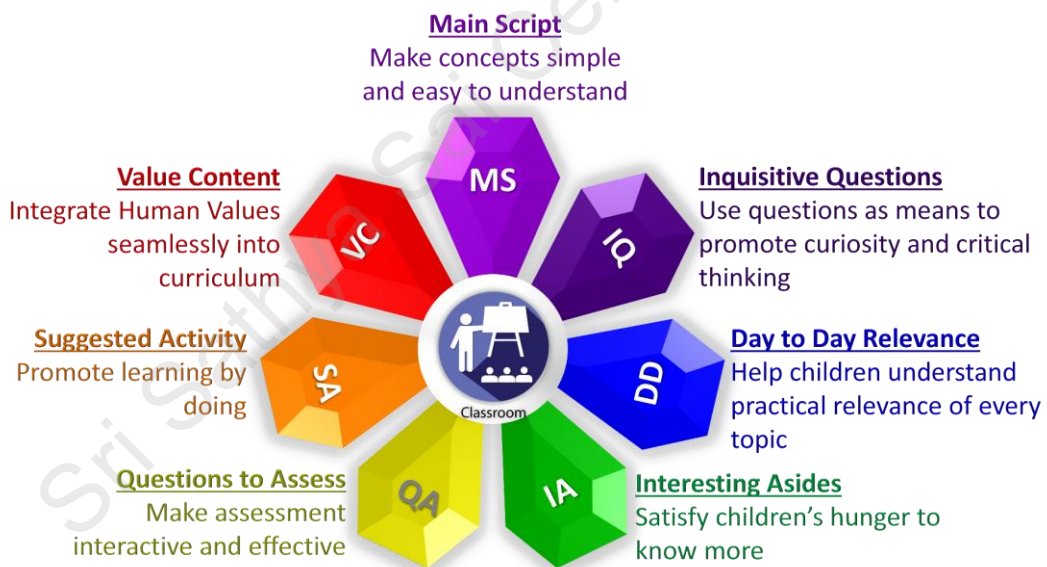


Master Lesson Plan for India - Size and Location

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Creation date
NCERT	STD IX	Social Science	India - Size and Location	English	

7 Assets [Components] of SSSVV



CURRICULAR GOALS	CG-4: Develops an understanding of the inter-relationship between human beings and their physical environment and how that influences the livelihoods, culture and the biodiversity of the region.
COMPETENCIES AS PER NCF/NIPUN BHARAT	C-4.1: Locates physiographic regions of India and the climatic zones of the world on a globe/map
SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)	SDG 15 - Life on Land
Technology aids	PPT
Strategies	Jig-Saw Technique
Learning Teaching Materials (LTM)	1. Graph paper and Map of New Zealand 2. Cutouts of different coloured paper - area in million sq km of countries 3. Outline map of the world, one cm strips of red coloured double sided tape/red coloured chalk pieces, small pieces of paper with the names of places/seas marked on it 4. Placards with directions written on it & Placards with the names of India and the neighbouring countries
Interdisciplinary Connections	Maths - IQ_India - Latitude and Longitude
Cross-Cutting Themes	Indian Knowledge System: Aryabhatta - Zero, Binary Numbers, Yoga, Ayurveda Values and Dispositions: Importance of universal brotherhood and love Educational Technology: Enriched with PPTs as teaching aids
Accommodations for Inclusive Practices	Audio Book: youtu.be/JzBlvdMemKA Source: epathshala.nic.in/

MS_Objectives India Size and Location

Brief Description (Objective): The teacher will be able to get an overview of the asset objectives in the MLP for the Chapter - India - Size and Location.

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

Students will be able to –

- infer that latitudes and longitudes help in locating a place easily
- explain the latitudes, longitudes, size, extent and area of India
- locate any place using latitudes and longitudes on a world map
- solve questions on the size, extent and area of India
- describe India's strategic position in the World
- recognise India's contribution to the World
- appreciate that technological advancements have increased the importance of universal brotherhood
- recognise the States and Union territories of India through a group activity
- relish information about India's special ties with her neighbours
- identify India's neighbours
- revise the chapter - India - Size and Location
- summarise the chapter India - Size and Location.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
3 minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	India and the world India's Neighbours Location and Size Political and Administrative Divisions

IQ_India - Latitude and Longitude

Objective: The students will be able to infer that latitudes and longitudes help in locating a place easily.

Teaching Aids (Provided): PPT

Notes to the teacher:

The teacher may pose the following questions to the students, allow them to think and come out with as many answers as possible before arriving at a conclusion. If there is any difficulty in getting the answers, the teacher can ask leading questions. The teacher can use the TLM when she asks question number 1 and 4.

Teaching Learning Material (TLM)

Materials Needed: One Graph paper and 2 maps of New Zealand -

1. Map of New Zealand indicating only the longitude.
2. New Zealand map showing both the latitude and longitude.

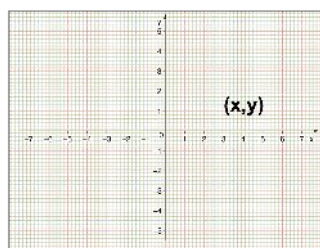
Get ready:

- The teacher will mark the 'x' and 'y' axis on the graph paper
- On one of the maps of New Zealand, mark only the longitude and the second New Zealand map, mark both the latitude and longitude
- The teacher will show the graph paper when she asks questions 1 and 2
- The teacher will show the map of New Zealand when she discusses question number 4

(The teacher can proceed with the last question (question number 5), if she wishes to further probe into the information that students have about the usage of apps to locate a place using a mobile.)

Q1. When you plot a point on a graph, what do you use?

Answer: We use the 'x' and 'y' coordinates on a graph.

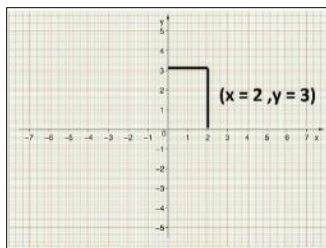


Graph - pixabay.com/illustrations/coordinate-system-four-quadrants-2342859/

Attribution: mbnachhilfe_de

Q2. Why is it important to know both the 'x' and 'y' coordinates while plotting a point on the graph?

Answer: The 'x' and 'y' coordinates give us the exact position to plot a point on the graph.

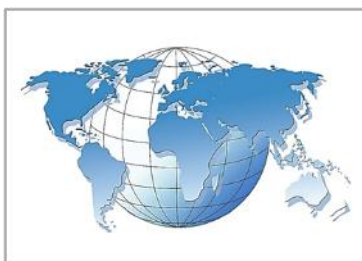


Graph - pixabay.com/illustrations/coordinate-system-four-quadrants-2342859/

Attribution: mbnachhilfe_de

Q3. Why do we have the vertical and horizontal lines on the globe or the world map?

Answer: The horizontal lines represent the 'Parallels of Latitude' and the vertical lines represent the 'Meridians of Longitude'. They help us to locate the exact position of a place on the surface of the earth.



Globe - pixabay.com/illustrations/globe-continent-latitude-earth-868846/

Attribution: geralt

Q4. A student wants to locate New Zealand on the world map. S/he just has information about the longitude. Why would s/he not be able to locate the place easily?

Answer: The student will not be able to locate the place easily with just information about the longitude as there are many places on the same longitude. Just as both the coordinates are required to plot a point on the graph, similarly correct information about the latitude as well as the longitude of New Zealand will help the student to locate the place.



New Zealand - pixabay.com/photos/globe-vintage-world-global-2371871/

Attribution: cmccarthy2001

Q5. How do you find your way to a new place?

Suggested Answer: Using our mobile, we can find our way to a new place by using Google maps or MapQuest that uses GPS (Global Positioning System). These provide the absolute location of any place using the 'Parallels of the latitudes' and the 'Meridians of the longitudes.'



Google maps - pixabay.com/photos/maps-google-maps-navigation-4237764/
Attribution: deepanker70

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
8 minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Indian Peninsula	Location and Size

MS_India - Location and Extent

Objective: The students will be able to explain the latitudes, longitudes, size, extent and area of India.

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT

Notes to the teacher:

The teacher may introduce the asset by asking the following questions:

Q1. In which hemisphere does India lie?

Answer: Northern Hemisphere.

Q2. In which continent does India lie?

Answer: Asia

Teaching Learning Material:(TLM)

To show the area of India in comparison to other countries.

India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia.

Materials Needed: Cutouts of different coloured paper indicating area in million sq km of the following countries:

1. Russia (17.09)
2. Canada (9.98)
3. USA (9.83)
4. China (9.60)
5. Brazil (8.51)
6. Australia (7.69)
7. India (3.28)

- Names of the countries and the area in million sq km to be written on the coloured cutouts
- The size of the cutouts should fit on a chart paper
- Chart paper can be marked with 'x' and 'y' axis at the interval of 2 units

Getting Ready: Cutouts and chart paper to be kept ready.

The teacher may ask a student to come to the blackboard/chart paper displayed and paste the cutouts when she discusses the area of India.

- India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world
- Its contribution to the history of the world has been significant
- India is developing economically and has made tremendous progress in various fields like agriculture, industry and technology

India's Location:

- Located in the Northern Hemisphere
- Latitudinal extent - between 8°4' North to 37°6' North
- Longitudinal extent - 68°7' East to 97°25' East

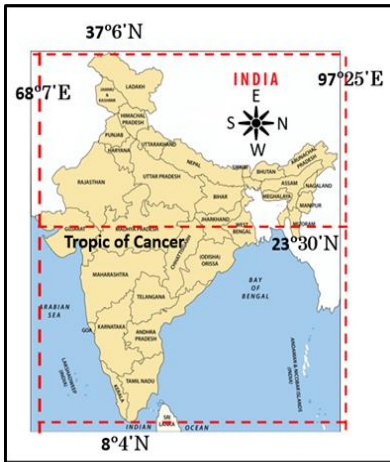


Image Source: India Map: SSSVV Gallery

- The country is divided into two equal parts by the Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)
- Towards the east is the Bay of Bengal and towards the west is the Arabian Sea
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the south-east in the Bay of Bengal.
- Lakshadweep islands lie to the south-west in the Arabian Sea
- 'Indira Point', the southernmost part of India, got submerged during the 2004 Tsunami

Size of India

- Area of India is 3.28 million square kms and its total area is 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world
- India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of area after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia

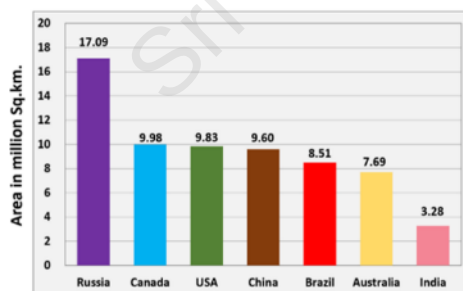


Image Source: SSSVV MB - Bar Graph

- India's mainland extends up to 15,200 kms. Its coastline extends to 7,516.6 kms including the islands of Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep
- The young Himalayan fold mountains lie to the north-west, north and the north-east of India
- The Indian Peninsula tapers to the south at 22° N latitude, extending towards the Indian Ocean with the Arabian Sea in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east
- Although the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°,

the

east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent

- The local time differs by 4 minutes for every degree of longitude; this could create a lot of confusion regarding time for any country, which may stretch across several longitudes. Example: The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat



Image Source: India Map: SSSVV Gallery

- The 82 degree 30 minutes E longitude has therefore been chosen as the **Indian Standard Meridian** because the longitudinal extent of India is $68^{\circ}7' \text{ E}$ to $97^{\circ}25' \text{ E}$
- This meridian passes through Mirzapur, located almost in the centre of India; so, it is taken as the Standard Time for the whole country

To sum up, India lies in the Northern Hemisphere in Asia.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	Location and Size

SA_Locate Latitude and Longitude

Objective: The students will be able to locate any place using latitudes and longitudes on a world map.

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT

Notes to the Teacher: The teacher may:

- show how places are located
- ask them to write the latitude and longitude and
- mention the continent where one wants to locate a place

The teacher may ask the students to draw a table in their notebook before they move into the group related activity about continents.

An example has been given below:

S. No	Continent	Name of the place	Latitude	Longitude
1	Africa	Nairobi	1.2921° S	36.8219° E

Aim: To use latitude and longitude to locate places on a map.

Resources Required: World Map/Atlas/ Notebooks, pen, a copy of the Atlas for each student, one sheet of chart paper per group.

Setting for the Activity: Indoor

Type of Activity: Group Activity - Jigsaw Technique.

Preparation of Activity: The teacher will ensure that every student has a copy of the Atlas, a notebook and a pen.

Role of the Teacher: Facilitator

Procedure:

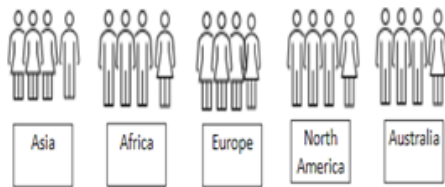
Instructions to the teacher:

1. The teacher will divide the entire class of students into groups.
2. Each group can have 4 to 5 students.
3. The groups can be named A, B, C, D.....
4. Each student in the group can select one continent from the ones given below:

Asia, North America, Europe, Africa and Australia (The teacher can add South America if the number of groups or students are more)

5. All students who have selected a particular continent will come together.
(Regrouping according to the continent selected)

(For Example: If a student from Group A has chosen the continent Africa, he/she will regroup with those students from other groups that have also chosen Africa as the continent.)



Students - PPT icon

6. **This group will be the expert group for the particular continent they have chosen, and will focus on it in greater detail.**
7. The students can help each other identify and choose a place from that continent and take note of the name of the place, its latitude and longitude. The place must be within the continent they had chosen or have been assigned. Each student can pick a different place in the continent.
8. Once every student in the **expert** group has noted the name of the place, its latitude and longitude, all students will return to their original groups A,B,C,D....
9. The group works together to list down the five places, in the five continents with their latitude and longitude.
10. At the end, each group puts down 5 places from 5 continents on a chart.
11. The charts with the information are displayed in the class.

Sr No	Continent	Name of the place	Latitude	Longitude
1	Asia			
2	Africa			
3	Europe			
4	Australia			
5	North America			

Troubleshooting:

- If the activity cannot be conducted in a group it can be given as an individual activity
- If any student does not have an atlas two students can be teamed together

Observation: Students enjoy locating places on a map using latitudes and longitudes and write them down in their notebooks.

Conclusion: Latitudes and longitudes are used to trace any place on the world map.

Follow-up activity: Worksheet to be given as homework to the entire class.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
20 minutes	Suggested Activity	Indian Peninsula	Location and Size

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QA_Recap-India-Location and Area

Objective: Children will be able to solve questions on the size, extent and area of India.

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT, map of India, graph and blank map of India

Notes to the teacher: The teacher may pose the following questions to the students using PPT/world map and map of India and assess them by asking them to write answers in the worksheets provided. (Q-VI can be given as homework)

I. Choose from below and write the appropriate answers in the respective columns:

a. $97^{\circ}25'E$ b) $23^{\circ}30'N$ c) $82^{\circ}30'E$ d) $22^{\circ}N$ e) $37^{\circ}6'N$ f) 30°

Name	Latitude	Longitude
Tropic of Cancer		
Highest point of India		
Standard Meridian		
Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India		
Eastern most longitude of India		

Answer:

Name	Latitude	Longitude
Tropic of Cancer	$23^{\circ}30'N$	
Highest point of India	$37^{\circ}6'N$	
Standard Meridian		$82^{\circ}30'E$
Latitudinal and Longitudinal extent of India	30°	30°
Eastern most longitude of India		$97^{\circ}25'E$

II. Match the Following:

A	B
India	a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Arabian Sea	b) Northern Hemisphere
Indian Ocean	c) Time lag of two hours
Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh	d) Water body to the South of India
Bay of Bengal	e) Lakshadweep

Answer:

A	B
India	Northern Hemisphere
Arabian sea	Lakshadweep
Indian Ocean	Water Body to the South of India
Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh	Time lag of two hours
Bay of Bengal	Andaman and Nicobar Islands

III. Spot the error and replace it with the correct answer:

1. India is the fifth largest country in the world.

Answer: Seventh

2. South of 33° N latitude, the mainland of India starts to taper towards the Indian Ocean.

Answer: 22°N

3. The total length of the coastline including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 9715.5 kms.

Answer: 7516.6 kms

4. The Standard Meridian of India passing through Udaipur is taken as the Indian Standard Time for the whole country.

Answer: Mirzapur

5. India has a land boundary of about 13,200 kms.

Answer: 15,200 kms

IV) A. Observe the map and answer the following questions.



Image Source: SSSVV Gallery

- 1) Which sea lies to the west of the Indian Peninsula?

Answer: The Arabian Sea lies to the west of the Indian Peninsula.

- 2) Name the Bay that lies to the east of India?

Answer: The Bay of Bengal lies to the east of India.

- 3) Which water body lies to the south of India?

Answer: The Indian Ocean lies to the south of India.

- 4) What is the distance from the tip of Gujarat to the tip of Arunachal Pradesh?

Answer: The distance from the tip of Gujarat to the tip of Arunachal Pradesh is 2,933 kms.

- 5) What is the North South extent of India?

Answer: The North South extent is 3,214 kms.

B. Observe the Graph and answer the questions given below:

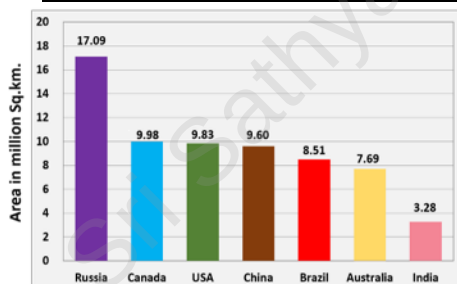


Image Source: SSSVV MB: Bar Graph

- 1) What information does the graph depict?

Answer: The graph depicts the ranking of the countries according to their area in sq.kms.

- 2) What does the 'Y' axis indicate?

Answer: The 'Y' axis indicates the area in million sq.km.

- 3) Which country occupies the largest area in the world?

Answer: Russia occupies the largest area in the world.

- 4) What is the total area covered by India?

Answer: The total area covered by India is 3.28 million sq.kms.

- 5) What is India's ranking according to the graph in terms of area covered?

Answer: India is ranked as the 7th largest country in the world.

V. Give Reasons:

Q1. Why is the 82°30'E longitude selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

Answer: The 82 degree 30 minutes has been chosen as the Indian Standard Meridian because:

- The longitudinal extent of India is 68°7' E to 97°25' E and this meridian passes through the centre of India, through Mirzapur i.e. the centre of India
- So, it is taken as the Standard Time for the whole country, otherwise different regions of India would have different times which would create problems
- To have one common standard time for the whole country, this longitude has been selected and is called the Indian Standard Time

Q2. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Answer: The difference in durations of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari because -

- Of their latitudinal locations
- As the days and nights are almost equal at the equator, Kanyakumari which is located closer to the equator hardly experiences any difference between day and night
- However, Kashmir lies further away from the equator and experiences a significant gap between the duration of day and night

VI. Mapping Skills:

On the outline map of India, mark the following and prepare a key.

- 1) The Indian Standard Meridian
- 2) The Tropic of Cancer
- 3) Coastline of India
- 4) The Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands
- 5) Lakshadweep Islands

Answer:



Indian Standard Meridian -	
Tropic of Cancer -	
Coastline of India -	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands -	
Lakshadweep Islands -	

Image source: Map SSSVV gallery
Image source: Locator – PPT icons

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Questions to Assess	Indian Peninsula	Location and Size

MS_India - Position in the World

Objective: The students will be able to describe India's strategic position in the world.

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT

Teaching Learning Material (TLM): The teacher can use this TLM when she discusses the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal has reduced India's distance to Europe by 7,000 km, since its opening in the year 1869.

What do you need? Outline map of the world, one cm strips of red coloured double sided tape or red coloured chalk pieces, small pieces of paper with the names of places/seas marked on it. The following words can be written on small strips of paper.

- Red sea
- Arabian Sea
- Bay of Bengal
- Indian Ocean
- India
- Egypt
- Mumbai
- Colombo
- Malaysia
- Japan
- Australia

Get Ready: The teacher can ask students to cut out the strips of coloured paper and write the names of above mentioned places on the small strips of paper. 20 to 30 red coloured double sided tape strips of 1 cm each can also be kept ready to indicate the route and places connected by the Suez Canal to Europe. In case double sided red tape is not available, a red chalk piece can be used to mark the route.

Notes to the teacher - The teacher can begin the asset by asking a few questions:

Q1. Why is the location of any country important?

Answer: The location of any country plays an important role because of its interdependence on the world and how well it is geographically connected to other countries of the world.

Q2. Which canal has reduced the distance between India and Europe?

Answer: The Suez Canal has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 kms.

(TLM)

- The teacher can call the students and make them mark the Suez Canal route using the red strips of double-sided tape or red coloured chalks

- They can stick small strips of paper indicating the places connected on the outline of the world map

India and the world

- India is centrally located between East and West Asia. Therefore the countries of Europe and the countries of East Asia are well connected by the Trans Indian ocean routes



Image Source: [freepik.com/free-vector/import-export-infographic-hand-drawn_20058575.htm](https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/import-export-infographic-hand-drawn_20058575.htm)
Attribution: freepik

- The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish a close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast
- India has an advantage over other countries as it has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean which justifies its name
- The Suez Canal has reduced India's distance to Europe by 7000 km since its opening in the year 1869

Benefits of the Trade Routes

- India's land routes are much older than its sea routes
- The trade routes through the Northern mountain passes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times



Mountain passes: [commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India_-_Ladakh_-_Travel_-_015_-_The_Indus_River_\(3905911929\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:India_-_Ladakh_-_Travel_-_015_-_The_Indus_River_(3905911929).jpg)
Attribution - McKay Savage from London, UK

- Travellers in the ancient times crossed these mountain passes in the North to reach India. However, movement through waterways developed much later
- The wisdom of the Upanishads, the Ramayana and the stories of the Panchatantra, Indian numerals and the decimal system reached many parts of the world through these trade routes

Image
Lord



Source:

Rama: [freepik.com/free-vector/lord-rama-pointing-his-bow-sky_6977885.htm#](https://www.freepik.com/free-vector/lord-rama-pointing-his-bow-sky_6977885.htm#)
Attribution: freepik

- Spices, muslin and various other commodities were exported from India to different countries



Spices: [flickr.com/photos/152975694@N02/36004824080](https://www.flickr.com/photos/152975694@N02/36004824080)
Attribution: By: BMN Network

- Architecture in India was influenced by Greek sculpture and the West Asian style of architecture in the form of minarets and domes

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	India and the world

DD_India Contributes to the World

Objective: The children will be able to recognize India's contribution to the world.

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can introduce the asset by asking children the following questions:

Q1. What is the importance of 21st June worldwide?

Answer: June 21st is celebrated as International Yoga Day throughout the world.

Q2. Do you know that India has its own GPS? What was the name given to it by our honourable Prime Minister?

Answer: India's own GPS (IRNSS) was renamed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi as NavIC.

Now let us learn about some significant contributions of India to the world.

Since ancient times, India has been a great contributor to the world in many fields like Astronomy, Mathematics, Yoga, Ayurveda, Sports, Space and Technology. India has been pioneering innovations in many fields.

"We owe a lot to the ancient Indians, teaching us how to count. Without which most modern scientific discoveries would have been impossible." - Albert Einstein

1. **The idea of Zero and Binary numbers** - The mathematician Aryabhatta gave the world the digit zero. Binary numbers "0" and "1" are used as the basic language in which computer programs are written and the combination of these are called bits and bytes.

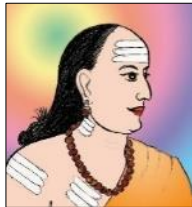


Image Source: SSSVV Gallery

2. **Yoga - India's Gift to the world** - The benefits of Yoga on the body and mind have been experienced for the past 5000 years. Yoga, the ancient physical, mental and spiritual practice, brings about a union of body, mind and nature.



Yoga - flickr.com/photos/belurmath/43006528612

Attribution: Ramkrishna Math and Ramkrishna Mission Belur Math's photostream

The UN General Assembly approved June 21st as "**International Day of Yoga**" in the year 2015. People across continents, in over 170 countries, are celebrating India's gift to the world.

3. **Ayurveda** - It is a traditional medicine of India as per the WHO. This comprehensive science of medicine has been practiced and utilized by Indians for centuries and is currently going global, by virtue of its qualitative strength. Several factors have promoted the Ayurvedic System of Medicine at the global level. The Prime minister of India, Sri Narendra Modi, is a staunch supporter of the ancient system of healing by natural herbs.



Ayurveda - pixabay.com/photos/lemon-basil-hairy-natural-spice-906141/
Attribution: kerdkanno

4. **India's help during the pandemic** - Even before the pandemic broke out, India's 'rescue diplomacy' towards the countries facing the calamities, had raised its stature as a 'first responder' to tragedies. India, with its successful first phase of vaccine diplomacy, supplied a whopping 66 million doses of vaccines, to 95 countries. India was the only country to have supplied liquid oxygen to Nepal during the second wave of the pandemic.
5. **India and agriculture** - India which is an agro-based economy, is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world and ranks **second globally** in agricultural production. India is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute and the **second largest** producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton.



Pulse - pixabay.com/photos/pulses-lentils-beans-food-legume-4760714/
Attribution: yilamzfatih

6. **India in the field of Space technology** - In 2008, India launched as many as eleven satellites, including nine foreign satellites, and went on to become the first nation to launch ten satellites on one rocket. India is the 4th Nation to have its own Navigation System; the IRNSS (officially called NavIC) which is India's own GPS.



Rocket - publicdomainvectors.org/en/free-clipart/Space-launch/38072.html
Attribution: Openclipart

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
7 minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Indian Peninsula	India and the world

VC_My Global Passport

Objective: The student will be able to appreciate that technological advancements have increased the importance of universal love and brotherhood.

Teaching Aids: PPT

(Notes to the teacher: The teacher can ask a student to keep track of time on a stopwatch and set the time limit of 1 minute for JAM (Just A Minute) speeches.(This facility is also available on most mobile phones)

Concept- Value Connection

India is a vast country, lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere. Its mainland extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N and longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.

Borders define the geopolitical boundaries of a nation. Giant strides in technological advancement over the last few decades have blurred borders. Let us reflect on how awareness is increasing globally about the crucial importance of brotherhood in this well-connected world.



Map - pixabay.com/illustrations/system-web-network-globe-europe-3699552/
Attribution: geralt

Notes to the teacher:

Take 4 equal sized sheets of paper. Write a topic on each one.

The four topics could be:

- **Building Brotherhood Through Social Media**
e.g., how we could use social media apps like Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram etc. to promote brotherhood and universal love
- **Use of Internet to Improve Healthcare Access**
e.g., how technology can help link doctors and patients, doctors and doctors, patients and pharmacists, etc. across the world
- **Kindness Knows No Boundaries**
e.g., how technology is helping people from all corners of the world help others in need
- **Inclusivity In Schools**
e.g., how students in remote areas can still have access to education because of technology

The four slips of paper are then folded over in an identical manner so that the topics are hidden. The chits of paper are then placed inside a bowl.

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Procedure for the Activity

1. Divide the class into four groups
2. One person from each group steps forward to pick up a chit from the bowl. That is the topic that the group will discuss and present.
3. Each group chooses one person to speak on its behalf.
4. The groups spend three minutes to think and jot down the points and exactly one minute (Just A Minute—JAM) each to present.

Notes to the teacher: The discussion questions could be taken up after all four groups finish their presentation. This can be followed by points to ponder /reflect.

Discussion Questions

1. What relevance do boundaries have in today's world?

Possible answer: Except for geopolitical reasons, boundaries are fast becoming irrelevant. Interconnection between countries and peoples is growing in leaps and bounds and each of us is now a citizen of this global village.

2. What are your responsibilities as a global citizen while using the internet?

Possible answers: We need to always maintain courteous and respectful limits. We need to be aware that every action of ours on the internet can create ripples that could create waves around the world. Kindness and mutual respect can increase universal love and brotherhood through healthy interactions.



Workplace- pixabay.com/photos/laptop-mockup-graphics-tablet-2838921/
Attribution: lukasbieri

Points to Ponder/reflect -

- While geo-political boundaries are fast losing their significance for many aspects of day-to-day life, we still need to follow limits of mutual respect, disciplined communication and kindness to ensure that we all benefit from technological advancements
- Universal Brotherhood and Love is the visa that must be stamped on our global passport
- Discipline and integrity mark the boundaries and borders that defend our well being



Handshake- pixabay.com/vectors/online-meeting-virtual-agreement-6698352/
 Attribution: Mohamed_hassan
Visa - pxhere.com/en/photo/1448311
 Attribution: Mohamed Hassan

Students! As global citizens who are aware of the nuances and understand the virtual world, you all can play an active role in the community and work with others to make our planet a more peaceful one to live in.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
12 minutes	Value Content	Non-Violence	Universal love

SA_States and Union Territories

Objective: The students will be able to recognise the States and Union territories of India through a group activity

Teaching Aids Provided: PPT and Worksheet

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can introduce the activity by stating - India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Let us, through a fun activity, identify and memorise the States, the Union territories and their capitals from the given clues.

Aim:

1. The students will be able to identify the States, the Union territories of India and their capitals from the given clues.
2. Students will know the exact location of the States and Union territories.

Resources Required: Black board, different coloured chalks, paper chits with a clue written on them.

Setting for the Activity: Classroom/Indoor activity

Type of Activity: Group Activity - Numbering Technique

Preparation of Activity:

Prior preparation: Chits with clues written on them to be prepared and placed in a box, one or two days prior to the activity.

Notes to the teacher: The clues on the chits can be written from the information given in the table. The teacher can use this as a reference and prepare the clues for all the States and Union Territories of India.

Sr. No.	States/Union Territories of India	Capital	Clues to identify the States and Union Territories of India
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	The sun rises 2 hours earlier in this state
2	Assam	Dispur	This is one of the seven sister states in the north - east also known for its tea estates
3	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	The longitude 82°30'E passes through this state and the name of the state begins with the alphabet 'C'
4	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	The Father of the nation was born in this state
5	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Unscramble the capital to identify this state - charni
6	Karnataka	Bangalore	This state's capital is called the 'Silicon Valley of India'. The Mysore Palace belongs to this state
7	Punjab	Chandigarh	This state's capital is also a Union Territory
8	Maharashtra	Mumbai	This state lies to the west of Telangana
9	Sikkim	Gangtok	This small state shares its border with Nepal
10	Telangana	Hyderabad	The newly formed state
11	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	This Union Territory is the capital of two states
12	Puducherry	Puducherry	This Union Territory has a cherry in its name
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)	This state was recently split into two Union Territories and has two capitals one in summer and one in winter

Role of the Teacher: Facilitator

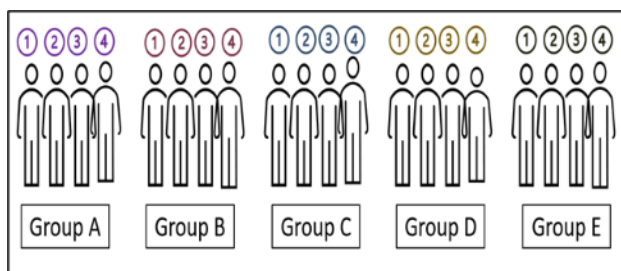
Procedure: On the day of the activity -

- The teacher draws 7 columns on the black board to list the States of India as –
 1. The Northern States
 2. The Southern States
 3. The Eastern States
 4. The Western States
 5. The Central States

6. The North-eastern States

7. The Union Territories of India

- Divide the entire class into 6 or 7 groups
- Each group is given a name A, B, C, D...
- Each group will have 4 to 6 students
- Each member of the group is given a number (starting from 1,2,3...)



Vector person - PPT icon

- The teacher calls out one student from group A to pick up a chit
- The student reads the question to the entire class
- The students in every group put their heads together to decide one appropriate answer making sure that every group member knows the agreed upon answer
- Every group has two minutes to find the solution
- The teacher calls a number at random and only the student from group A who is assigned the number responds to the question
- The student who has been assigned the number comes to the board, repeats the question and the clue, and then writes the answer on the board

Clue - The Father of the nation was born in this state

	Northern states	Southern states	Eastern states	Western states	Central states	North Eastern states	Union Territories	Capital
Group A				Gujarat				Gandhinagar

Vector person - PPT icon

- The activity continues with the next question posed to group B... till all the groups have answered all the questions given in the chits

Observation: The students discuss the answer amongst themselves and make sure every student in the group knows the answer to the question.

Conclusion: The students will identify the capitals of the States and Union Territories with their exact location.

Follow-up activity: Worksheet to be given as homework to the entire class.

Troubleshooting:

- If the activity does not go according to plan, then the teacher can give the names of a State/Union Territory and their capitals mismatched to each group
- Each student must guess the correct State/Union Territory with its corresponding capitals and write on the board the names of the State/Union Territory and their capitals in the respective column
- For Example - The teacher provides the name of the state, Bihar and its capital as Ranchi. The correct capital of Bihar is Patna. In this example, the student writes on the black board in the eastern states column, the state with its correct capital and then the next student can put the incorrect capital with the correct state

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
20 minutes	Suggested Activity	Indian Peninsula	Political and Administrative Divisions

IA_India - Bilateral Ties

Objective: The students will be able to relish information about India's special ties with her neighbours.

Teaching Aids: PPT

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can introduce the asset by asking the question:

Q1. Name the countries that share its land and maritime borders with India.

Answer: India shares its land borders with seven countries namely - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. It shares its maritime borders with - Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

Let us now discuss some interesting facts about India's relationship with her neighbours.

1. Afghanistan:

- The Salma Dam, a hydroelectric project built on the river Hari/Harirud was constructed by the Indian Government. It is regarded as the Afghan - India Friendship dam.



River - flickr.com/photos/afgmatters/4271771617/in/photostream/
Attribution: Afghanistan Matters

2. Bangladesh:

- December 6th is celebrated as 'Maitri Divas/Friendship Day' as, on this day, in 1971, India recognised Bangladesh as an independent country



India flag - pixabay.com/vectors/india-flag-indian-national-country-26828/
Attribution: clker - free-vector-images
Handshake - pixabay.com/vectors/handshake-shaking-hands-fingers-152812/
Attribution: OpeClipart - vectors
Bangladesh flag - openclipart.org/detail/256732/the-bangladesh-flag
Attribution: Adam Stanislav

3. Bhutan:

- Due to large thunderstorms in the valleys of the Himalayas, Bhutan is also known as the 'Land of Thunderbolt'.
- Almost 4000 Bhutanese students are enrolled in Indian Universities at any given time; many of whom are provided scholarships by the Government of India



Bhutan - commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Medlibrary.jpg
Attribution: Dr.Deannadamon

- The Mangdechhu Hydroelectric project undertaken by India, has won the Brunel Medal - 2020 in recognition of achievements in civil engineering as well as acknowledgement of service and excellence

4. China:

- The India - China border line is known as the McMahon line



McMahon Line -
google.com/maps/place/Indo+Tibetan+Border+Police+Office+India/@28.0435613,92.909088,742373m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x376ad20053470e8d:0xbcb45d6661a250ea!8m2!3d29.1427061!4d94.9788492 - Attribution - (Imagery © 2022 TerraMetrics Map data © 2022 Google)

- China is known as the 'Factory of The World'. Indian markets are filled with Chinese products ranging from hair clips, lanterns to electronic gadgets. Many a time, exporters violate rules and regulations imposed by the Indian government

5. The Maldives:

- India has started an Air Travel Bubble with Maldives; the first in South Asia
- India provides the largest number of training opportunities for the Maldivian National Defence Force (MNDF). It meets around 70 per cent of their defence training requirements



Defence - pixabay.com/photos/army-soldiers-helicopter-training-2679138/
Attribution: Military_Material

6. Myanmar:

- Gold is so sacred that it can be found in anything from traditional medicine to face creams. It is sometimes even added to drinks. It is also used as a currency.



Gold - flickr.com/photos/tao_zhyn/442965594
Attribution: Jeremy Schultz

- The Indo - Myanmar friendship bridge is located in Moreh in Manipur. India is also involved in the construction of 69 bridges and many highways in Myanmar.

7. Nepal:

- The open border between India and Nepal includes the territories of the Himalayas as well as the Indo-Gangetic plain. This means there is free movement of people across the border between the two countries.



Himalayas - pixabay.com/photos/himalayas-nepal-hindu-peak-snow-3989406/
Attribution: Squirrel_photos

- As a mark of the 75th Indian independence, India has taken up 75 major development projects in Nepal.

8. Pakistan: India-Pakistan Wagah border, LOC (Line of Control) in Punjab, is the most famous border between the two countries. The Retreat Ceremony is its biggest tourist attraction.



Border - flickr.com/photos/22539273@N00/15384435437
Attribution - Guilhem Vellut

It is one of the few border lines on earth that can be seen from Space.

9. Sri Lanka:

- A variety of projects in Sri Lanka like construction of 3400 toilets, homes for lower income groups, has been undertaken by India at the request of the Government of Sri Lanka.



Homes - flickr.com/photos/49268158@N00/13656233
Attribution: Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

To Sum up:

- India gives financial aid of billions of dollars every year for the development of its neighbours.
- India, along with the South and South Asian countries, namely: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand have formed an international organisation known as the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) (mini SAARC).
- To promote bilateral cooperation amongst its member nations and to provide mutual assistance in economic, social, technical, scientific and educational fields of common interest.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
5 minutes	Interesting Asides	Indian Peninsula	India's Neighbours

MS_India and its Neighbours

Objective: The children will be able to identify India's neighbours.

Teaching Aids: PPT

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can use the TLM to help students to identify the countries who are India's neighbours and the directions in which they lie.

Teaching Learning Material (TLM): The teacher can have a 3-minute activity for the students to know the names and the location of the neighbouring countries of India. There will be 8 students holding placards with directions written on them: North, North-East, North-West, South-East, South, South-West, East and West. They will take positions.

The teacher can assign 9 students to have a placard with names of the different countries written on them. One student can have a placard with the name of India written on it and can stand in the center. When the teacher calls out the names of the country, the students will move to the direction and take his/her place. Similarly, repeat for all the countries.

Materials Needed:

8 Placards with directions written on it.

9 Placards with the names of India and the neighbouring countries.

Getting Ready: The teacher can take the help of the students and prepare the placard with the directions and the name of the countries and keep them ready.

The teacher can make the students memorize the names of the neighbouring countries by using the mnemonics. The teacher can explain how the words are connected to the names of the countries and make two or three students repeat the mnemonics and memorize the names of the countries. Mnemonics to be written on a piece of paper or on the blackboard with coloured chalks.

Mnemonics: ALWAYS BE CAREFUL WITH MY MAPS NEEL.

ALWAYS - Afghanistan

BE - Bangladesh, Bhutan

CAREFUL - China

MY - Myanmar

MAPS - Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

NEEL - Nepal

The teacher can display the map of India for the States and Union Territories and ask the following questions:



Map - pixabay.com/no/illustrations/india-kart-india-indiske-stater-8268866/
Attribution: lotus iris

Q1. How many States and Union Territories does India have?

Answer: India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Q2. Which northern state of India has been recently split into 2 new Union Territories?

Answer: Jammu and Kashmir State has been recently split into new Union Territories: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Q3. Which is the newly added state of India?

Answer: Telangana is the newly added state of India.

India has a key position in South Asia.

India has 28 States and 8 Union Territories. Map Of India with 28 States and 8 Union Territories with their capitals.

India's States and the Union Territories Along with Their Capitals			
States Of India	Capitals	Union Territories of India	Capitals
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Assam	Dispur	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman, and Diu	Daman
Bihar	Patna	Delhi	New Delhi
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)
Goa	Panaji	Ladakh	Leh
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
Haryana	Chandigarh	Puducherry	Puducherry
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla		
Jharkhand	Ranchi		
Karnataka	Bengaluru		
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram		
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		
Maharashtra	Mumbai		
Manipur	Imphal		
Meghalaya	Shillong		
Mizoram	Aizawl		
Nagaland	Kohima		
Odisha	Bhubaneswar		
Punjab	Chandigarh		
Rajasthan	Jaipur		
Sikkim	Gangtok		
Tamilnadu	Chennai		
Telangana	Hyderabad		
Tripura	Agartala		
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow		
Uttarakhand	Dehradun		
West Bengal	Kolkata		

- The smallest and the largest states, area-wise, are Goa and Rajasthan
- The Indian Union Territories along the west coast are Diu and Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep
- The Union Territories along the eastern coast of India are, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- There are 5 states and 2 Union Territories of India, **which do not** have an international border or lie on the coast. They are - **States:** Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana and Chhattisgarh
Union Territories: Chandigarh and Delhi

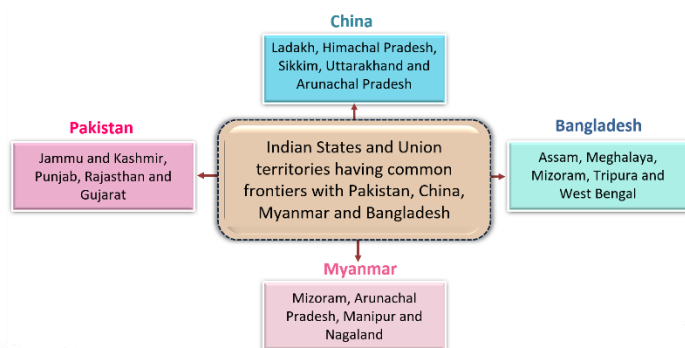
India's Neighbours:

- In the Northwest, India shares its land boundaries with **Pakistan** and **Afghanistan**
- India shares its land boundaries with **China** (Tibet), **Nepal** and **Bhutan** in the north
- **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh** lie to the east of India
- The two island countries namely **Sri Lanka** and the **Maldives** (south of **Lakshadweep** Islands) form the southern neighbours of India across the sea
- A narrow channel of sea formed by **Palk strait** and **Gulf of Mannar**, separates **Sri Lanka** from India



Map - pixabay.com/no/illustrations/india-kart-india-indiske-stater-8268866/
Attribution: lotus iris

- The States and the Union Territories having common frontiers with the neighbouring countries Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Myanmar are:



- **Pakistan** - Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat
- **China** - Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh
- **Bangladesh** - Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal
- **Myanmar** - Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland

Thus, the neighbouring countries of India have had a strong geographical as well as historical ties with her

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
15 minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	India's Neighbours

QA_Review - India Size and Location

Objective: The students will be able to revise the chapter - India - Size and Location.

Teaching Aids: PPT, outline map of India along with the neighbouring countries and a world map.

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can ask a variety of questions to evaluate the students using PPT/Map of India/World map and assess them by asking them to write answers in their notebooks.

Q. VI can be taken up in the class or given as homework.

● **Name the following:**

- A state recently split into two Union Territories _____.
- An archipelago which is also a Union Territory _____.
- The newly formed 28th Indian state _____.
- The narrow channel that joins India to a neighbouring island country _____.
- The route that connects the countries of Europe in the West and countries of East Asia _____.

Answer:

- a. Jammu and Kashmir
- b. Lakshadweep
- c. Telangana
- d. Palk Strait
- e. Trans Indian Ocean

● **Answer in one or two sentences:**

Q1. What is the area of the Indian land mass?

Answer: The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km. It occupies 2.4% of the total area of the world.

Q2. What is the time lag between the states of Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh?

Answer: The time lag between the states of Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is 2 hours.

Q3. In which year was the Suez Canal opened?

Answer: The Suez Canal was opened up in 1869.

Q4. Which ideas of India have reached the world?

Answer: The ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system from India have reached many parts of the world.

Q5. Which commodities were exported from India in the ancient times and through which routes?

Answer: In ancient times, spices, muslin cloth and many other commodities were exported from India through the various passes across the mountains in the north.

Q6. Name the states through which the Indian Standard Meridian passes.

Answer: The Indian Standard Meridian passes through the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Q7. Mention the names of the states that do not have an international border or lie on the coast.

Answer: The States that do not have an international border or lie on the coast are Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Q8. How is India's coastline an advantage to India?

Answer:

- The Deccan Peninsula extends towards the Indian Ocean and helps in establishing contacts with the countries of West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast
- As it has the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean, it enables India to have trade contacts with other countries
- **Give Reasons:**

Q1. India's location in the world is very strategic.

Answer:

- India is located in the centre between East and West Asia and has a southward extension of the Asian continent
- The Trans Indian Ocean routes, that connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India
- As the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, it helps India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast

Q2. How does the east-west extent of India affect its local time?

Answer:

- Due to the east to west extent, there is a difference in the local time
- The local time changes by four minutes for every degree of longitude
- The sun rises two hours earlier in the east in Arunachal Pradesh than in Gujarat that lies in the west
- The local time at longitude 82°30' E which is the Standard Meridian of India has been taken as the Indian Standard Time for the entire country

- On the given outline map of India, mark the following:



India map - SSSVV Gallery

a) Countries that constitute the Indian subcontinent.

Answer: Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

b) The latitudinal extent of India.

Answer: The latitudinal extent of India - $37^{\circ}6'N$ latitude to $8^{\circ}4'N$.

c) The east - west extent of India.

Answer: The eastern extent is $97^{\circ}25'$ and the western extent is $68^{\circ}7'$.

d) Water Bodies surrounding the Indian Peninsula.

Answer: The Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

e) The strait separating Sri Lanka from India.

Answer: Palk Strait.



India map - SSSVV Gallery

f) The Union Territories of India.

Answer: 1) Ladakh 2) Jammu and Kashmir 3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
4) Puducherry 5) Andaman and Nicobar 6) Lakshadweep 7) Chandigarh 8) Delhi



India map - SSSVV Gallery

● **Word Search:**

1. Smallest State - **Goa**
2. Neighbouring island country - **Maldives**
3. India's neighbour to the North East - **Nepal**
4. Patna is the capital of this State - **Bihar**
5. Country which is bigger than India and smaller than Brazil in area - **Australia**

S	T	E	W	R	D	H	F	L	P
M	S	G	A	G	Z	E	A	S	J
A	W	N	I	O	A	V	Z	D	D
L	S	P	L	A	M	S	V	C	P
D	E	J	A	L	Z	D	H	L	I
I	C	K	R	F	G	S	A	G	T
V	T	N	T	D	P	P	D	H	C
E	J	T	S	F	E	R	H	E	S
S	I	F	U	N	J	S	S	F	Z
B	I	H	A	R	M	M	B	V	X

S	T	E	W	R	D	H	F	L	P
M	S	G	A	G	Z	E	A	S	J
A	W	N	I	O	A	V	Z	D	D
L	S	P	L	A	M	S	V	C	P
D	E	J	A	L	Z	D	H	A	I
I	C	K	R	F	G	S	P	G	T
V	T	N	T	D	P	E	D	H	C
E	J	T	S	F	N	R	H	E	S
S	I	F	U	I	J	S	S	F	Z
B	I	H	A	R	M	M	B	V	X

● **Observe the world map/atlas and answer the following:**

(Notes to the teacher: Some suggested answers are given below. Children can give varied answers that are correct)



Map - en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Political_map_of_the_World_(June_2003).jpg
Attribution: United States Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook

o Two countries that lie in the Northern hemisphere.

Answer: India and Iran lie in the northern hemisphere.

b. Any 2 countries in the Eastern hemisphere and mention their latitude and longitude.

Answer: Japan - 36.2048° N, 138.2529° E and Indonesia - 0.7893° S, 113.9213° E are in the eastern hemisphere.

c. Name any four countries that lie on the equator.

Answer: Brazil, Kenya, Maldives and Uganda lie on the equator.

d. Name any 3 countries through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

Answer: Tropic of Cancer passes through India, Saudi Arabia and China.

e. Name any 2 countries that have multiple time zones.

Answer: Canada and the USA have multiple time zones.

f. Which country has 11 time zones?

Answer: Russia has 11 time zones.

Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
20 minutes	Questions to Assess	Indian Peninsula	India and the world India's Neighbours Location and Size Political and Administrative Divisions

Objective: Summarise the chapter India - Size and Location.

Teaching Aids: PPT

Teaching Learning Material (TLM): None

Notes to the teacher: The teacher can draw the mind map or write the main points of the summary on the blackboard.

The teacher can introduce the asset by saying, "Let us summarise what we have learnt from this topic".

Summary - In this chapter we discussed -

- India's location, size, extent and boundaries
- India's position among the countries of the world in terms of area
- The Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh
- The trans Indian Ocean routes connect India to the countries of Europe in the West and of East Asia due to its strategic central location in the world
- India's distance from Europe has been reduced after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869
- The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish close contact with countries on the western and the eastern coast
- Since time immemorial, the land routes through mountain passes have been used for the trade of goods, exchange of ideas and commodities
- The Indian numerals, the Indian decimal system, the ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, and the stories of Panchatantra have reached other parts of the world
- Greek sculpture and the architectural styles of West Asia have influenced the architectural style in India
- India shares cordial relations with her neighbouring countries.



Time to teach	Asset type	Theme	Sub Theme
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20 minutes	Main Script	Indian Peninsula	India and the world India's Neighbours Location and Size Political and Administrative Divisions
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Sri Sathya Sai
VIDYA VAHINI
श्री सत्यसाई विद्या वाहिनी

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Annexure to Master Lesson Plan

What is the purpose of this Master lesson Plan?	This Master Lesson Plan (MLP) prepared by Sri Sathya Sai Vidya Vahini (SSSVV), covers the entire chapter for the given board. The MLP for the chapter given in the textbook is broken down into smaller modules known as assets. Any chapter can be taught using the 7 asset types in SSSVV methodology. Several different assets together complete the entire chapter. Depending on the requirement, each asset is supported by teaching aids such as animated presentation, audio, video, and learning aids such as worksheets. The MLP is for the teacher's preparation and the teaching aids are for use in the classroom.
How to use it?	You can prepare for your class with this MLP by following 3 simple steps: 1. Read your textbook; 2. Go through the information given in the assets (document & multimedia); 3. Prepare your teaching notes. Great! Now you are ready to transact the chapter.
Duration	Kindly note the duration given for each asset. Due care has been taken in planning the assets, to ensure the chapter is completed within the time specified by the Board. Note: Preparation time is not included in the asset duration. The teaching time depends on the duration of the teaching aids and is not impacted by the length of the MLP.
What is a 'Main Script' (MS) Asset?	The Main Script asset is there for explaining the main concepts of the chapter clearly. The information given in the textbook is simplified, organised and structured to give more clarity. Additionally, you may find a video or mnemonics or a graphic organiser to deepen the understanding of the concept.
How to teach using the MS asset?	Please use the blackboard, slides and interaction to develop the concept.
What is an 'Inquisitive Questions' (IQ) asset?	The Inquisitive Questions asset uses questions to promote higher order thinking like the n th why, what-if, new perspectives, cause-effect, and others, creating curiosity.
How to teach using the IQ asset?	You may use the questions to connect with the students, encourage exploration to engage them in the learning process. You may allow multiple responses and instead of rejecting any of the responses, ask why, before revealing the suggested answer or hints.
What is a 'Day to day Relevance' (DD) Asset?	The Day to Day Relevance asset helps students understand the practical relevance of every topic, making them eager participants in the classroom. If students connect the concepts to their environment, they would learn meaningfully without dislike or simply memorizing for exams.
How to teach using the DD	You may use the asset by asking questions about their experience and use it to establish why they are learning the topic. If necessary you may substitute with a

asset?	recent or local example.
What is an 'Interesting Aside' (IA) asset?	The Interesting Aside asset uses attention grabbing titbits or anecdotes to bring joy and satisfy the child's hunger to know more. This is a quick/short asset intended to bring attention back to the main concept being taught.
How to teach using the IA asset?	You may use this asset to give a piece of interesting information relevant to the topic, without prolonged explanation/discussion. You may suggest appropriate books for further reading.
What is a 'Suggested Activity' (SA) Asset?	The Suggested Activity asset provides a detailed step by step procedure for the teacher to conduct a hands-on activity. This promotes Activity Based Learning.
How to teach using the SA asset?	You may use this asset to energise your students to learn by doing simple, fun-filled activities based on the topic. The asset includes - preparation, activity, and follow-up. You may engage the students in the preparation and follow-up stages to develop collaboration and responsibility. You could try it once, yourself, before the actual delivery to be more comfortable with it. Note: The duration mentioned in the asset is usually for the activity part only.
What is a 'Value Content' (VC) Asset?	The Value Content asset integrates Universal Human Values (such as empathy, inclusivity, respect for nature that translates into responsible behaviour) seamlessly into the curriculum, as the "End of education is character".
How to teach using the VC asset?	You may use this asset to engage with the students to bring out their innate values and connect with the intrinsic values in the topic/concept. The asset includes pointers on the specific pedagogical technique followed.
What is a 'Questions to Assess' (QA) asset?	The Questions to Assess asset uses an interactive approach to check learning of different types of learners, and provides feedback to the teacher for appropriate action. The questions cater to all the levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. Questions from 'Apply' level and above enable students to reflect on their learning.
How to teach using the QA asset?	You may go through the slides to understand its flow and know when to click for the answer (slides include suggested answers). While presenting in the class, you may display the question and encourage multiple responses, before revealing the answer. In some cases, this asset may include extra questions/worksheet that can be given as homework.