

5

The Land of Our Country

Lesson Plan

Contents

- ▶ India – its, location, extent and main features of its surface
- ▶ Hills and Mountains
- ▶ Plains
- ▶ Plateaus
- ▶ Deserts
- ▶ Islands
- ▶ The Climate of India

Objectives

- ▶ Learning about the location and extent of India
- ▶ Physical features or landforms
- ▶ Hills and mountains – what they are, origin of rivers
- ▶ Plains – lowlands in the north – coastal plains along the peninsula – rivers
- ▶ Plateaus – Southern India – rivers
- ▶ Deserts – Thar or Indian Desert
- ▶ Islands – Lakshadweep – Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- ▶ The climate of India

Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Maps – Political, Physical Features and Climate of India
- ▶ Atlases
- ▶ Blank Maps of India
- ▶ Internet
- ▶ Blackboard

Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Make divide the class into five groups.
- ▶ Each group can make a chart using paper, crayons, clay, thermocol, etc. Each group can make one physical feature.

/// Gear Up, Background and Reading

- ▶ Answers to Gear Up are: 1. S 2. N 3. W 4. E 5. S 6. W 7. E 8. N 9. S
- ▶ Locate on the map and let students understand directions and locations.
- ▶ Read the lesson and points to remember and explain using the political and physical features map.
- ▶ Explain the extent from North to South and East to West.
- ▶ What is the surface of our country like – show the different colours and shades on the map and familiarise them. Then explain each section.

▶ Hills and Mountains

- (a) Hills are higher than surrounding areas – Very high are mountains – top is called peak
- (b) **North:** Himalayan mountain ranges – highest in the world – many over 8000 metres high – snow covered always – Mt Everest – Nepal – highest in world.
- (c) Low mountains or hills – in central and southern India – Vindhya and Satpura Ranges [central India] – Nilgiris [southern India].
- (d) Rivers originate in them – Himalayan rivers – Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi, Satluj, Brahmaputra – Central Highlands – Chambal, Betwa, Son, Narmada.

▶ Plains

- (a) flat level land – fertile and populated
- (b) Great Northern Plains [south of Himalayas] – Rivers – Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Narmada, etc. – deposit fertile soil – good for growing crops.
- (c) Coastal Plains – two narrow strips on east and west coast – meet at Kanniyakumari
- (d) Rivers – Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri and Godavari: flow into the Bay of Bengal; Narmada and Tapi: flow into the Arabian Sea.

▶ Plateaus

- (a) Peninsula – Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean. (b) Plateau nearly flat level or uneven surface slightly higher than surrounding area.
- (b) Southern Plateau – surrounded by hill ranges on all sides – hard and rocky, less fertile than Plains.
- (c) Rivers – rain-fed; dry in summer: Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri, Godavari, Narmada, Tapi – some parts thickly forested – rich in minerals.
- (d) Western Ghats – higher mountains to the west – Eastern Ghats to the east.

▶ Desert

- (a) large, dry, sand-covered area of land – northwestern India
- (b) Thar or Indian Desert – most of Rajasthan.
- (c) Hot dry climate, very little rain – thorny plants with deep roots like cactus, kikar, babul
- (d) Camel, scorpion, lizard, etc., found – Camel called 'the ship of the desert'.

▶ Islands

- (a) Piece of land surrounded by water – India two groups

(b) Lakshadweep – Arabian Sea

(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands – Bay of Bengal – Indira Point of Nicobar Island – southernmost point of India.

► **Climate of India**

(a) Uneven from place to place and season to season.

(b) Mountains – cool even in summer

(c) Coastal regions – neither warm nor cold

(d) Northern Plain – hot in summer, cold in winter

(e) Rainfall also uneven in the country.