



Master Lesson Plan

For

A Snake Charmer s Story

Board	Standard	Subject	Chapter	Language	Reference Link	Creatio
CBSE	STD V	EVS	A Snake Charmer s Story	English	A Snake Charmer's Story	2020-11

COPYRIGHT NOTICE

- Strictly not for Commercial use.
- Provided on 'as is' basis with no warranties of any kind.
- Content that falls in Public Domain or common Knowledge facts can be used freely.
- Some of the contents are owned by the Third parties and are used in compliance with their licensing conditions. Anyone infringing the Copyright of such Third parties will be doing so at their own risks and costs.
- Content can be downloaded and used for Personal, educational and informational purposes only. Any attempt to remove, alter, circumvent or distort the data that is accessed Is Illegal and strictly prohibited.

A Snake Charmer s Story

1. MS_Objectives_ A Snake Charmer's story

Students will be able to:

- Discuss the importance of snakes
- List out the medicinal benefits of snake venom
- Explore the symptoms, first aid and further treatment for snake bite, uses of snake venom
- Appreciate the work of Romulus Whitaker
- Analyse the problems faced by snake charmers
- Develop compassion towards animals
- Identify the various aspects relating to animal world
- Establish the need to have a healthy relationship between animals and their caretakers
- To recall the problems of the snake charmers
- Relish on the information about the places with no snakes at all

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	

2. IA_Countries with no snakes

- There are no snakes in Antarctica, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland and New Zealand.



Antarctica, Iceland and Greenland are very cold all throughout the year.



- The snakes depend on the environment to maintain their body temperature.
- They cannot survive at places where the ground is cold and frozen all throughout the year.

Ireland and New Zealand do not have snakes as no snakes grew in these places or were brought to the country.

Image reference:

Map :<https://picryl.com/media/political-world-map>

Panorama: <https://pixabay.com/photos/iceland-panorama-mountains-sky-5231167/>

Antarctica:<https://pixabay.com/photos/antarctica-continent-pol-4052326/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Animals	Animal Homes, Animal Hom

3. MS_The Revered Animal Snake

- These long and flexible animals can be found in water, on the branches of trees or in the burrows underground
- The snakes are carnivores and do not have arms, legs or eyelids.
- They do not have external ears. They move or sway according to the movement of the Been.
- They cannot chew with their teeth but use it to bite and hold the prey tightly. They can swallow animals bigger than their size as their jaws are very flexible and stretchable.



- They can be either poisonous or non-poisonous.
- Only poisonous snakes have fangs. They are sharp, long, and hollow teeth in the upper jaw connected to the venom or poison gland.



The snakes shed their skin very often. This process is called molting.



The snakes are very helpful to humans.

- Their venom are used for making medicines to cure various diseases.
- Their skin is used in ointments and creams to reduce pain in the body and skin problems.
- The snakes are very useful to the farmers. They feed on insects, rats, mice, birds and other small animals that are found in the farms which destroy the crops.
- There are about 3,000 different types of snakes all over the world except in Antarctica, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland and New Zealand.



A few common snakes found in India are :

- Indian Cobra- Naja naja or Nag
- Indian Rock Python or Ajgar
- Russels Viper or Daboia
- Saw scaled Viper
- Pit viper
- Krait or common krait
- Rat snake or Dhaman
- Indian sand Boa
- Water snake or dhodia
- Indian gamma snake or common cat snake

Image References :

Red : <https://unsplash.com/photos/OTztcEkSFo>

Snake : <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net/pictures/220000/velka/rattlesnake-1494902037BAI.jpg>

Green : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-green-eyes-reptile-wild-4487089/>

Orange skin : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-serpent-snake-shedding-skin-2932454/>

Snake mouth : <https://www.peakpx.com/5335/python-mouth/480x800-wallpaper>

Snake mouth open : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-threat-brown-mountain-eight-1010085/>

Snake eating : <https://www.needpix.com/photo/download/593242/snake-constrictor-boa-eat-red-tailed-boa-ratboa-constrictor-reptile-animal>

Long Snake: <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-morocco-snake-charmer-place-1758994/> Red tongue

: <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-tongue-garter-snake-reptile-2569669/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Animal Nature, Animal Nat

4. DD_Medicinal benefits of snake venom

The snake venom is a yellow liquid stored in the salivary glands of poisonous snakes.

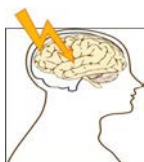


The snake venom which is highly poisonous is used as a medicine for:

Different types of cancer



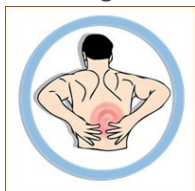
Used as anticlotting agents for breaking blood clots for brain stroke



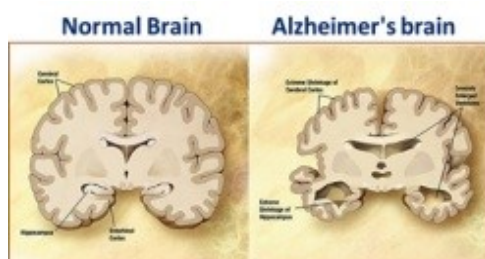
Heart attacks



Relieving Pain



Neurological diseases like: Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.



Notes to teachers (definition of a few terms)

Blood clots: Blood changes from a liquid state to a semi solid state.

Brain stroke: Occurs when there is no or very less supply of blood to the brain. This prevents the brain tissues from getting oxygen or nutrients.

Parkinson's disease: a disorder in the nervous system due to which body is affected.

Alzheimer's disease: A disease in which the nerve cells in the brain die resulting in memory loss.

Image Source:

snake mouth: Python mouth : <https://www.peakpx.com/5335/python-mouth/480x854-wallpaper>

Venom : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-poison-dangerous-reptile-3950096/>

Brain : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/brain-head-science-human-biology-296508/>

Stroke : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/epilepsy-seizure-stroke-apoplexia-156105/>

Cancer : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/cancer-carcinoma-metastases-airway-156101/>

Alzheimer's disease : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Alzheimer%27s_disease_brain_comparison.jpg - Public Domain

Heart Attack: <https://pixabay.com/photos/body-upper-body-hand-t-shirt-keep-116585/>

Back pain : <https://pixabay.com/illustrations/back-pain-pain-doctor-body-back-2292149/>

Heart : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/arrhythmia-heart-attack-cardiac-156099/>

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
3 Minutes	Day-to-day Relevance	Animals	Uses of Animals, Uses of An

5. IQ_Snake venom

Question: 1. Can you name a few common poisonous snakes found in India?

Suggested Answer: King Cobra, The Indian Cobra (Raja naja), Russell Viper, Saw Scaled Viper, Common Krait, Banded Krait

Question: 2. What are the symptoms of a venomous snake bite?

Suggested Answer: A few major symptoms of snake bites are:

- There will be two puncture (hole) marks at the place of bite
- Swelling, severe pain and redness around the wound
- Difficulty in breathing and hazy vision
- Vomiting or nausea or diarrhoea
- Numbness in the face and limbs
- Excess sweating
- Increase of saliva in the mouth allergy

Question: 3. What 'First aid' is to be given to a person bitten by a snake?

Suggested Answer:

- Keep the person calm and restrict the movement of the wounded area
- Let the person lie down in such a position that the affected area is below the level of his/her heart
- Keep the affected area below the heart level
- Clean the wound with soap and water and cover it with loose, sterile bandage
- Do not cut or attempt to suck out the venom
- Do not apply tourniquet, ice, or water
- Remove jewellery and tight clothing immediately

- Take the person to a nearby hospital immediately

Question 4: Why is it critical to administer Anti Venom at the earliest to someone who has been bitten by a snake?

Suggested Answer: As the name suggests, the anti-venom binds with cells, tissues and muscles inside the body and reduces the poisonous effect of the snake venom. The anti-venom also increases the immunity system of the affected person, thereby reducing the damage of internal parts of a person. Thus, it should be administered as soon as possible after the snake bite.

Notes to teachers

Tourniquet: Tight bandage or cloth tied around the wound to minimize the bleeding.

Sterile: very clean and germ free

Diarrhoea : loose motions

Restrict: control

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Inquisitive Questions	Animals	Uses of Animals, Uses of An

6. IA_Romulus Earl Whitaker

- **Romulus Earl Whitaker** is a wildlife conservationist and a herpetologist and the founder of the Madras Snake Park in Chennai , in 1972.
- He has co-founded many organisations such as The Andaman and Nicobar Environment Trust (ANET), The Madras Crocodile Bank Trust etc. to do research and conserve the reptiles, especially the snakes.



- The main idea behind establishing the snake park in Chennai was to employ the Irula tribe who had lost their jobs due to ban on snake trading.
- The Irula tribes are experts in catching the snakes. Whitaker involved the Irula tribe to extract the snake venom from the snakes. The venom can be used for producing medicines and anti-snake venom.



- The Government of India awarded him the Padma Shri in the year 2018 for his work on conservation of wild life, especially snakes.
- Born on 23rd May 1943, Whitaker has written many books and also made documentary films on snakes. At present he is making efforts to save the Gharial which are endangered species found in the Indian rivers.

Notes to teachers: some terms to understand

- Wild life Conservationist :A person who works towards protecting wild animals, birds, reptiles etc. and their surroundings in order to prevent them from going extinct.
- Herpetologist: A scientist who is interested in studying about reptiles such as snakes, lizards, etc.
- Padma Shri or Padma Shree: It is the fourth-highest national award given to the citizens of India in order to recognise their contribution in various fields of activity.
- Gharial : A type of crocodile
- Endangered : vanishing

Image Source:

Snakes : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-animals-reptile-non-toxic-501986/>

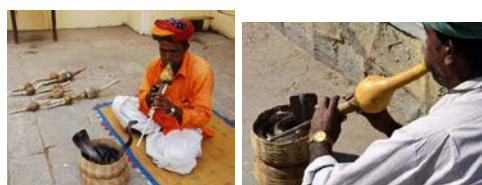
<https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-mamba-green-mamba-toxic-653639/>

Venom : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-poison-dangerous-reptile-3950096/>

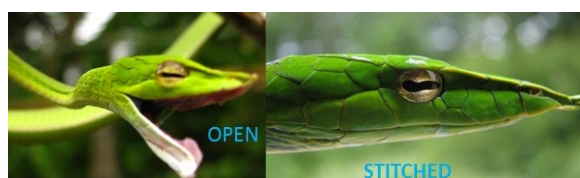
Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
5 Minutes	Interesting Asides	Animals	Treatment of Animals, Treatr

7. MS_The problems of a Snake charmer

Snake charmers or Saperas are roadside performers who entertain people with the help of snakes. They carry the snakes in a bamboo basket along with them. They take out the snake from the basket and make them dance by playing the flute or been. The snake cannot hear as it does not have ears but sways in order to protect or defend itself from the attack by flute or the snake charmer.



To prevent themselves from a snake bite, the snake charmers remove or break off the snake's fangs, in a very crude way. Sometimes they also stitch its mouth or close the venom duct by piercing or crushing without using proper medical methods. As a result, the snake either dies slowly due to pain or starvation. The snake charmers then again go to the forest to catch a new snake.



In order to rescue the snakes from cruelty or torture in the hands of the snake charmers, the Government of India had passed The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 for protection of plants and animal species. The Act does not allow hunting of wild animals (amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles etc., their young ones, and eggs of birds and reptiles) and imposes punishment for violating the same.

The snake charmers are not able to pursue their profession and are forced to leave their profession and go in search for new jobs due to the following reasons:

- Law : The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 for protection of plants and animal species which does not allow catching snakes.
 - License: The government in 2007 made a new law that the snake charmers need to have a license to own a snake and perform in the streets.
 - Microchips for snakes: In order to prevent illegal trading or smuggling and theft of snakes, the government has a process of inserting computer chips under snake's skins to track the snake if lost or to find out its legal owner.
 - Television and Movies: Now a days people and children prefer to spend their leisure time watching television or movies for entertainment than watching a snake charmer's performance.
 - Electronic gadgets: The children are very busy with the modern gadgets and hence they are not attracted to the street performances.
 - Urbanisation and deforestation: Due to urbanisation and deforestation, many snakes have become an endangered species. This has in turn affected the snake charmers.
- Traditional profession: Most of the snake charmers have learnt this profession from their forefathers and do not have the skill for any other kind of work.

Notes to teachers :

1. The Been is also known as snake charmers flute.
2. The Wildlife Act was amended in the year 2013.
3. Now a days the snake charmers play the 'been' and entertain people in many functions such as marriages etc.
4. They are also sharing their knowledge about snakes with the people in cities and towns to remove their fear and helping them to recognise poisonous snakes.
5. The government is also encouraging the snake charmers to help them in extracting the venom for making anti-venom and medicines.

Image Source:

Snake charmer: <https://pixabay.com/photos/jaipur-india-snake-charmer-2321358/>

Snake Charmer : <https://pixabay.com/photos/snake-charmer-jaipur-2755337/>

Mouth : SSSVV Gallery

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	Treatment of Animals, Treatr

8. VC_Be kind to Animals

Once, in a village, it did not rain for a long, long time and many villages were badly affected by the drought. In that village farmer brothers Ramdev, Shyamdev and Shiva were sitting outside their hut and wondered, "When will it rain? When will things improve for us? It has been two months and not a drop of rain has fallen from the sky."

Suddenly, Ramdev's eyes fell on a snake sitting next to its hole. With its hood up the snake appeared to be enjoying the day.

He said, "It has been told by the village elders that if the animals living underground are not worshipped from time to time, people living in the area are cursed by the Rain God."

Shyamdev agreed. "Yes brother this may be the reason why it has not rained here for so long. We should start worshipping the snake every day."

Then the third farmer, Shiva, went inside his house and brought out a mud cup filled with milk for the snake. He then slowly walked over to the snake and gently put down the cup of milk near it. He folded both his hands and said, "Dear snake, I did not know that you lived on my land. Forgive me for not taking care of you. I promise to worship and take good care of you from now."

The next day the farmers visited the same place again and to their amazement, they noticed something shining in the mud cup. They picked up the cup to find a gold coin inside. Puzzled, they looked towards the snake hole and wondered, "Is the coin meant for us?"

The snake, reading the farmers' mind, told them, "Yes, this coin is for you".

The farmers were very happy as they were facing hard times. They thanked the snake. From then, they would offer milk to the snake every day and fold hands in respect before him. The next day, they would find the gift of a gold coin in the cup. Things became easier for them in spite of the drought; they and their family had enough to eat.

One day, they had to visit another village to meet their sister and her family. As they were going to be away for many days, they told their sons, "Offer milk to the snake every day, just as we have been doing."

The sons did as told. The next day when they went there they were surprised to see the gold coin in the cup. The farmers, who were good men, had forgotten to tell their sons about the gold coin. The sons thought, "The snake must certainly be having lots of coins hidden in its hole. He is giving us one coin every day in return for the milk we give him. What if we take away all the coins altogether? Then we will not have to come to this hole every day. To take all the gold coins from the snake, we must kill him first".

The next day after placing the cup full of milk near the burrow, the son hid behind some foliage. When the snake came out, he hit the snake hard on his raised hood. His head bleeding, shaking with pain and anger, the snake bit the farmer's sons. A crowd of villagers gathered with sticks in their hands. They beat the other snakes in the hole too.

When the farmers returned, they were told about what had happened. They went to its hole.

The snake told them "We too have a life. We too are useful for all of you. We only attack when we are threatened by you humans. We too need to be loved and respected by all."

The farmers were very sad to hear about their son's behaviour, they said, "We are sorry for how our sons behaved with you. They became greedy and did what they should not have done. We ask for forgiveness from their side."

Snakes said, "We too have human friends! The people from the Friends of Snakes Society are always there to help us. We forgive you this time. But tell your sons to be kind to animals and not hurt them."

Time to teach	Value Type	Value Sub Type	Value Attribute
10 Minutes	Non-Violence		Stories

9. SA_Interdependence of animals and human beings

Aim: To study the interdependence of animals and human beings

Resources required: Pictures related to play role such as eggs, honey, wool, milk, or materials related to role play such as sweater, curd, flowers

6 students who will play the roles of sheep, honeybee, cow, hen, camel and dog and 6 students who will play the roles of the respective caretakers.



Setting for the Activity: Indoor **Type of**

Activity: Demonstration **Procedure:**

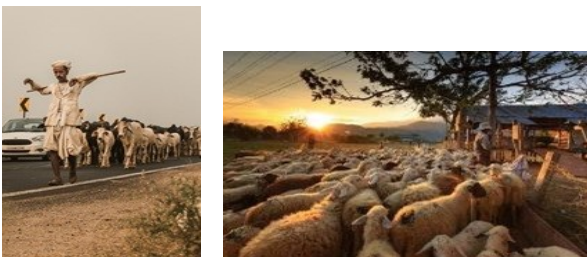
The students can present a role play in the classroom explaining how the different animals and human beings are dependent on each other.

1. Six students can take up the roles of animals (sheep, honeybee, cow, hen, camel and dog).
2. Six students can take up the roles of their caretakers.
3. The animals and their caretakers can have a discussion about how they help each other and how they expect to be treated.
4. The role play can end with a promise by all the animals and caretakers to help each other and also be loving and caring for one another.

1. Dialogues by sheep and its caretaker

Sheep: I provide you with wool that can keep you warm during winters. Can you please remove my fleece only during summers so that I can grow my hair and will not feel very cold in winters?

Caretaker: Yes, of course I will remember that. I will also provide you with the best food and protection and you must also provide me with more wool.



2. Dialogues by honeybee and its caretaker

Bee: I collect honey from different flowers and make it available for your use. I also provide wax which can be used for various purposes. Can you please be responsible for maintaining a green and clean environment filled with flowers and fruits for collecting honey? It's my humble request that you should not destroy my eggs.

Caretaker: Yes, I will surely fulfill your request. I will manage good hives for you. I am also planting more flowering plants so that you have more flowers to collect honey. For all the care that I provide, you should give me a good amount of honey and wax. Please do not get angry and sting us.



3. Dialogues by Cow and care taker

Cow: I provide you with a lot of milk from which you can prepare many products like curd, cheese and butter. You can also prepare many sweets and relish them. Can you please provide me with a clean hygienic shed and nutritious fodder?

Caretaker: Yes, I assure that I will fulfill your needs. I do revere you, clean you and your surroundings, and allow you to graze in good fields. Can you please give me good amount of milk?



4. Dialogues by Hen and care taker

Hen: I provide you with a lot of eggs. Can you please provide me a clean hygienic environment and tasty corn and grains?

Caretaker: Yes, I assure to fulfill your requirements. I also provide you with shelter, water and food. Can you please ensure good production of eggs?



5. Dialogues by Camel and care taker

Camel: I provide you with milk and also struggle a lot to help you in transportation in the desert areas. Can you please provide me enough food and drinking water? Please don't just see me as an animal to do all odd jobs in the harsh climate but be kind enough to me.

Caretaker: Yes, I assure that I will treat you well and provide you enough food and water. You should be active and work better.



6. Dialogues by dog and caretaker

Dog: As a pet, I am always your best friend and companion. I also guard and protect you in all possible ways. Please treat me with love and care. Can you provide me a good shelter and nutritious feed?

Caretaker: Yes, you are my best pet. I am also happy to have you at home and I love to take you for a walk. For all the care that I provide you, can you please protect me?



All the animals and caretakers together:

Let us make our lives useful for each other and treat each with love and concern.

Observation: By doing this activity students will be able to observe the usefulness and relationship of different animals with humans and realise how both of them are important for each other.

Conclusion: Animals and human beings are interdependent for their everyday needs.

Notes to Teacher:

1. Teacher can ask the students to draw or bring pictures of things we get from different animals to the class and use them while acting.

For example: The child playing the role of a hen can bring a picture of eggs or draw eggs in a chart paper and show it to the class.

2. The students can use on their own imagination and creativity in presenting the role play.

Image Reference:

Egg : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/egg-carton-food-box-ingredient-40292/>

Sweater : <https://pixabay.com/vectors/clothes-clothing-pullover-shirt-1294933/>

Curd : <https://www.pexels.com/photo/curd-1227877/>

Rose : <https://pixabay.com/photos/rose-pink-yellow-light-tender-4741169/>

Bee, cow, Camel dog and hen : SSSVV Gallery

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
20 Minutes	Suggested Activity	Animals	Uses of Animals, Uses of An

10. QA_What do you know about snake charmers

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the other name for the snake charmers.
2. A snake charmer keeps his snake in a _____.

3. Along with the snakes, a snake charmer also carries ____ in a tin box.
4. _____ are the treasure for snake charmers.
5. A _____ is played by snake charmers to make the snakes dance.
6. _____ are poisonous teeth of snakes
7. In _____ dance, the movement is similar to the dance of snakes.
8. The _____ was passed by the Government in 1972 to protect animals and plants.
- 9.

Answer: 1. Saperas 2. bamboo basket 3. Medicines 4. Snakes 5. Been (a snake charmer's flute)
6. Fangs 7. Kalbelia 8. The Wild Life Protection Act

B. Write true or false and correct the false statements.

1. Snake charmers entertain people with the help of snakes.
2. The snake dances to the music (tunes) of the flute or been played by the snake charmer.
3. According to the new law made by Government in 2007, the snake charmers are free to own a snake and perform in the streets.
4. Due to deforestation the snakes are becoming endangered species.
5. There are very less snake charmers now a days because of the Wild Life Protection Act which does not allow hunting and injuring the wild animals.
6. The government has instituted a process of inserting microchips under the skin of snakes to allow smuggling of snakes

Answer : 1. True 2.False : they have no ears and move according to the movement of the Been
3. False: they need a license 4. True 5. True 6. False : to avoid smuggling of snakes

C. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

1. Uses of snake venom

For medicine or anti-venom, skin treatment.

2. What are snake charmers doing now a days?

Playing the 'been' to entertain people in functions.

Spreading their knowledge of snakes and helping to create awareness of poisonous snakes among people.

3. Apart from the Wild Life Protection Act Law, other laws passed by the government for snake charmers

To obtain license for owning the snakes and using them for performance.

Inserting microchips to track the snakes and their owner.

4. Two reasons why snake charmers have become less now a days other than the government law

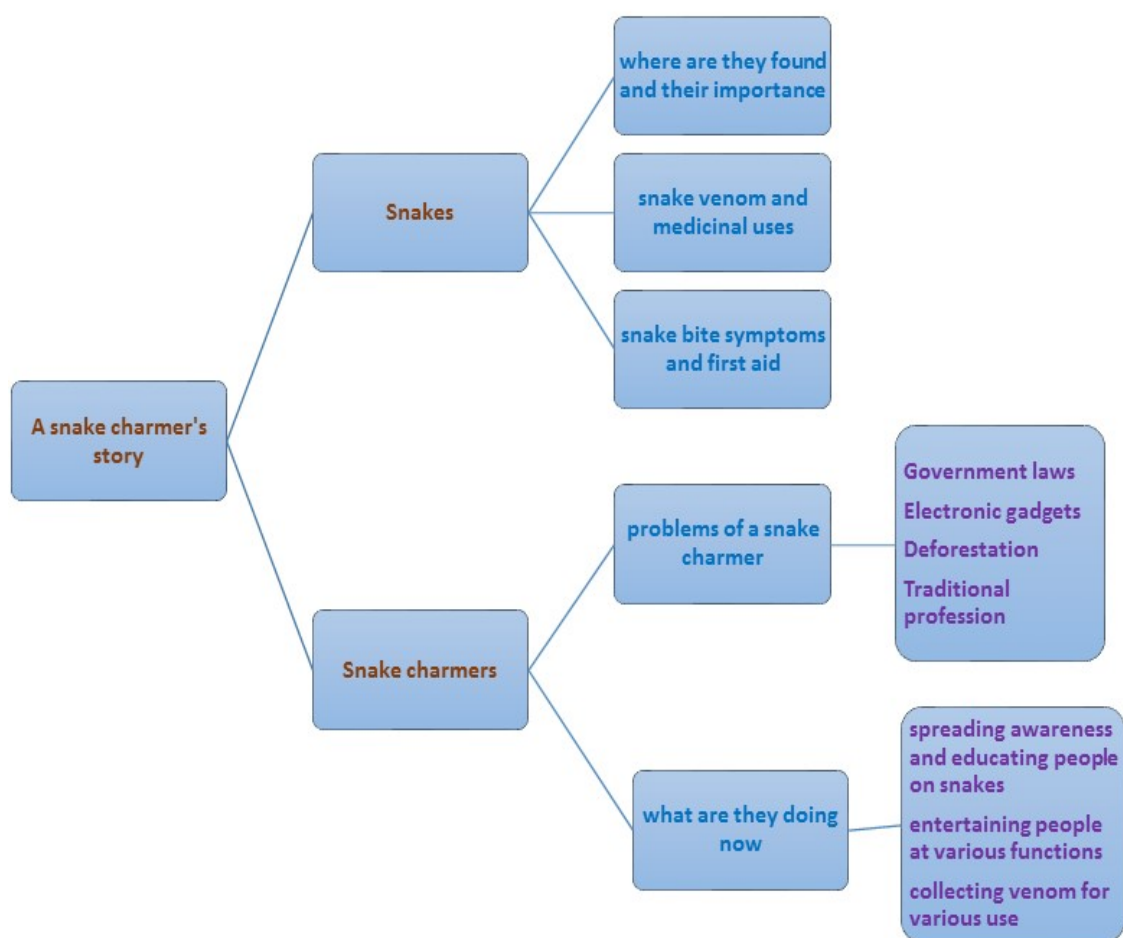
Electronic gadgets such as mobiles or video games.

Television and movies.

Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
10 Minutes	Assessments	Animals	Treatment of Animals, Treatr

11. MS_Summary_A Snake Charmer's Story

A Snake Charmer's Story



Time to teach	Asset Type	Theme	SubTheme
2 Minutes	Main Script	Animals	