

7

India – Location and Physical Features

Lesson Plan

Contents

- ▶ An overview of India
- ▶ Understanding the different features of India

Objectives

- ▶ To understand the fundamental aspects of India
- ▶ To learn about its status as a nation, its location, its neighbours, its political divisions, its physical features
- ▶ To know some of the details about each of the above, features
- ▶ To appreciate the vastness and diverse features of India

Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Globe
- ▶ Pictures, atlas and wall maps – detailed and updated map of India
- ▶ Blackboard
- ▶ Internet

Tips for Teacher

- ▶ Explain all the features as you read the lesson and point them out on maps.
- ▶ Use the internet and films to show satellite images and photographs of India; its location, neighbours and physical features will be easier to understand.
- ▶ Use a detailed wall map of India to explain the lesson.

Background and Reading

- ▶ Read the lesson aloud and explain, sharing the aids, etc., pausing to examine and explain the data in the pictures and maps.
- ▶ Particularly focus on the three aspects covered in the lesson through appropriate maps: location and extent; political divisions; physical features.
- ▶ Students must learn to memorise places, locations and placement of maps.

India the Nation

- ▶ Size, in comparison with others. Independent, Republic, democracy.

Location and Extent

- ▶ South Asia–mainland & islands–seas–latitude & longitude–measurements–time

Political Divisions

- ▶ States and Union Territories–The capitals of the States/UTs–India and the world

Physical Features

- ▶ The Subcontinent–India’s physical divisions: (i) The Northern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plains (iii) The Peninsular Plateaus (iv) The Coastal Plains and Island Groups
- ▶ Location, description and distinctive features of each division–significant landmarks in each division
- ▶ Northern Mountains–the Himalayas from Pamir Knot–Ranges: Himadri, with high peaks; Himachal, with ranges and rivers and hill resorts–Shivalik, the terai and eastern hills, forest, marshes, landslides
- ▶ Northern Plains – (i) Ganga-Brahmaputra Basin [Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra] – (ii) Punjab–Haryana Plains [Satluj, Chenab, Beas, Ravi, Jhelum]–(iii) Rajasthan Plain [Great Indian Desert]
- ▶ Peninsular Plateaus–(i) Central Highlands: to the North [Aravallis, Vindhya, Satpuras, Rajmahal Hills and Malwa Plateau] ; Chota Nagpur Plateau. (ii) Deccan Plateau–Western Ghats [Sahayadri, Nilgiri, Annamalai, Cardamom Hills]; Eastern Ghats [long, low ranges, Anamudi] (iii) Rivers–Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi
- ▶ Coastal Plains–Western: Gujarat to Kerala–Konkan in north, Malabar in south; Eastern: Southern tip to West Bengal–Northern Circars in north, Coromandel in south. Basins of rivers.
- ▶ **Island groups:** Lakshadweep–Arabian Sea; Andaman and Nicobar–Bay of Bengal

Assessment Corner

Oral Assignment

- Ask for answers at random from the students. Confirm the right answers.
Let the students write down the answers if they like.

Written Assignment

- The teacher has two options–(i) Either do these exercises orally first and then ask the students to write them down. OR (ii) Ask students to write the answers on their own. Then the teacher can announce the correct answers and students can ask their partners to cross check them.

In either case, the answers can be written as homework and the teacher can check them in the class.

Think Tank

- HOTS questions:** Discuss the five questions in class and let students write the answers to F and G as homework. Teacher should assess individual work.