



Master Lesson Plan

For

A Seed tells a Farmer's Story

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creatio
CBSE	STD V	EVS	A Seed tells a Farmer's Story	English	A Seed tells a Farmer's Story	2020-11

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A Seed tells a Farmer's Story

1. MS_Objectives_ A seed tells the farmer's story

Students will be able to:

- list out the methods of storing grains and seeds at home
- describe the food and festival associated with harvesting
- identify the various traditional methods
- compare old and new methods of farming
- recall previous learning on agricultural practices
- summarise the complete life of a farmer role play A day at a wheat field
- display courage to achieve dreams and goals
- differentiate between progress and development
- summarise the important concepts of the chapter

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Farming	

2. DD_Ecofriendly storage of food grains and seeds

Storage of grains and seeds plays an important role in preventing losses which are caused mainly due to insect pests, pathogens and rodents.

Indian women use many traditional methods to store grains and seeds for a longer time. About 60-70% of food grain produced in the country is stored at home level in storage structures and food grains are protected in the house itself by using traditional methods.

1. Many of the grains and seeds are sun dried in summer to protect the seeds and grains from insects and pests.



2. Few people mix turmeric powder with the grains and seeds to protect the grains from insects and pests.



3. Neem leaves are collected and dried in the shade till all the moisture from the leaves evaporates completely and the leaves are crisp to feel. These leaves are mixed with seeds and filled in the bags or storage bins.



4. Pulses are mixed with common salt so that insects are kept away from the stored grains.



Image source:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/corn-corn-drying-sun-dry-4749930/>

https://www.srisathyaivaividyaahini.org/alfresco/direct/workspace/SpacesStore/15cfeaea-f8ef-4fe2-8c99-b27fbdf7a05/turmeric-4097?ticket=TICKET_adaae3877e1f269252e9a7ad4d09b3464f0a65d1

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Food & its production	Storage of grains, Storage

3. MS_Harvesting festivals

Make Life a Celebration!

A harvest festival is a festival that is celebrated around the time of the main harvest of a particular region. This festival is celebrated at various times in India depending on the climate and the harvest of crops across various regions.

Makar Sankranti

Makar Sankranti is celebrated on January 14th or 15th every year. It is dedicated to Sun God. Makar means Capricorn and Sankranti is transition (change/move). This is the time when sun passes from one zodiac sign to another zodiac sign. This is the mark of the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring in India. It is a harvest festival celebrated all over the country. It is called by different names in different regions. For example: In Tamil Nadu it is called Pongal, in Assam it is called Bihu and in Maharashtra it is called Makar Sankranti etc. In Rajasthan and Gujarat, people fly kites and is called as the kite festival. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states, the festival is marked by huge rangolis and dances by local tribes.



Pongal

Pongal is celebrated in Tamil Nadu in the month of January for four days during the solar equinox after harvesting of crops like rice, sugarcane, turmeric etc. and the same is celebrated as Sankranthi in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It falls between January 14th - January 16th every year. People buy new clothes and exchange gifts. Traditional dances are seen in villages. A dish called pongal is cooked on the second day of the festival. The new boiled rice is first offered to Sun as an offering and thanking the Sun for providing prosperity.

Lohri

Lohri is an important harvest festival in North India. It is also celebrated in the month of January between January 14-January 16th. The main celebration includes lighting up a bonfire followed by traditional Punjabi song and dance. Special food such as sarson ka saag and makki ki roti is prepared on this day. People also remember Dulha Bhatti - a famous person who helped the poor by robbing the rich. **Lohri** is the **celebration** of the arrival of longer days after the winter solstice.



Magh Bihu

Magh Bihu is the harvest festival celebrated in Assam during the month of Magh (January). This festival is celebrated for two days and they worship the fire God. They make sweet rice cake and different types of sweets.



Onam

Onam is the harvest festival that is celebrated in Kerala. Onam festival of Kerala usually falls in the month of **August** and **September** every year. It is celebrated for 4 days. Many sports and rituals are conducted during this festival. The world famous snake boat race is held during this time of the year.



Baisakhi

Baisakhi is a major harvest festival of Punjab. People of Punjab thank God for a good harvest. Baisakhi processions known as “Nagar Kirtans” are seen in Punjab. Bhangra and gidda performances take place all over the state.



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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	EVS_Agriculture	Food & Festivals, Food & Fe

4. IQ Traditional methods of farming

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

1. How was the cleaning and clearing of land to make it ready for farming done in olden days?



Suggested Answer: Trees were cut and burnt to create space for crop farming

2. Land clearing happens by burning trees and mosses. Won't this affect the soil?



Suggested Answer: No, this method does not affect the soil. The byproduct of burning is ash. It raises the availability of nutrients in the soil.

3. What kind of tools were used for tilling and cultivating in traditional method?

Suggested Answer: Tilling was usually done by hand, a hoe with a large blade or plough drawn by bull.

4. How were the farms irrigated?

Suggested Answer: Furrow irrigation was quite common in our times. Water was drawn from the wells and was poured into the furrows (a long, narrow trench made in the ground by a plough, especially for planting seeds or irrigation) that was dug between the ridges.



5. Did people have any sort of machines for harvesting in olden days?

Suggested Answer: Harvesting was done by hand using a sickle.

6. What kind of fertilisers were used in traditional farming?



Suggested Answer: Fertilisers were prepared by the farmers by mixing clover, compost and manure. No chemicals were sprayed on plants, instead it was done organically.

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Food & its production	Basic practices of crop prod practices of crop production

5. DD_Old and new methods of farming

Today farming is done using various types of machines, which earlier used to be done manually by the farmers or animals such as bullocks.

The various modern equipment used for carrying out agricultural operations are as under:

1. Tractors



- Tractors are used for ploughing, tilling, planting seed and spreading fertilisers.

A tractor can do the work faster as compared to traditional method of using bullocks.

2. Seed drill

- Seed drill is a machine used for sowing seeds. The seeds can be sown in lines with the help of a seed driller. It sows seeds at equal distance. The seeds are sown at proper depth. The seed drill stops wastage of seeds.
- Earlier, the seeds used to be sown by hand by the farmers. Most of the seeds were wasted. Seeds were not planted uniformly and so the yield was low.



3. Tractor crop sprayers



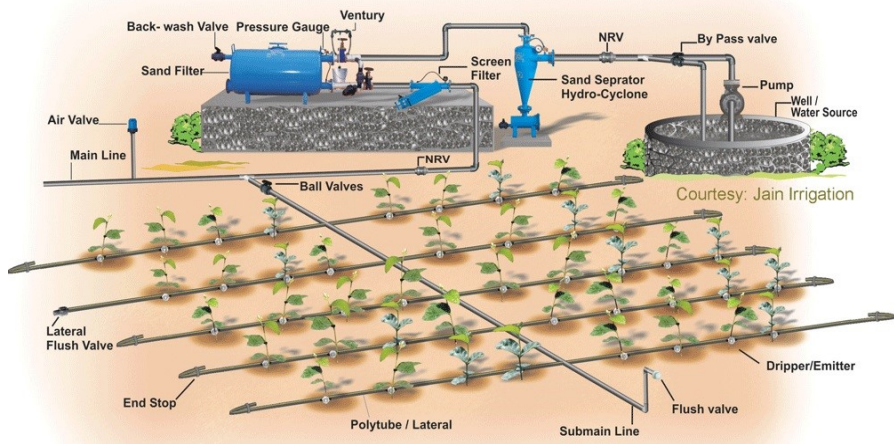
- Tractor crop sprayers help in spraying water and pesticides in a faster and uniform way.

4. Sprinklers / Drip Irrigation systems



- Sprinkler systems allow crops to be given water at regular intervals, as and when required.
- The speed of the water spray can be controlled, thereby allowing water to reach larger distances.

This method of watering the fields helps in reducing wastage of water.



- Drip irrigation is also known as trickle irrigation. This method of watering the fields saves water by allowing water to drip slowly to the roots of plants, either onto the soil surface or directly onto the root, through network pipes and tubes.

5. Threshing machine



- The threshing machine helps in the separation of grain from stalks and husks.
- Earlier, grain was separated by hand, making it very hard and time consuming. The thresher helps to save work and time.

Image source :

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Threshing by **oatsy40** CC BY 2.0 license.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Food & its production	Basic practices of crop prod practices of crop production

6. QA_What do you know about agricultural practices?

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. Plants of same kind grown and cultivated on a large scale at a place is called _____.

2. The process of loosening and turning of the soil helps the roots to penetrate deep and breathe easily. This process is known as _____.
3. The substances which are added to the soil in the form of nutrients for healthy growth of plants are called _____.
4. Supply of water to crops at appropriate intervals is known as _____.

Suggested Answer: 1. Crop 2. Ploughing/tilling 3. Manure/fertilisers 4. Irrigation

II. Multiple choice questions:

1. The first step in growing a crop is _____.

- a) Sowing b) Preparation of soil c) Irrigation d) Adding fertiliser

Suggested Answer: Preparation of soil.

2. The agricultural process shown in image is _____.



- a) Sowing b) Winnowing c) Irrigation d) Harvesting

Suggested Answer: Irrigation using sprinklers

3. The organic substance obtained from dead plants and animal wastes is _____.

- a) Manure b) Fertiliser c) Pesticide d) Weed

Suggested Answer: Manure

4. Arrange the following agricultural practices in proper order

- a) Adding fertiliser b) sowing c) Preparation of soil d) Harvesting

Suggested Answer: c, b, a, d

5. Why some seeds are floating on water while others sink to bottom?

Suggested Answer: Damaged seeds float on water while healthy seeds sink to bottom.

6. A farmer wants to remove weed from his crop, so he has to use?

- a) Pesticide b) Fungicide c) Weedicide d) Bactericide

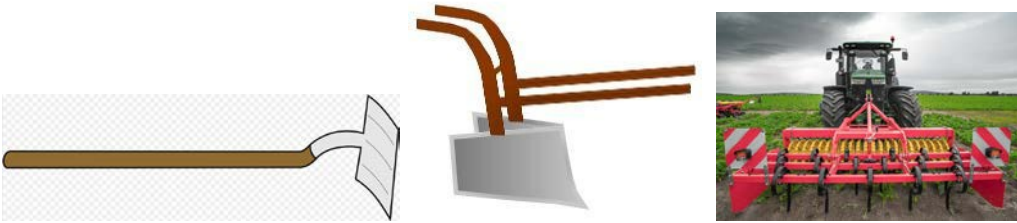
Suggested Answer: c – Weedicide

7. Identify the agricultural processes

(irrigation, harvesting, sowing, ploughing)



Suggested Answer: 1. Harvesting 2. Irrigation 3. Ploughing 4. Sowing

8. Identify the following agricultural tools (plough, hoe, cultivator)

Suggested Answer: 1. Hoe, 2. Plough, 3. Cultivator

9. Farmers want to remove weed from their crop because...

- a) they are not useful as crop
- b) farmers do not like them
- c) they share nutrients, water, light with the crop
- d) they do not grow fast

Suggested Answer: c- they share nutrients, water, light with the crop.

10. The process of separating the grain from the chaff is?

- a) Threshing b) Weeding c) sowing d) Tilling

Suggested Answer: a) Threshing

11. A farmer wants to keep his crop grains for a long time protected from moisture and insects. So, which procedure he should follow?

- a) Harvesting b) Threshing c) Storage d) Winnowing

Suggested Answer: Storage

12. What percentage of India's population is involved in agriculture?

- a) 62% b) 60% c) 64% d) 68%

Suggested Answer: c) 64%

13. Identify the following harvest festivals (Bihu, Bhaishakhi, Pongal, Onam)

Suggested Answer: 1 Bihu 2. Onam 3.Sankranti 4. Bhaishakhi

III. Say whether True or False

1. All plants are first grown in nursery before transplanting in the field.

Suggested Answer: False, seeds of few plants such as paddy are grown in nursery.

2. Excess use of fertilisers is not good for crops & soil.

Suggested Answer: True

3. Earthworms are called the best friends of the farmer.

Suggested Answer: True, they loosen the soil which is very important for cultivation.

4. India is the largest producer, processor, consumer and exporter of cashew in the world (True / False)

Suggested Answer: True.

Image Source:

<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/3cae6a18-0da8-42e3-a091-c71ea3c1dcfb> - A sprinkler watering cut grass in the summer - by [mikemol](#) CC BY 2.0 license.

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<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/0a9a1496-9958-4a98-ad7d-6c86ba58dd56> - Pongal Celebration at Nattarampalli - by [Belur Math, HowrahCC](#) PDM

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Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Food & its production	Basic practices of crop prod practices of crop production

7. MS_A Farmer's Life

Who feeds the world?

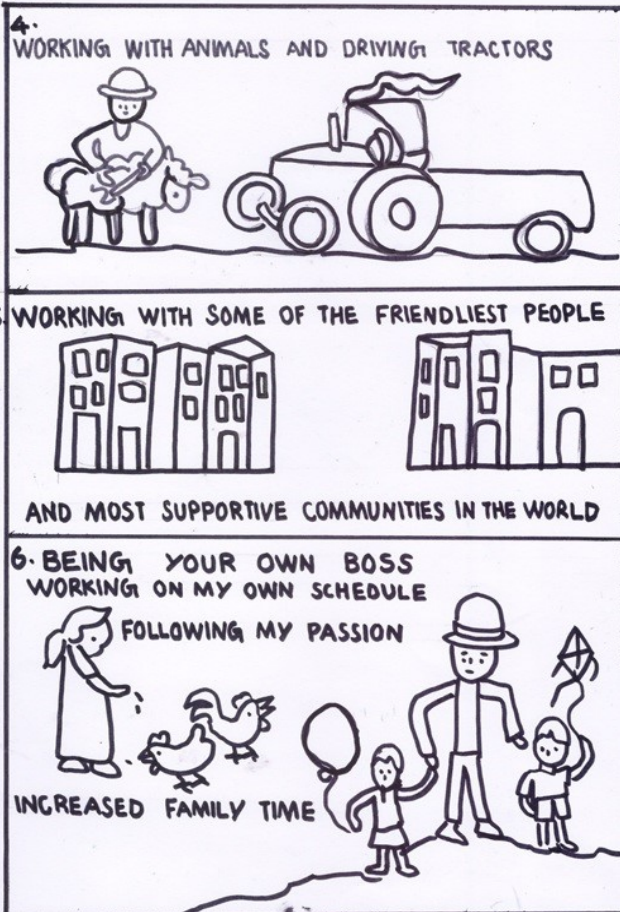
A Farmer

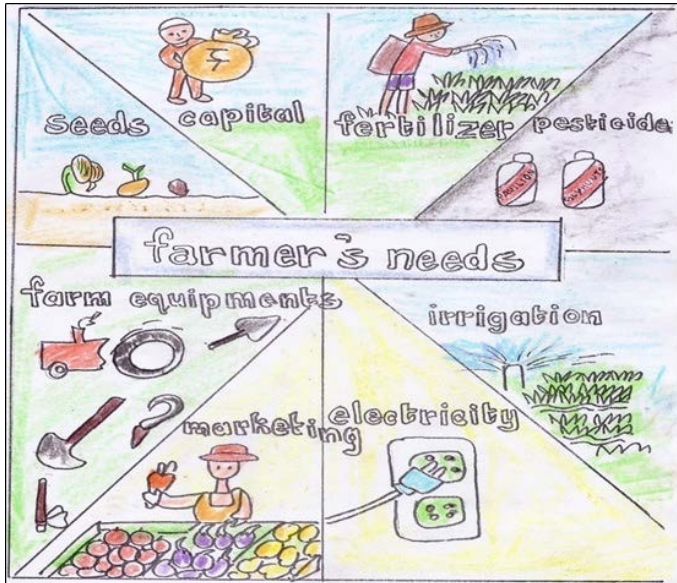
A farmer has many names - cultivator, agriculturist, agriculturist, farm owner, and agriculture.

What does a farmer do?

A farmer's main occupation is to produce a good crop and breed healthy animals to feed the population. Farmers are responsible for all crops and livestock that are needed for us to survive. Without food, the world would slowly die, and farmers work hard every day to keep plenty of crops and animal products in the market to keep that from happening. They love to work outdoors. They love the weather, maybe even when it is making them miserable.





Resources needed for the farmer?**Problems faced by farmers:****How does the government help farmers?**

The government help the farmers by providing them,

Tractor

Fertilisers



Seeds



Providing Agricultural loans



Self Drawn :MM team, SSSVV

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<https://www.needpix.com/photo/608258/business-businessmen-people-men-entrepreneur-business-deal-handshake-agreement-negotiation>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Farming	Growing Crops, Growing Cro

8. SA_A day at the wheat field

Creation of role play by the children, depicting their visit to a wheat field.

Aim: The students will be able to demonstrate their various experiences at the wheat field.

Resources Required:

- 3 students enacting the role of farmers.
- 3 students playing the role of students visiting a farm.

Setting for the Activity: Indoor activity, as it is role play.

Type of Activity: Demonstration Procedure:

Three students will play the role of three farmers.

Three students will act as children visiting the farm.

After learning about the process of growing a wheat plant in the school, three students are on the way home.

On the way they spot a golden yellow wheat field, with three farmers busy harvesting the wheat crop. Curious and excited they step into the field.

Student 1: Hello Sir, can you please tell my friends and me about the wheat plant which you are harvesting.

Farmer 1: Surely son, I will tell you all about the plant.

A wheat plant has four basic parts:

Head contains the seeds, stem supports the head, leaves make food from the sun and roots hold the plant in the soil.



Student 2: What is the correct process to plant the seeds?

Farmer 2: We first prepare the area selected to grow wheat. Smoothen the soil with a rake.

With a wheat drill attached to a tractor we plough the field and dig long narrow furrows. This way we break soil into small pieces and root the unwanted weeds.

Here we add farmyard manure to make the soil fertile.

We throw wheat seeds in the furrows using a semicircular movement of our wrist or attach a grain drill to the tractor to plant the seeds.

Although wheat can be grown in a variety of soils, well drained, fertile clay loams and loams are best suited for wheat cultivation.

Student 3: Sir, which climate is ideal for growing a wheat plant?

Farmer 3: Wheat is very adaptable. It can grow in tropical, subtropical, temperate zones, although, it grows best in a dry climate.

It needs cool, dry and clear climate, moderate rainfall for better growth and yield. The optimum temperature range for growth is between 70F to 210F.

Hot and humid climate is harmful because it encourages the infestation of diseases like rust, root rot etc.

Student 1: How many times do you water the field after sowing the seeds?

Farmer 1: We water the field depending on the climate.

We water the field two to three times during a dry summer season.

Winter wheat crops require water only when the seeds are planted.

Student 2: Finally Sir, how do you know the plant is ready to be harvested?

Farmer 2: That is a good question. I shall share with you the trick.

Wheat is usually harvested from spring to early summer.

To test the crop, rub the wheat head between your fingers and chew on a piece of grain. If the grain cracks in your mouth and becomes soft as you chew, it is ready to be harvested.

Student 3: How do you harvest your field?

Farmer 3: Once the wheat stems turn yellow and the kernels are fully dried up, we use a scythe to cut the wheat kernels . Or, we use a "combine" machine to cut off the crop in a neat quick manner.

Thank you sirs, for sparing some time and sharing some interesting facts with us.

Observation:

Children relearn the subject matter taught, informally using visual and oratory aids.

Conclusion:

Subject matter presented in a form of role play by the children, becomes an enjoyable experience for the children.

Instructions to Teacher:

- It is a team based activity.
- Students can be allotted xerox sheets with their roles and parts a little in advance.
- If children are good in craft, some can be asked to make models of plough or tractor. This can be used as a prop in role play.
- Considering the children are from rural schools, they can be advised to visit a wheat field on the way to or from school, a couple of days before the role play activity. post role play, there can be a round of participative Q and A session.

Precautions:

- An enclosed place is best suited as children have soft voices, which can drown in open areas.

Image source:

https://www.srisathyaivaividyaahini.org/alfresco/d/direct/workspace/SpacesStore/f39836d9-7a04-43ec-a08e-a4bd9567fa07/wheat-fields-6248?ticket=TICKET_adaae3877e1f269252e9a7ad4d09b3464f0a65d1

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Farming	Growing Crops, Growing Cro

9. VC_Believe in yourself and take your first step

“We often limit our understanding of the word ‘technology’ to mean only big machines and instruments. A process or method is also a ‘technology’, for which we might normally use the word technique.”

From the stage of being a “seed” to the final stage of “food” that is served to you, the seed goes through a series of processes or techniques as you may call it.

Firstly, the seed sprouts and becomes a crop, the crop is harvested by the farmer, cleaned, pounded, sieved, cooked with water as rice or dal or kneaded to make rotis and served to you with all the love from your mother.

Imagine what will happen if the seed is scared to go through all the processes and refused to grow! You will never have food to eat. It is the bold step taken by the seed that you got to eat your food.

To become a good human being, you may have to go through many challenges. Sometimes you may be scared to face them. But taking the first step is very essential to achieve your dreams.

Let us look at this story.

Two grains were lying side by side on the fertile soil.

The first grain said: “I want to grow up! I want to put down roots deep into the ground and sprout from the ground. I dream to grow into a healthy crop, grow tiny flowers, become fertile and yield more seeds. I want to feel the warm rays of the sun and the dew drops on my leaves!”.

The second grain said: “I’m afraid. If I will put down my roots into the ground, I don’t know what they will face there. If I will grow tender stems, they can be damaged by wind. And if there will be flowers, they may be disrupted. So I’d rather wait for the safer time.”

The first grain grew up to become a healthy crop for the farmer to harvest.

The second grain was waiting, while the chicken that passed by ate it away.

Children! Taking the first step is perhaps the most difficult thing to do in achieving a dream. But that first small step makes a huge difference. Sure enough no dream is easy to achieve, but not impossible. Having firm belief in one’s own self melts the obstacles away.

Story by Author unknown. **Public domain story**

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

10. IQ_Progress and Development

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

1. What kind of progress would you like to see in your area?**Suggested Answer. Answers may vary**

- (i) I would want my area to have good schools with lots of facilities.
- (ii) Good quality hospitals with all the facilities
- (iii) Reliable public transport.
- (iv) Good internet facility.
- (v) 24 hours electricity supply and water supply.
- (vi) Good roads.

2. What do you mean by the term 'progress'?

Suggested Answer: Progress means a better standard of living of the people. This means people have a good place to live along with good food. They have TV, electricity, water etc. People are well off.

3. How would you differentiate progress and development?

Suggested Answer: Progress is a continuous movement of growth towards a goal/end result/ product.

Development is the outcome of progressive growths or can be called as the outcome/goal/end product.

4. Can you give an example of progress and development?**Suggested Answer:**

For example: we say a caterpillar becomes/develops into a butterfly.

Within the cocoon, it progresses towards developing into a butterfly.

Here the butterfly is the end result.

5. Have there been any changes near your area, which may be difficult to call 'progress'? What changes are these? What are the different opinions about them?**Suggested Answer: Answers may vary for example:**

1. In our area many buses have been introduced for commuting but this led to the pollution of our area, causing many diseases.
2. In the olden days people used to wash clothes, clean their houses themselves, manually, and remain fit and healthy but now a days the introduction of many machines has made people lazy and people have become obese and lethargic.
3. The invention of computers is a boon to the society but it has also taken away jobs of many people.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Farming	Growing Crops, Growing Cro

11. QA_A seed tells a farmer's story- A recap

I. Fill in the blanks with right answers:

1. Undhiya is a kind of _____. It means _____.
2. Spinning wheel is also called _____.
3. In olden days, farmers used _____ leaves to protect the seeds from insects.
4. The bajra cobs are crushed with a _____.

Suggested Answers: 1. stew, upside down 2. charkha 3. neem 4. mortar

II. Match the following:

Tractor	To pump water for irrigation
Electric motors	Pestle
Moosli	Used to plough fields
Chulha.	Okhli
	A wood- or coal-burning kitchen stove

Suggested Answer

Tractor	Used to plough fields
Electric motors	To pump water for irrigation
Moosli	Pestle
Chulha.	A wood- or coal-burning kitchen stove
	Okhli

III. Say true or false

1. When the top layer of the soil becomes dry, the neem leaves bend and become limp.
2. Diwali is not a harvest festival.
3. Wheat and cotton replaced bajra and jowar because these crops are liked by everyone.
4. Damjibhai made a strong wooden box to store the seeds.

Suggested Answer:

1. False. When the top layer of the soil becomes dry, the croton leaves bend and become limp.
2. True
3. False. Wheat and cotton replaced bajra and jowar because these crops got better prices in the market.
4. True.

IV. Answer the following:

1. Why did Hasmukh buy expensive fertilisers?

Suggested Answer: There were no cows and buffaloes to get enough cow dung to be used as fertiliser. So Hasmukh had to buy expensive fertilisers.

2. What is the disadvantage of using only one kind of seed and growing only one kind of crop?**Suggested Answer:**

If only one kind of seed is grown, then

- We won't get a variety of foods to eat.
- By growing the same kind of seed the soil will lose its fertility.
- Plants will be attacked by insects.
- There will be many diseases.
- There won't be profits in agriculture.

3. Why are threshers used in agriculture?

Suggested Answer: Threshers are used to separate grains from the crops by beating the cobs.

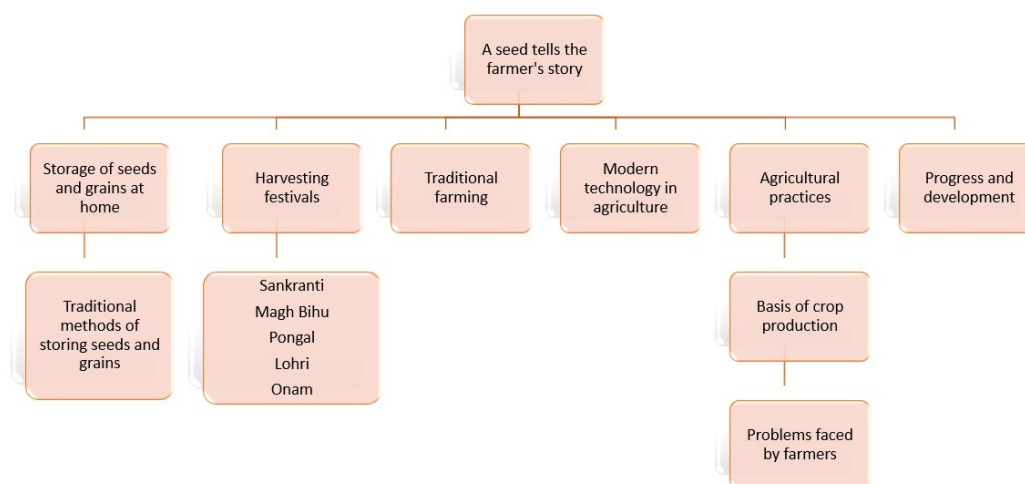
4. There have been many changes in our food habits. What can this mean? Use the seed story and what you know from elders to explain.**Suggested Answer:**

- Our ancestors used to eat a variety of foods like bajra, jowar, wheat etc. but now we are eating mainly wheat.
- In olden days, bullocks were used for ploughing, now tractors are used for ploughing.

5. Why has the taste of the food changed now?

Suggested Answer: The taste of the food has changed because the seeds have changed.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Farming	Growing Crops, Growing Cro

12. MS_Summary_A seed tells the farmer's story

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Farming	Growing Crops, Growing Cro