



Master Lesson Plan

For

Our Country India

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creation
CBSE	STD VI	Social Science	Our Country India	English	Our Country - India	2020-11

Our Country India

1. MS_Objectives_Our Country - India

Notes To Teacher: This asset lays down the proposed plan for transacting this chapter. It states the asset objectives of the MLP. This asset is for teacher's reference and need not be taught to the students.

The students will be able to:

- analyse the strategic location and size of India and compare the time between eastern most and western most part of India with relation to their longitudinal difference
- discuss the location of states and union territories and appreciate the information about formation of Indian states and territories
- assess their learning about the administrative divisions of India, her neighbouring countries and locational setting of India
- discriminate between the various landforms in India
- explain the mountains and their importance and relish the information about Himalayan rivers and their tributaries which flow into India
- discuss about location and features of northern plains and great Indian desert and relate to how the northern plains are very fertile region of the country
- compare the plateaus as a physiographic division with other landforms present in India
- relate to the formation of deltas in eastern and western coasts of India
- distinguish between the plateaus, plains and coasts of India
- compare between main land mass and islands which are part of India and explain about the island groups which are part of India
- develop the idea of how corals are formed
- prepare a project on the rivers of India
- assess their learning about India's physiographic divisions and conclude about the chapter.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	The Peninsular Plateau, The Plains, The Islands, The Indian Himalayan Mountains, The Political and Administrative Divisions, Major Physical Divisions, Major Political Divisions,, Location and Size Neighbours, The Peninsular Northern Plains, The Indian Desert, The Himalayan Mountains Coastal Plains, Political and Divisions, Physical Division Physiographic Divisions,, Location India's Neighbours

2. VC_Power of togetherness

Power of Togetherness

Note to Teacher: The teacher can initiate a discussion in class.

Q 1: What do you understand by Unity?

Let children come out with their answers.

Suggested answer by the teacher:

- Unity - It is the Oneness despite various differences. It is the power and strength of togetherness. Remember unity does not mean gathering of all people at one place; it is living and working with people in Harmony.

Q 2: What do you understand by diversity?

Let children come out with their answers.

Suggested answer by the teacher:

- Diversity: We all come from different backgrounds, we wear different clothing, we follow different food habits, believe in different faiths, we don't share same opinions, etc.

Q 3: What does Unity in Diversity mean?

Let the children come out with their answers.

Suggested answer by the teacher:

Unity in diversity is:

- All of us, despite our differences in background, religion and caste, have the same goals most of the times.
- Our goals unify us and make us work together.
- That togetherness gives us the power and strength to face the obstacles of life.

In short Unity in Diversity means:

Different Individuals Valuing Each other Regardless of Skin [color], Intellect, Talent and Years [age]

Let us learn a poem today:

(Notes for Teacher – The teacher may recite the poem or ask one of the students to recite it in the class.)

Poem - "Come united and work together for a common goal"

If we can work in Unity, Victory is Ours.

If we can work in Unity, "Happiness is Ours"

If we can work in Unity, "YOU and I become WE."

If we can work with the unity of light

We can illumine the whole world bright.

Remember a spiders' union

Can tie down even a Lion.

Let us all work together in unity

And create a joyful community.

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
3 Minutes	Truth		Open

3. MS_Locational setting of India and her neighbours

Locational Setting of India and Her Neighbours

Note To Teacher : Teacher may start the class by asking the students which state of India they belong to. Teacher may also ask the students to mention about some diversities in their surrounding if they noticed.

India is located in the Northern Hemisphere. It lies entirely to the north of the Equator. The *Tropic of Cancer* ($23^{\circ} 30'$ North) cuts it roughly into two halves.

- The latitudinal extent of India: **$8^{\circ} 4' N$ to $37^{\circ} 6' N$ latitude**
- The longitudinal extent of India: **$68^{\circ} 7' E$ to $97^{\circ} 35' E$ longitude**
- The distance in km between eastern most and western most part of India: **2,900 kms**
- The distance in km between northernmost and southernmost part of India: **3,200 kms**
- Total population : **120 crores since 2011** (138 crores approximately in 2020)
- Total area of India: **3.28 million square km.**
- **Diversity in India** is witnessed in climate type, vegetation, wildlife, language spoken, culture followed.
- **Unity** is seen in traditions which bind the nation as one.

The longitudinal extent of 29° degree difference leads to a time difference of almost 2 hours between the easternmost and westernmost part of India. Choosing a standard meridian for following uniform time throughout India, has saved us from confusion about time. **$82^{\circ} 30' E$ longitude** is chosen as the Indian standard meridian. Local time at this longitude is considered as the **Indian Standard Time.**

India's Neighbour

The countries which are neighbours of India are:

1. *Pakistan*
2. *Bangladesh*
3. *Nepal*
4. *Bhutan*
5. *China*
6. *Tibet*
7. *Myanmar*
8. *Srilanka*



Image reference : SSSVV Gallery : Keyword_India Map

reference : <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/india-population/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	

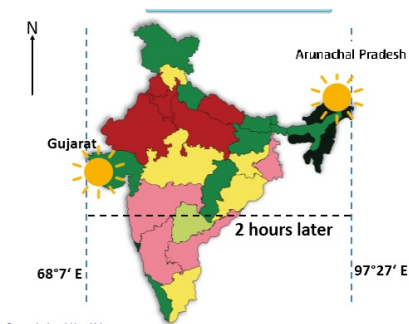
4. DD_ Longitudinal difference - how time difference occurs within India

Longitudinal difference - how time difference occurs within India

Note to teacher: *The time difference calculation has already been discussed in one of the previous chapters. Teacher may begin the content by asking them – how longitude is important for calculating time.*

We know that local time of a place on earth is the local time at the longitude, which passes through that place. But, to avoid confusion regarding time according to several longitudes, countries select one or more than one longitude to follow a standard time throughout the region or nation. India has a vast east- west extension of about 29 degrees difference.

- The sun rises in Arunachal Pradesh, 2 hours earlier than Gujarat.
- When the first daylight is observed in eastern most part of India (in Anjaw and parts of Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh), it is still dark in the western most part of the country (Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat).
- The differences in experiencing length of daylight in eastern part and western part of India has led to adoption of 82°30' E as standard meridian for the country.



Some countries which have more than one standard meridian to adjust to the large time differences are:

Reference:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_time_zones_by_country

Image Reference:

SSSVV Gallery_Keyword (India Map)

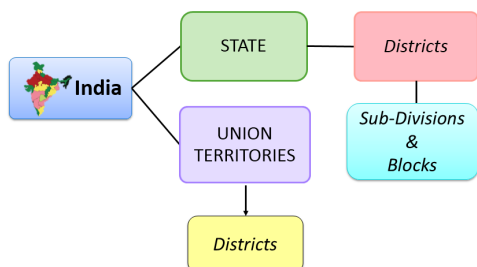
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Indian Peninsula	Location and Size, Location

5. MS_States and Union Territories of India

States and Union Territories of India

Note to Teacher: The teacher may start the class by asking them which state and district they belong to.

Diagram showing the administrative division in India



India has been divided into administrative divisions for sake of smooth running of the country.

- India has been divided into **28** states
- States are further divided into districts and subdivisions
- **9** union territories (after **merging of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory and Daman & Diu Union Territory** in January 2020, the total **number reduced to 8**)

Table showing name of Union Territories of India

SL.No.	Union Territories
1	Delhi (National Capital Region)
2	Jammu & Kashmir
3	Puducherry
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
5	Chandigarh
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
7	Lakshadweep
8	Ladakh
9	Daman and Diu

The above table shows 9 Union territories but recently in January 2020, two union territories - Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu were merged as one union territory for administrative convenience. Hence now the number of union territories have been decreased to 8

The map below shows the location of Union territories of India

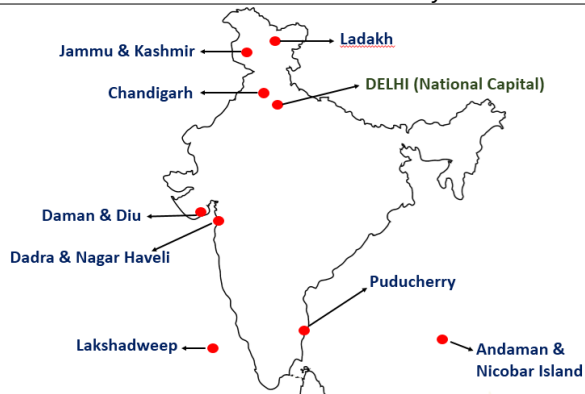


Table showing States and number of Districts India

SL.No	Name of State	No. of Districts
1	Andhra Pradesh	13
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25
3	Assam	33
4	Bihar	38
5	Chhattisgarh	28
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	33
8	Haryana	22
9	Himachal Pradesh	12
10	Jharkhand	24
11	Karnataka	30
12	Kerala	14
13	Madhya Pradesh	55
14	Maharashtra	36
15	Manipur	16

16	Meghalaya	11
17	Mizoram	11
18	Nagaland	12
19	Odisha	30
20	Punjab	22
21	Rajasthan	33
22	Sikkim	4
23	Tamil Nadu	38
24	Telangana	33
25	Tripura	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	75
27	Uttarakhand	13
28	West Bengal	23

The map below shows the location of States of India



Image reference :

SSSVV Gallery _Keyword (India Map)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	Political and Administrative Political and Administrative

6. IA _Newly Formed States and Union Territories

Newly formed States and Union territory

Note to Teacher: The teacher may begin teaching the content by discussing the number of states, union territories and districts in India.

- Indian states and union territories were formed for governing the country conveniently.
- The states of India were formed on the basis of predominant language spoken.

Chhattisgarh

Formation

- Previously part of state of Madhya Pradesh
- Formed in 2000

Language spoken

- Hindi

Handicrafts

- Kosha Silk
- Dokra

Special features

- Fastest developing state
- Cleanest state of India
- Resource rich state of India.

Jharkhand

Formation

- Formed in 2000
- Previously part of Bihar

Language spoken

- Bhojpuri / Hindi

Handicrafts

- Sahrai Paintings

Special features

- 40 % of Mineral resource concentrated in this state.
- Leading state in economic development

Uttarakhand

Formation

- Formed in 2000
- Previously part of Uttar Pradesh

Language spoken

- Hindi/ Garhwali

Handicrafts

- Wood carving,
- Pahadi Painting,
- Woollen shawls,
- Basketry.

Special features

- Epic Mahabharata was scripted in this state.

- Chipko Movement on environment was started in this state.

Telangana

Formation

- Formed in 2014
- Previously part of Andhra Pradesh

Language spoken

- Telugu

Handicrafts

- Bidri Art
- Silver filligri
- Dokra casting

Special feature

- One of the top IT exporting states in India

Jammu & Kashmir

Formation

- Formed in 2019

Language spoken

- Kashmiri / Urdu/ Hindi

Handicrafts

- Kashmiri shawls
- Carpets
- Calico painting
- Basohli painting

Special feature

- Tourism serves as a major livelihood

Ladakh

Formation

- Formed in 2019

Language spoken

- Ladakhi / Hindi /English

Handicrafts

- Weaving

Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu

Formation

- Formed in 2020
- The two union territories were merged together.

Language spoken

- Gujarati / Hindi

Special features

- Tribal group make up more than 60% of the population.
- Industrial hub has attracted people from all over India.

Information References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh#Crafts>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_States_by_most_spoken_scheduled_languages

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli#Demographics

<https://www.jkhandicrafts.com/products.htm>

<https://telanganatourism.gov.in/partials/about/arts-and-crafts.html>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Indian Peninsula	Political and Administrative Political and Administrative

7. QA_Let us revise about India's locational setting, administrative divisions and her neighbours

Let us revise about India's locational setting, administrative divisions and her neighbours

Note to Teacher: Teacher may use the following content to assess the learning of the students, after they learn about locational setting, size, neighbours and administrative divisions of India.

1. Provide short answers:

1. What is the total area of India in sq. km?
2. What rank does India hold in terms of its population?
3. What is the standard meridian of India? Why was it chosen?

Answers:

1. 3.28 million sq.km.
2. 2nd position.
3. $82^{\circ}30'$ E is the standard meridian of India. It was chosen so that the local time of this meridian is followed throughout India, uniformly.

2.Fill in the blanks

1. **The neighbouring country of India to the east of West Bengal is _____.**
2. The island neighbouring country of India is _____.
3. The longitudinal extent of India is _____ to _____.
4. East - west extent of India is _____ while north – south extent is _____.

Answers:

1. Bangladesh
2. Sri Lanka
3. $68^{\circ}7'$ E to $97^{\circ}25'$ E
4. 2900kms and 3200kms.

3.List all the union territories in India.

Answer :

SL.No.	Union Territories
1	Delhi (National Capital Region)
2	Jammu & Kashmir
3	Puducherry
4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
5	Chandigarh
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu
7	Lakshadweep
8	Ladakh

4. In a blank outline political map of India label the following.

1. The state of India which receives the first sunrays
2. The northernmost state of India
3. The state which has a great desert
4. The state of India in the south western part.



Answer :

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Rajasthan
4. Kerala.

Map Reference: SSSVV Gallery-Keyword (Map of India)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Assessments	Indian Peninsula	Political and Administrative Location and Size, India's N Political and Administrative Location and Size, India's N

8. IQ_Phyiographic Divisions

Physiographic Divisions

Note to Teacher: Teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers.

Q1. Look at the two pictures given. How is picture 2 different from picture 1?



Picture 1



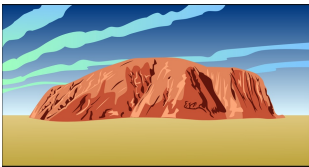
Picture 2

Answer: Picture 1 is a plain land. Picture 2 has small hills and is not as plain as in picture 1.

Q2. From the above two pictures which place you think is more suitable for living? Why do you think so?

Answer: Picture 1 depicts a more suitable place as it is a plain land and climatic conditions are suitable for activities like agriculture. In picture 2, the uplands make it difficult to live and carry on with activities like agriculture.

Q3. When you look at the given picture below, which furniture does it remind you of?



Answer: The feature resembles a table.

Q4. What difference can you think between the feature in picture A & B given below?



Pict A : Mount Everest



Pict B : Upland

Answer:

- In the picture of Mt Everest, the feature /mountain has peaks and are covered with snow, it also depicts that these hills/ mountain/ features are very high.
- The above picture on the other hand depicts a feature which much lower in height and has relatively flatter top.

Q5. What do you think will happen if an upland area is covered with water on all sides? How do you think we can travel to such upland areas?

Answer: Upland or highland area when covered with water on all sides converts into an island. If we have to travel to such areas we have to use water transport or air transport only.

Image References:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/countryside-scotland-sheep-upland-2665727/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/agriculture-aerial-view-aerial-view-1111740/>

<https://pixabay.com/vectors/mountain-rock-sky-plateau-famous-307574/>

<https://pixabay.com/photos/mount-everest-himalayas-nuptse-276995/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Indian Peninsula	Major Physiographic Divisic Physiographic Divisions,

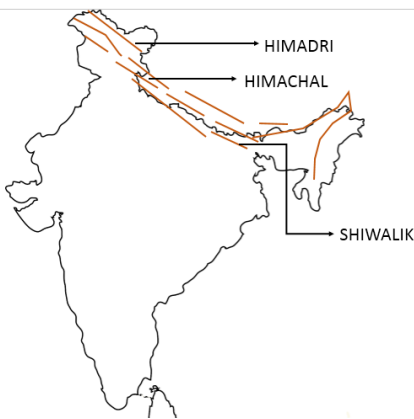
9. MS_Mountains Ranges of India

Mountains Ranges of India

Note to Teacher: The teacher may begin the content by discussing about physical features like mountains, plateaus, hills and uplands. They have already studied about these physical features in the previous chapters.

The northernmost part of India is bound by the mighty Himalayan range. It is an important physiographic

- It is more specifically called the abode of snow, which is the literal meaning of the word 'Himalaya'.
- The mountain ranges are snow-capped and some of the mountains have very high peaks like the **Mount Everest** and **Kanchenjunga**.
- The Himalayas are divided in three parallel ranges.
- The Great Himalaya also known as Himadri is the northern most range.
- The Middle or Lesser Himalaya also known as Himachal is located to the south.
- The Outer Himalaya also known as Shiwalik form the southernmost range.



Some important aspects of Himalayan Mountain range in India

- Shiwalik range is dotted with many hill stations which attract many visitors each year. Examples of such hill stations are Mussouri, Darjeeling, Nainital, Shimla, etc.
- Himalayan glaciers are sources to some mighty rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and tributaries.
- Himalayan ranges protect India from severe cold winds and provides a rich mountain ecosystem.

Image reference :

SSSVV Gallery - Keyword (Map of India)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	The Himalayan Mountains, I Physiographic Divisions,, TI Mountains, Major Physiogra

10. IA_Himalayan Rivers and Their Sources

Himalayan Rivers and Their Sources

Note to teacher: Teacher may begin the class by discussing briefly about glaciers and mountains.

The Himalayas are home to many glaciers, which supply water to some mighty rivers by melting throughout the year.

Some rivers which flow down the Himalayan mountains and provide water throughout the year to Indian landmass are shown in the table below.

River Name	Source of the river in Himalaya	Tributaries if any	States / Union territories benefitted
Ganga	Gangotri Glacier in western Himalayas	Gomati, Gharghara, Kosi, Yamuna, Son.	Uttarakhand, Uttarpradesh, West Bengal, Bihar & Jharkhand
Brahmaputra	Angsi Glacier near mount Kailash	-	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
Yamuna	Yamunotri Glacier	-	Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi
Indus	Near Mount Kailash and Manasarovar in Tibet	Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej, Ravi, Beas.	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab

The **terminus of the Gangotri glacier** is called the **Gaumukh** as it resembles a cow's mouth. It is also the source of another tributary of Ganga called the **Bhagirathi**.



Map Reference –SSSVV Gallery- Keyword (India Map)

References :

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yamuna>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indus_River

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganges>

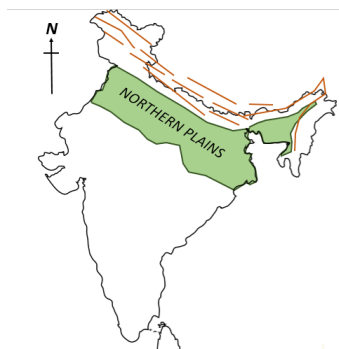
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmaputra_River

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Indian Peninsula	The Himalayan Mountains, Mountains

11. MS_Northern Plains and Great Indian Desert

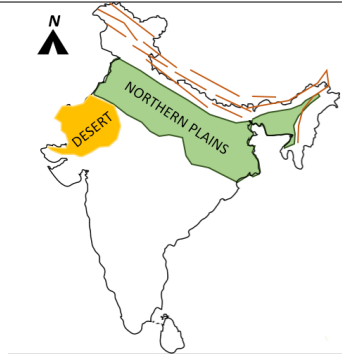
Northern Plains and Great Indian Desert

Note to Teacher: Teacher may begin the class by showing the physical map of India and asking the students to observe the region south of the Himalayas.



Northern Plains

- It is the region situated south of the Himalayan mountain ranges.
- The rivers originating in the mountain glaciers flow down and drain the region south of the mountain ranges.
- Rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Indus and the tributaries of these rivers like Yamuna, Gomati, Ghaghara, etc., makes the northern plain extremely fertile by adding alluvial deposits each year.
- The region has witnessed highest population density due to favourable land condition for agricultural activities.
- Flat and levelled land has favoured the growth of many economic activities.



The Great Indian Desert

- To the western part of India lies the Great Indian Desert.
- It is also known as the Thar Desert.
- The desert roughly covers the state of Rajasthan and a small part of northern Gujarat.
- The climate is hot and dry throughout the year.
- The dry climate has resulted in scanty vegetation in the desert region.
- Sand dominates the land surface of the desert.

Image Reference

SSSVV gallery (keyword: India Map)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	The Northern Plains, The In Northern Plains, The Indian

12. DD_Pollution of River Ganga in the Northern Plains

Pollution of River Ganga in the Northern Plains

Note to Teacher: *Teacher may start teaching the content by discussing about the physiography of northern plain and rivers that flow through the plain.*

What do you find in the picture?



(Students may come up with answers like crowd, people, congested area and so on.)

- The Northern Plains provide fertile plain land which is suitable for activities like agriculture, industrial production, construction of roads and railways and so on.
- The facilities and benefits of the physiography has drawn a cluster of settlement in the region. Some big cities and towns have emerged in these region.
- Concentration of population has led to pollution of river Ganga as people settled along the bank of the river, throw garbage, and waste material in the river. .
- Untreated sewage and industrial waste are discharged.
- Some corrective actions are taken up by authorities and Government to clean the water of river Ganga. **Namami Gange Programme** was initiated by Union Government in 2014 for conservation and rejuvenation of river Ganga.

Image Reference :

<https://pixabay.com/photos/pragraj-kumbh-crowd-people-india-4063281/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Indian Peninsula	The Northern Plains, The N

13. MS_The Peninsular Plateau and Coasts of India

The Peninsular Plateau and coasts of India

Notes to Teacher: The teacher may begin the class by showing the physical map of India and asking them to observe the region south of the northern plains.

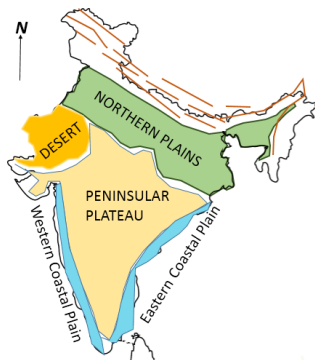
Plateaus are not as high as mountains. Plateau regions are marked by uplands and hills. Plateaus may be formed when mountains are worn down by natural agents or, formed by volcanic activity.

The Peninsular Plateau

- The region is an irregular surfaces dotted with hill ranges and valleys.
- Plateaus are flat topped highlands, composed of rocks formed after volcanic eruption or after erosion of a pre-existing mountain.
- Indian peninsular plateau is formed by igneous rock originating from volcanic activity.
- It is a triangular piece of land and is called the peninsular as it is bound by seas on 3 sides and land on one side.
- Prominent **hill ranges** of the region - Aravalli range, Vindhyas and the Satpura.
- Prominent **rivers** of the region – Narmada River, Tapi River.
- Some other rivers are - Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi.
- Western Ghats, which border the western part of the plateau are continuous.
- Eastern Ghats, which border the eastern part of the plateau are fragmented and uneven.

Coastal Plains of India

- Western coastal plain lies to the west of Western Ghats.
- Eastern coastal plain lies to the east of the Eastern Ghats.
- Eastern coastal plain is broader than the western coastal plain.
- Rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow through the eastern coastal plain forming deltas at their mouth.
- Sundarban delta formed by rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra is a an important feature of the eastern coastal plain.

**Map Reference:**

SSSVV Gallery - Keyword (Map of India)

OC_chandranidebhaumik@gmail.com

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	The Peninsular Plateau, Major Physiographic Divisions,, TI Plateau, Major Physiograph

14. IA_Why are deltas absent in western part of peninsular India**Why are deltas absent in western part of peninsular India**

Note to teacher: *The teacher may start the class by discussing the Physiography of Peninsular plateau.*

This is very interesting to note that in the same country eastern part is having a number of Deltas whereas western part is devoid of any Deltas.



The two prominent rivers of western India are Narmada and Tapi. There are some unique features which make these two rivers different from the rivers of eastern coastal plain are:

- Western coast is more elevated compared to eastern coast, so Narmada and Tapi flow with high velocity over rocky surface. They **do not collect or deposit enough silt** for delta formation.
- Narmada and Tapi flow towards Western coast, and **travel lesser distance** than the eastern flowing rivers before getting into the sea.
- Narmada and Tapi form **estuaries**, or fresh water channels as the western coast is submerged and narrow. These estuaries do not provide land with fertile deposits but provide a unique ecosystem.

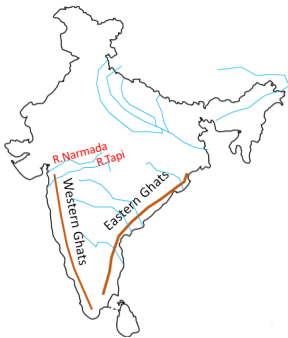


Image reference:

SSSVV Gallery - Keyword (Map of India)

Coastal India: CC - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Coastal_India_Satellite_picture.jpg

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Indian Peninsula	The Peninsular Plateau, The Plateau

15. SA_Mountains, plateaus, plains and coasts of India

Note To Teacher : The activity may be taken up after all the physiographic divisions have been taught to the students.

Aim: The students will form clear idea about the major physiographic divisions of India.

Resources Required:

1. Pen, pencil, eraser,

2. Note book
3. A physical map of India (to be displayed during the activity)
4. Worksheet (no. of copies depend on the class strength)

Setting for the Activity: Indoor

Type of Activity: Group Discussion

Procedure:

(Note To teacher: The activity may be conducted after teaching the major physiographic divisions)

1. The activity will require 5 groups to discuss the physiographic divisions.
2. It will be a group activity and teacher will decide the number of students in each group.
3. Teacher will make chits which will contain names of the physiographic divisions in India like mountains of the north, northern plains, peninsular plateau, coastal plains and desert.
4. In the previous class the chits may be distributed to the groups along with formation of groups. Each group will be allotted 3 or 4 mins time for discussion.
5. A physical map of India will be displayed during the activity.
6. Teacher will ask each group to come forward to discuss.
7. One member of the group will discuss the features of the **physiographic division and probable economic activity of the region like fishing in coastal areas, agriculture in the plains and so on**. While, another will point out the **region occupied by it on a physical map of India** displayed in the classroom. The third member will mention names of the **states and union territories which belong to that physiographic region**.
8. To conclude the discussion the teacher will ask some questions based on the points discussed.
9. After the activity students may be given a worksheet as home work.

Observation: Students will actively participate in the group discussion.

Conclusion: Students will form a clear idea about the major physiographic divisions of India

Instructions to Teacher include: **Included**

✓ Whether the activity is independent or team-based

- ✓ How to arrange/distribute the materials
- ✓ How to introduce the activity to the students
- ✓ How to conduct the activity
- ✓ **What to observe:** Teacher will observe the activity and enable the discussion.

Troubleshooting:

- ✓ What to do in case the activity does not go as per plan [suggest an alternative]. NA
- ✓ Pointers on how to maintain student discipline and interaction.

Precautions: (If any – Optional) NA

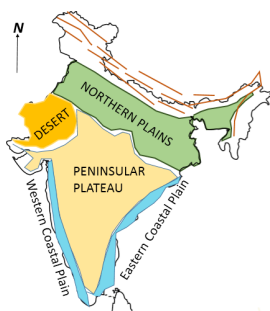
Follow up questions/ worksheet

- 1) Write at least 3 sentences about the economic importance of the Northern Plains of India.
- 2) In an outline map of India show all the physiographic divisions.
- 3) List the rivers and important ranges of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer for Worksheet

1.
 - a) Agricultural activity is profitable.
 - b) Infrastructure construction like roadways and railways are easier.
 - c) Industries are easily set up.

2.



3.

Rivers :

Narmada

Tapi

Mahanadi

Godavari

Krishna

Cauvery

Ranges:

Vindyas

Satpura

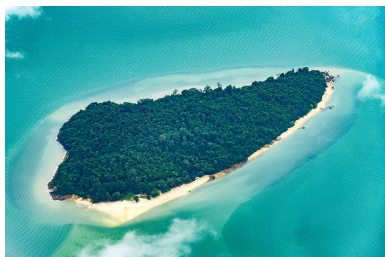
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Indian Peninsula	Major Physiographic Divisic Physiographic Divisions,

16. IQ_Islands - Part of India**Islands - Part of India**

Note to Teacher: Teacher may enable the students to think and come out with as many answers as possible before giving out the right answer/ answers.

Q1. In **picture 1** what do you see? Why do you think the green patch in **picture 2** is visible to us while the rest is not visible?

Picture 1

Picture 2**Ans:**

- Pic 1 shows a land area.
- Pic 2 -the land area is covered by water on all sides. It is a highland and the water could not submerge it but, the surrounding lowland is submerged.

Q2. What do you think these features are known as? Can you think of such countries and continents which are cut off from rest of the land masses?

Ans. These features are called Islands.

- Island country – Sri Lanka, Indonesia
- Island Continent – Australia.

Q3. These islands are sometimes inhabited by tribal population. Why do you think they lead a secluded life?

Ans:

The islands are cut off from the main land mass.

- Lack of proper communication with main land mass.
- Lack of scope to travel to main land.

Image references:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/island-tropical-tropical-island-2084365/>

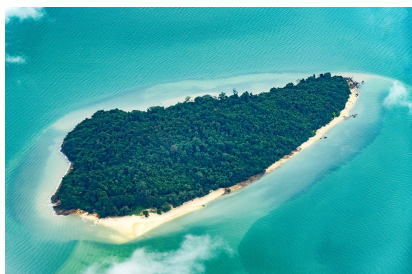
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Indian Peninsula	The Islands, The Islands

17. MS_ The Island Groups of India

The Island Groups of India

Note to Teacher: Teacher may begin the class by asking the students, if they have seen pictures of island or if they know names of any island countries/continents.

Islands are land masses which are surrounded by water on all sides. The connectivity to these island countries, continents or administrative units are generally connected by airways and water ways. India has two island groups namely, Lakshadweep group of Islands and Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.



Island Groups of India

Lakshadweep Group of Islands

- These group of islands are located in the Arabian Sea, about 400 KM off the south western coast of India.
- The Lakshadweep islands are predominantly formed from coral reefs and have earned the name **Cora Islands**.

- It is one of the union territories of India and Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- It consists of about 32 islets.

Andaman and Nicobar Group of India

- These group of islands are situated off the south eastern coast of India in the Bay of Bengal Sea.
- Port Blair is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar union territory.
- The island receives the first shower of south west monsoon before it reaches the rest of India.
- In 2004 a massive under water earth quake in Bay of Bengal caused Tsunami, which affected the Andaman and Nicobar islands on a large scale.
- The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands comprises of total 572 islands. But not all of them are inhabited.

Image Reference:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/island-tropical-tropical-island-2084365/>

SSSVV Gallery _Keyword (Map of India)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
7 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	The Islands, The Islands

18. DD_Coral reefs of Lakshadweep

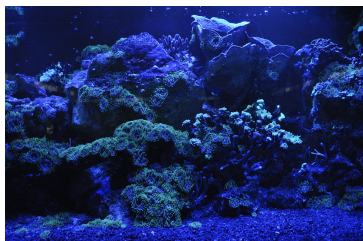
Coral reefs of Lakshadweep

Note to Teacher: Teacher may begin the class by asking the students the names of the island union territories of India.

Coral reefs are formed by skeletons of tiny animals called polyps and are held by calcium carbonate, which gives shape to coral reefs. Climate change and human activities have affected the coral reefs of Lakshadweep.

Some changes that affect and destroy the coral reefs of Lakshadweep:

- *Warm water* – Increase of carbon dioxide in sea water results in change of temperature and so microscopic algae, which prepares food for the polyps, are lost.
- *Marine pollution*- It affects the underwater ecosystem, growth and reproduction of corals.
- *Ocean acidification* – Corals need ions and salts to form calcium carbonate structure. Due to acidification, availability of ions and salts reduces.
- *Unsustainable fishing practices* – There are certain fishes which keep the corals clean from overgrowth of algae. Unsustainable fishing practices lead to loss of such fishes. Thus corals are affected badly.
- *Dredging of navigational canals* – It affects the structure of the corals.



Reference:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/2020/06/scientists-work-to-save-coral-reefs-climate-change-marine-parks/>

<https://indiaclimatedialogue.net/2019/12/25/the-dying-corals-of-lakshadweep-2/>

Image reference:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/coral-reef-sea-blue-water-aquarium-692957/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Indian Peninsula	The Islands, Major Physiogr The Islands, Major Physiogr

19. SA_Rivers of India

Rivers of India

Aim: To enable the students to develop knowledge of locating important rivers of India correctly and identify the topography in the map of India.

Resources Required:

1. Half size chart paper
2. Old newspaper (may be supplied by school).
3. Colours
4. Pen, pencil, eraser
5. A pair of scissors, gum
6. Blue ribbon or blue colour marble paper

7. Copies of worksheet (according to class strength)
8. Outline map of India for worksheet.

Setting for the Activity: Indoor

Type of Activity: Project

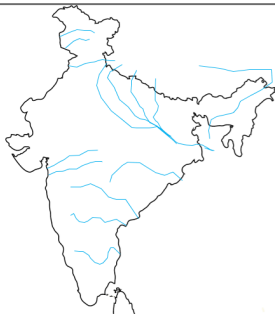
Procedure:

Note to teacher:

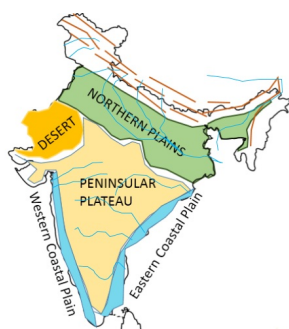
- It will be a group activity and would be conducted only after the physiographic divisions are taught to the students
 - The teacher can refer to the given video link <https://youtu.be/Gs5tDg-j2mY> for getting a clear picture about how to do the activity. If facility permits, teacher can also show the video to the students.
1. The teacher will divide the class into groups of 4 or 5 students.
 2. The materials required for the activity may be announced in the previous class after the activity is explained.
 3. Teacher will give the groups choice of two topics – ***Rivers of Peninsular India or Rivers of Northern Plains***. Each group will choose any one topic.
 4. The groups will draw the outline of map of India in the chart paper.
 5. They will use old newspapers, gum and colours to represent the physiography through which the rivers flow.
 6. Groups who choose the topic *Rivers of Peninsular* will try to represent plateaus by sticking old newspapers pieces and giving it a 3 dimensional effect to represent the physiography. They will colour it also.
 7. Groups working on the Peninsular Rivers will also show the coastal plains.
 8. They may use blue ribbons or blue marble papers to mark the rivers on the physiography they represent on the chart paper.
 9. Groups who choose the topic *Rivers of Northern plains* will show the mountain ranges of the north as well to depict the source of the rivers of northern plains and the major Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. They will stick old newspapers pieces and give a 3 dimensional effect to represent the northern plains and mountains of the north. They will use a suitable colour to depict the plains.
 10. The two maps for reference may be displayed during the activity for accuracy.
 11. The teacher will distribute worksheet to each student after the activity, which they may do at home.

Maps for Reference:

River Map for Reference



Physiography Map for Reference



Observation: The students will mark rivers and the geographical divisions in India.

Conclusion: Students will be able to locate the rivers of India and also relate to the topography they flow through.

Instructions to Teacher include: **(Included)**

- ✓ Whether the activity is independent or team-based
 - ✓ How to arrange/distribute the materials
 - ✓ How to introduce the activity to the students
 - ✓ How to conduct the activity
- ✓ **What to observe: Teacher will go around and enable the activity**

Troubleshooting:

- ✓ What to do in case the activity does not go as per plan [suggest an alternative].
- ✓ Pointers on how to maintain student discipline and interaction.

Precautions: (If any – Optional) NA

Follow up questions/ worksheet

Worksheet:

Questions for worksheet to be marked by the students in an outline map of India are as follows:

- Mark the river that forms the largest river delta of India.
- Mark one west flowing river that starts with **T**
- Mark the longest river of peninsular India.
- Mark one river of peninsular India that does not make any delta.
- Mark two rivers of North East and North West that brings alluvium deposits with it to form Northern Plains.
- Mark four east flowing rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal.

ANSWERS:-

- Ganga
- Tapi
- Godavari
- Narmada
- The Ganga, The Indus, The Brahmaputra
- The Krishna, the kaveri, the Godavari, The Mahanadi

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Indian Peninsula	The Peninsular Plateau, The Mountains, The Peninsular Himalayan Mountains

20. QA_Let us revise - India's Physiographic Divisions!

Let us revise - India's Physiographic Divisions!

Note To Teacher : The teacher may assess the learning of the students after the physiographic divisions of India has been taught.

Q1. Look at the picture below and identify the physical feature. In which part of Indian physiography do you find it?



Hint : The picture shows a mountain. This physical feature is found in the northernmost physiographic division of India.

Q2. State whether the following are true or false.

- Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
- Desert occupies the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- A tributary discharges all its water into a main river.
- Vindhya is an important range of the Siwalik.
- Eastern coastal plains are much broader than western coastal plains.

Hint:

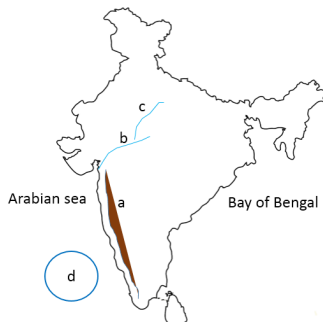
- False (Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on 3 sides)
- False (Desert occupies the state of Rajasthan)
- True
- False (Vindhya is an important range of the Peninsular Plateau)
- True

Q3. In an outline map of India show the following:

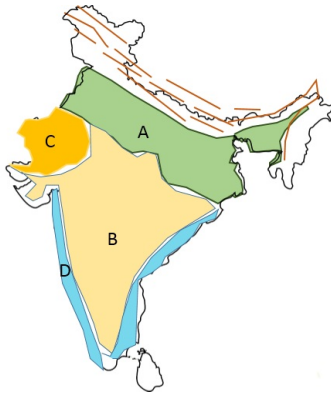
- Western Ghats
- River Narmada
- River Chambal
- Lakshadweep Islands

e) Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal

Hint:



Q4. In the map of India below, identify the specified physiographic divisions.



Hint :

- A. Northern Plains
- B. Peninsular plateau
- C. Indian desert.
- D. Western Coastal Plain.

Q5. In which Physiographic division of India do we find alluvial deposits? How is it helpful?

Hint: Alluvial deposits are found in the northern plains of India. They are helpful as alluvial soils are extremely fertile and are useful for cultivation of crops.

Q6. How has Lakshadweep turned into a coral island?

Hint:

- Marine living organisms called polyps turn hard skeletons called coral, when they die.
- Further growth of polyps on dead skeletons increases the height of those corals.
- Eventually it turns into islands such as Lakshadweep.

Q7. Why is the peninsular plateau region hard and rocky in nature? How is this nature of the physiography related to its formation?

Hints:

- The formation of the peninsular plateau is directly related to the flow of lava which solidified to form the peninsular plateau.
- The volcanic rocks which formed from solidification made the plateau hard and rocky in nature with number hill ranges spread over the area.

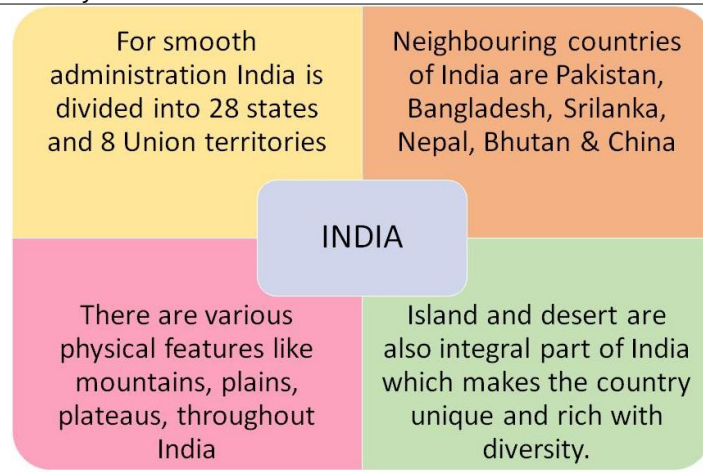
Image Reference:

<https://pixabay.com/photos/mount-everest-himalayas-nuptse-276995/>

SSSVV Gallery (Keyword - Map of India)

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
15 Minutes	Assessments	Indian Peninsula	Major Physiographic Divisic Physiographic Divisions,

21. MS_Summary_Our Country-India**Let Us Summarise !!**



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	Political and Administrative Physiographic Divisions,, Lc Political and Administrative Physiographic Divisions,, Lc