some extra money for the family.
- Poor children are also used as workers in retail shops and automobile workshops as labourers where they work through the whole day with hardly any time left to go to school.
- All the above mentioned problems affect the education of children from poor families, whereas children from moderately affluent families manage to complete their education and pursue their dreams without much of problem.

The families with very poor income cannot even think of sending their children to school. According to many of them it would be a waste of money to buy books for their children.

Hence poor children are easily deprived of education. So in order to overcome this problems faced by the parents, Government has come with up with an idea of providing free education to the children.

In the year 2009 the Parliament of India enacted an act called RTE act on August 4. RTE act is The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act(RTE). This means all children between 6 to 14 years of age should compulsorily go to school.

Image Source

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/34179117@N00/4039371523>

Image:CC <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/> Author:Chris Shervey

Children carrying grass: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword- Child Labour

Children doing construction work: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword- Child Labour

Child vendor: SSSVV Gallery (Keyword- Child Labour

<https://pixabay.com/photos/child-labor-car-mechanic-cars-labor-934900/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/child-labour-children-industry-work-74048/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	EVS_Education	Right to free education, Rig education

7. Role Play on Importance of Education

Role Play: Right to Education

Aim: To enable the students to appreciate the importance of education.

Setting for the activity: Indoor

No. of Students: 5

Materials required: Script of the Role Play - Right to Education

Procedure: The teacher may select 5 students a few days earlier, allot the roles and make them practise the role play. On the selected day they may enact the role play before the class/assembly.

Script:

(Enters Dhanu's father, Shankar)

Shankar: Gauri, We have to go and work at the sugarcane factory. We will be staying there for 6 months. We will have to leave tomorrow. So start packing the luggage as soon as possible.

Gauri: What about Dhanu?

Shankar: Your brother, his wife and children, my brother and his wife and children all are going to the sugarcane factory with us. So Dhanu is also coming along with us.

Gauri: Ok fine, I will get everything ready so that we can leave tomorrow morning.

(Enters Dhanu's Mami)

Dhanu's Mami: No Gauri, We cannot take Dhanu. Let him stay back in the village. He will go to school like other children in the village. He should continue his studies. He should study further and become somebody.

Shankar: But why? There is no need for him to go to school, let him come along with us.

Dhanu's Mami: Recently, the Government of India has come up with a rule. It is called RTE according to which all the children from 6 to 14 years should compulsorily go to school.

Shankar: But we have no money to send him to school. He will be hungry the whole day.

Dhanu's Mami: No, you need not have to pay for the school. It is free. They also provide nutritious lunch in the afternoon.

Gauri: Who will leave him to the school, when we are away?

Dhanu's Mami: There is a free transport facility for school going children in rural areas so Dhanu can make use of this facility.

Shankar: What about the books? We don't have money for the books.

Dhanu: Papa, I heard that they also supply free textbooks and stationery.

Shankar: Well that sounds great. But I still don't understand what is the use of going to school?

(There is a knock at the door. Shankar opens the door. The Mukadamji enters.)

Shankar: Mukadamji, please come in. Gauri please get some water for Mukadamji.

Mukadamji: Shankar I need you to put your thumb impression on this document. It is very urgent.

Shankar: What is this for, Mukadamji?

Mukadamji: Nothing important, this is only a routine document in connection with your work at the sugarcane factory, which you have agreed to join.

Shankar: Of course I will do it. Please tell me where to put my thumb impression.

Dhanu's Mami: Shankarji, please allow me to see this document. It is always good to read all important paper before signing.

Mukadamji: Aree, I am in a hurry. There is no need to read this document.

Dhanu's Mami: Please Mukadamji, I can read fast. Please let me have a look at the document. (Mukadamji reluctantly gives her the document).

Dhanu's Mami: Oh, no Shankarji! Please do not put your thumb impression on this document.

Shankar: Why not?

Dhanu's Mami: It says that you cannot return to your village after 6 months and you will have to serve them forever!

Shankar: What, are you sure? Mukadamji, just because I am illiterate you can't make us sign any documents like this.

Dhanu's Mami: Shankarji, did you understand now, why we have to send our children to school?

Shankar: Yes, Dhanu will surely attend the school regularly from tomorrow.

Conclusion: The students will appreciate the importance of education for all.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	EVS_Education	Right to free education, Rig education

8. Caravan Life

CARAVAN LIFE



- **Origin of the word caravan:**

The word caravan mainly has been derived from a Persian word 'Karawan' meaning 'Van'. In the French dictionary the word was used as 'Caravane' and was used to describe the people travelling across the desert.

- **What is caravan:**

Car-a van -is also described as a company of travellers journeying together across a desert. The word caravan was also used for a single file of vehicles or packs of animals either camels or mules.



- **Caravans of past and present:**



Gypsy caravan (olden days)



Modern caravan

In historical times, on the silk route which connected East Asia with Europe, caravans often carried luxurious and lucrative goods, such as silk or jewellery.

The goods that were brought by the caravans were kept in specially constructed houses called caravanserais. People would take rest and refresh their animals.

In less developed areas of the world horse and camel caravans are used to transport goods mostly near the desert regions.

In the developed countries such as the U.S.A. and Canada caravans are used as a large enclosed vehicle capable of being pulled by a car or lorry and are also equipped to live in.

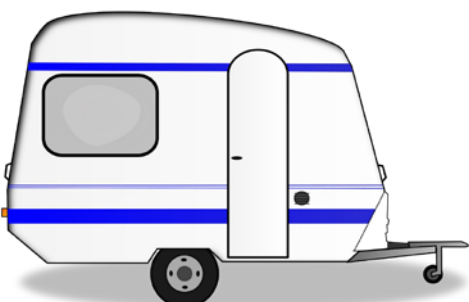


Image source:

<https://openclipart.org/detail/11413/rpg-map-symbols-a-caravan>
<https://pixabay.com/vectors/animal-camels-caravan-desert-dunes-1300253/>
<https://pixabay.com/illustrations/gypsy-wagon-travel-caravan-summer-3906117/>
<https://pixabay.com/photos/caravan-camping-campsite-vacations-2718561/>
<https://openclipart.org/detail/202019/caravane>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

9. Serve all in a spirit of pure love

“Farmers many times borrow money from the mukadam to manage the family when there is no rain, and no work in the fields. To pay back this money, they have to work for the mukadam.”

This simply shows that whenever we borrow something from somebody, be it money or even a book, we need to return it by some means or the other. Nothing is available for free.

Such being the case, do we ever realise that Nature has made so many resources available to us for free?

The air that we breathe, cool breeze from the trees, light from Sun / Moon, water from the earth / well, etc, are all freely available to us. These are available to all - rich or poor. Don't we have to return something to Nature for all these? But the beauty is Nature does not expect anything from us other than love and gratitude.

Sending love to others is a wonderful way of paying back Nature for lending us these resources for free.

When we send love and support to other people, it makes them feel good and it also makes us feel good in return. The more love we send, the more we get it back. Love gets compounded this way.

Let us learn a song to this effect.

Song: TAKE A LESSON FROM THE SUN

Take a lesson from the sun who shines his light on everyone

Or the rain that falls on every single shore

No distinction of our race or the colour of our face

Nature's gifts are there for all men rich or poor

Chorus: Love all Serve all

Understand that love and peace is what we need

Love all Serve all

In every single thought word and deed.

Bear all and do nothing, hear all and say nothing

Give all and take nothing in return

Love is giving and forgiving

Self is getting and forgetting

Serve all in the spirit of pure love.

Audio link: <http://sssbpt.org/audio/EHV/Track15.mp3>

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
5 Minutes	Love		Stories

10. School on Wheels

- Schools on Wheels (SOW), Bina Seth Lashkari, a social worker is the brain behind this wonderful programme. This programme is under an NGO named Door Step School.
- This programme is aimed at improving the quality of education for underprivileged children.
- The School on Wheels is a bus, which has a classroom set up. It has a computer, TV, DVD player and educational audio visual learning material to serve as a mobile classroom.
- This bus moves through the city of Mumbai and Pune and reaches out to children of certain locations or construction sites where even a temporary classroom cannot be built.
- It has nearly hundred centres in Mumbai and Pune, teaching children who cannot afford good schooling. Mrs Bina Seth Lashkari, started this initiative in 1988 with 25 children from the migrant banjara community. There are seven yellow buses which move across Mumbai with their in-built classrooms and all necessary equipment for a wholesome learning experience. The children come running as soon as they spot their mobile schools.
- The class is for 2.5 hours and they teach Math, Science, English, Hindi, Marathi and even Computer.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	EVS_Education	Right to free education, Rig education

11. On the move again - A recap**I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Aai means _____.
2. Sweet rotis made from jaggery and gram is _____.
3. In Dhanu's village people borrow money from _____.

Suggested Answer: 1. Mother 2. Puran poli 3. Mukadam

II. Match the following:

Father's brother	Works on lands of big farmers
Dhanu's father	Puranpoli
Mukadam	Kaka
Loan	Agent for sugarcane factories
	A thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money

Suggested Answer

Father's brother	Kaka
Dhanu's father	Works on lands of big farmers
Mukadam	Agent for sugarcane factories
Loan	A thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money
	Puranpoli

III. Say whether True or false

1. Kaki is mother's brother's wife.
2. Dhanu's family went on a caravan.
3. Debt is what someone owes to someone else.
4. The women and children get up early in the morning and go to cut sugarcane in the fields.

Suggested Answer:

1. **False:** Kaki is father's brother's wife
2. **True**
3. **True**
4. **False.** The men will get up early in the morning and go to cut sugarcane in the fields

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. **Why is Dhanu's family unemployed after Dussehra?**

Suggested Answer: In Dhanu's village after Dussehra, there are no rains and so his family does not get work.

2. **If people in Dhanu's village did not leave the village in search of work, what difficulties would they face in their own village?**

Suggested Answer: If people in Dhanu's village did not leave the village in search of work, they would face a lot of problems.

- They would not have money.
- They would not be able to buy food and clothes. They
- won't be able to send their children to schools.

3. **In Dhanu's village, there can be no farming when there is no rain. Do you think farming can be done even without rain water? How?**

Suggested Answer: Yes, farming can be done even if there is no rain.

We can use different methods of irrigation and provide water to the growing crops. Water can be used from canals, tubewells, wells, water reservoirs, wheel for water lifting to irrigate the fields.

4. **Dhanu's family and many others from the village go far away for work but some people stay back in the village. Why does this happen?**

Suggested Answer: Some people will have to stay in the village in order to take care of the house, the valuables, the cattle etc. They also have to take care of the old people who prefer to stay back. Some people will be sick. So all of them can't move to other places.

5. When Dhanu and other children leave the village for six months, what happens in the village school?

Suggested Answer: The children of big farmers only go to those schools.

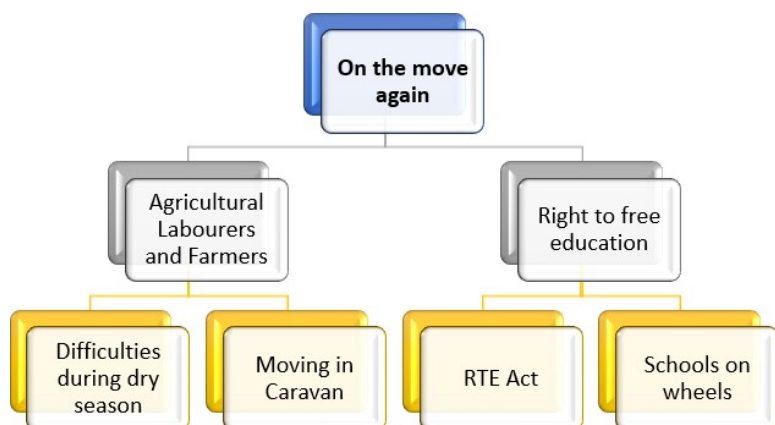
6. What arrangements are made at your home for old and unwell family members when everyone goes for work?

Suggested Answer:

1. Most of the time our mother who does not go to work takes care of the old and the elderly people at home.

2. Nannies or caretakers are employed to take care of the sick and the elderly.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F

12. MS_Summary_On the move again

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Agriculture	Agricultural Laborers And F Agricultural Laborers And F