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India–The Southern Plateaus

Lesson Plan

Contents

- ▶ The Southern Plateaus – Location and extent: the two parts.
- ▶ The Central Highlands
- ▶ The Deccan Plateau
- ▶ Life in the Southern Highlands – the States.

Objectives

- ▶ Learning about the Southern Highlands – the two parts of the plateau, separated by the Narmada River and Vindhya, Satpura ranges.
- ▶ The Central Highlands: features and coverage.
- ▶ The Deccan Plateau: features and coverage.
- ▶ The Life of the people in the States:
(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Chhattisgarh
(iii) Jharkhand (iv) Odisha (v) Maharashtra
(vi) Karnataka (vii) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
(viii) Tamil Nadu.

Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Maps of India–Political and Physical
- ▶ Atlases
- ▶ Blank maps of India for the students
- ▶ Blackboard, internet, pictures, magazines, etc.

Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Point out the different features and locations as you teach as visuals are stronger than the spoken or written word.
- ▶ It is always useful to display pictures of the physical features, lifestyles, crafts, etc., of the areas under reference.

/// Gear Up, Background and Reading

- ▶ Gear Up question: Telangana is the 29th state of India. It was formed on 2 June 2014.
- ▶ Give a background about the Central Highlands: Plateaus to the south of the Northern Plains; the oldest part of the country.
- ▶ Read the lesson, and the points to remember, and explain using the maps, atlases, blackboard, etc.

The Central Highlands

- ▶ Boundaries and coverage;
- ▶ Mountains and rivers;
- ▶ Soil, crops, and mineral wealth

/// The Deccan Plateau

- ▶ Boundaries and coverage;
- ▶ Mountains, rivers, falls, volcanic past, etc.
- ▶ The Deccan Trap

Life in the Southern Plateau Region—the States

- Madhya Pradesh:** Bhopal [capital]; other important cities; forests, National Reserves – Kanha & Bandhavgarh; Occupations – farming – black soil; rich mining belt - coal, iron, diamond mines; Tourism – Khajuraho. Language, tribals belts.
- Chhattisgarh:** Raipur [capital]; thick, valuable forests; Occupations: mining of minerals; farming; Bhilai steel plant; language; Bastar tribals.
- Jharkhand:** Ranchi [capital]; River Damodar; Rich mining belt – coal, iron, mica, bauxite; Jamshedpur & Bokaro – iron & steel plants; farming; language; tribals.
- Odisha:** Bhubaneshwar [capital]; Cuttack – main city and business centre. Mahanadi – Hirakud Dam; Occupations – farming; mining – coal, iron, manganese, bauxite; Raurkela – iron and steel plant; textiles; silver work; tourism – Konark temple, Buddhist and Hindu monuments and pilgrim centres, Rath Yatra, Chilika Lake, parks and reserves for wildlife [tell students about the Olive Ridley turtles being saved in Odisha]; Odissi dance.
- Maharashtra:** Mumbai [capital], the Gateway of India; Godavari & Krishna rivers; lava/black soil; farming, fruits, industries – textiles, automobiles, machinery, electrical & electronic goods; dress; languages; festivals – Ganesh Chaturthi, Navratri, Holi, Eid, Navroz, Christmas, Gudi Padwa, etc. Folk dances- Tamasha, Lavani. Tourism – Ajanta, Ellora caves, beaches, etc.
- Karnataka:** Bengaluru [capital]; Krishna & Kaveri rivers; farming, including coffee, nuts, spices; forests – teak & sandalwood; largest silk producer in India; Kudremukh iron ore mines; Industries – aircraft, telephones, automobiles, textiles, electrical & electronic goods, software. IT industry – Bengaluru known as the Silicon Valley of India; languages; dress; temples and monuments.

- (vii) **Andhra Pradesh, Telangana:** Hyderabad [present capital of both]; Amaravati [will be capital of Andhra Pradesh]; Godavari & Krishna Rivers; Important cities in both. Occupations: farming; industries – automobile, iron & steel, textiles, silk, handlooms, cement, shipbuilding, computer software, bidri work; languages, Kuchipudi dance; festivals; dress; tourism – Hyderabad: palace, museum, Golconda fort, Tirupati Temple, etc.
- (viii) **Tamil Nadu:** Chennai [former Madras, capital]; several temple towns; silk sarees; Occupations: farming, including tea, coffee; fishing; industries – sugar, automobiles, silk and cotton textiles; languages; dress; Bharatnatyam dance; festival, food.