

# READINESS

## DAY - 1

### Geographical Diversity of India



**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Identify the physical features of India.
- ◆ Identify the country's natural diversity and its geographical boundaries.



#### Teacher Activity



The teacher initiates a discussion on the physical features of India.

#### Discussion points :

1. Can you name some neighbouring countries of India?
2. Think about physical features ( mountains, seas, desert etc) of our country? Share your thoughts...
3. Have you heard of the Himalayas? what do you know about them?
4. Why are mountains, rivers and plains important for people?
5. How do physical features affect climate and human life?



#### Student Activity



#### Activity - 1 : Think and Answer

1. Why are the Gangetic plains fertile for agriculture?
2. Which mountain range forms the northern boundary of India?
3. Name any two famous hill stations in the Himachal range.
4. Why are the Himalayas important for India?

#### Activity - 2 :

Locate the following places in the outline map of India.

Himalayas, Thar desert, Arabian sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Gangetic plains, Ladakh (cold desert) Aravali hills, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

#### Activity - 3 : Complete the table

Physical features	Location in India	One importance

**Learning Outcomes :** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Understand the desert and cold desert regions of India.
- ◆ Identify the Aravalli Hills and coastal states of India.



### Teacher Activity



The teacher initiates a discussion to help students explore different geographical regions of India.

### Discussion points

1. Have you heard of places like deserts, mountains or Islands?
2. What kind of climate do you think Indian desert region has?
3. What are hills or mountains? Can you say famous mountains in India?
4. Have you heard of islands? where do you find them?



### Student Activity



#### Activity-1 :

1. Name the Indian states that has the sea coast of Bay of Bengal.
2. Name the Indian states that has the sea cost of Arabian Sea.

#### Activity-2 :

1. .... water body lies to the west of India.
2. .... mountain range forms the northern boundary of India.
3. The cold desert of India is .....
4. India has ..... coastal states.
5. Which of the following influences India's monsoon patterns the most?  
A) Thar Desert B) Indian Ocean C) Himalayas D) Bay of Bengal( )
6. The Thar Desert is mainly located in which Indian state? ( )  
A) Gujarat B) Rajasthan C) Punjab D) Haryana

#### Activity-3 :

Choose any one region (Desert, hills cold region) imagine that you are living in that place. Write a few points about that.

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Know the components of maps.
- ◆ Understand cardinal and intermediate directions.



### Teacher Activity

The teacher initiates a discussion to develop map skills and understanding of directions and types of maps.

### Discussion Points :

1. What are the four main directions and how do we find them in map?
2. What are intermediate directions? Can you name them?
3. What is the difference between political maps, physical maps, and thematic maps?



### Student Activity

#### Activity - 1 : Match the Following.

##### Column - A

1. Political map
2. Physical map
3. Thematic map
4. Andaman & Nicobar
5. Aravali Hills

##### Column - B

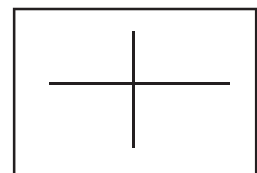
- a) Mountains and rivers
- b) States and boundaries
- c) Mountains
- d) Rainfall and population
- e) Bay of Bengal

#### Activity - 2 :

Locate the Intermediate directions.

#### Activity - 3 :

Observe the different stages in drawing a compass and draw in your note book.

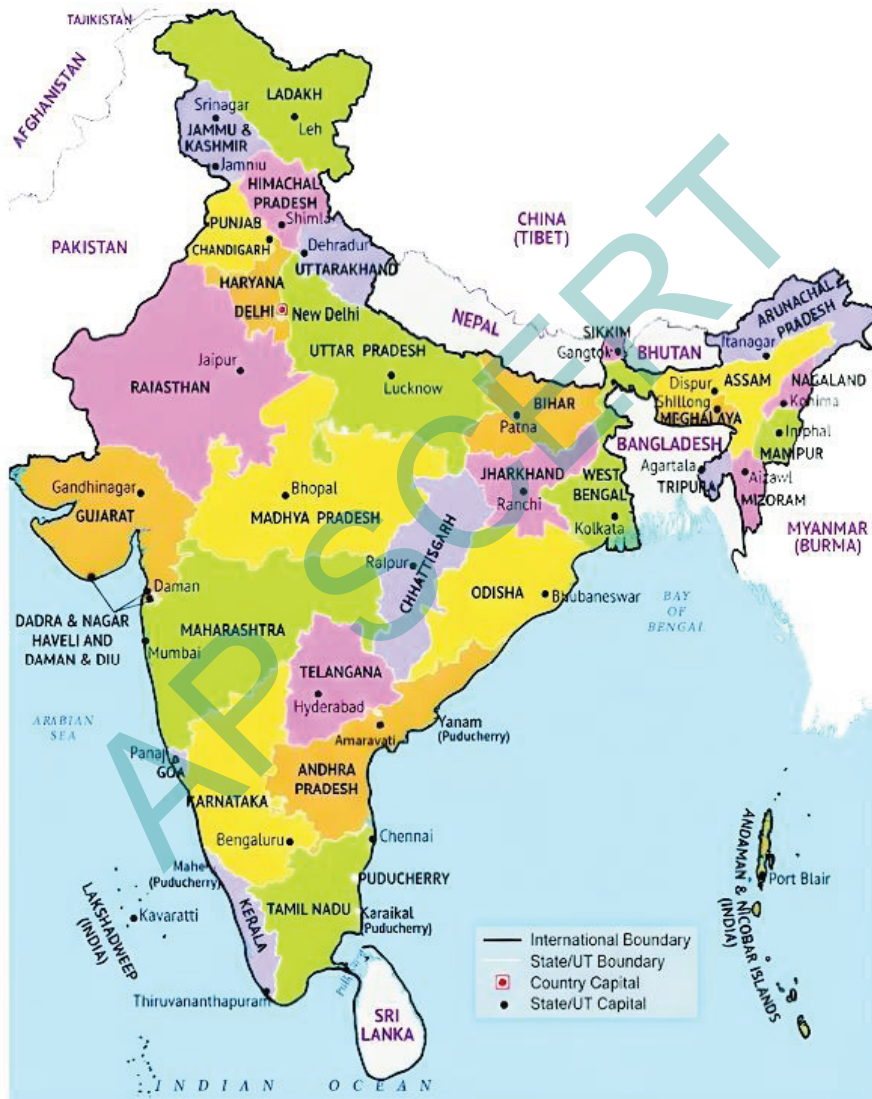


#### Activity - 4 : Think and Answer

1. What are the cardinal directions and intermediate directions?
2. Why are maps important in geography?
3. Which type of map shows mountains and rivers?
4. Which type of map shows population or rainfall distribution?

#### Activity - 5 : Map Activity

Students will observe the political map of India and answer the below questions.



1. Name two Indian states that share border with Nepal?
2. Which the Indian state that share close marine border with Srilanka?
3. Name the Indian states that share border with Pakistan?
4. Name the Indian states that share border with Bangladesh?

## DAY - 4

## Emergence of Kingdoms and Republics

**Learning Outcomes :** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Know the factors “responsible” for the rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.
- ◆ Identify the importance of Magadha and Vajji in early Indian history.



### Teacher Activity



The teacher initiates the discussion with the students how the ancient epics are connected to the states of India today.

1. Have you heard ancient kingdoms like Magadha or vajji? What do you know about them?
2. Why do you think people settled near rivers like the Ganga and Yamuna?
3. What is the difference between a Kingdom ruled by one king and a group of rulers?



### Student Activity



**Activity -1:** Complete the table.

Features	Magadha	Vajji
Type of rule		
Important feature		
Rulers		

**Activity-2 : Think and Answer.**

1. Why did many tribes settle near the Gangetic Valley?
2. Name four Janapadas in North India?
3. Why did Magadha become a powerful kingdom?
4. What is meant by Gana form of government?

**Activity - 3 : Map Activity.**

Locate the following places on an outline map of ancient India:

- Magadha, Vajji, Asmaka
- Ganga River, Yamuna River, Godavari River

Discuss which modern states of India are located in these regions.

**Activity - 4 :** Look at the map and fill in the blanks.



1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Janapada was settled on both sides of the river Yamuna.
2. The Panchala was settled on both banks of the river \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Janapada was situated on the western side of the Surasena.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ Janapada was on the extreme north.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ Janapada was situated on the banks of the river Godavari.
6. The Gandhara was situated on the banks of the river \_\_\_\_\_.

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Learn about the establishment of the Mauryan Dynasty.
- ◆ Know the important kings of the Gupta Dynasty and their contributions.
- ◆ Understand the role of Satavahanas in South Indian history.

**Teacher Activity**

The teacher initiates the discussion to introduce important dynasties and rulers of Ancient India.

**Discussion points**

1. Have you heard about any kings and empires in ancient India. Can you name one?
2. What kind of things do you think a king does for his kingdom?
3. How does a king become famous?
4. Do you think all kings ruled in the same way why are why not?
5. Can you guess what changes a good ruler might bring to his Kingdom?

**Student Activity****Activity - 1 : Think and Answer**

1. Who was the founder of the Mauryan Empire?
2. What change do you observe in Ashoka after the Kalinga War?
3. Which Gupta king patronized “Navaratnas”?
4. Who ruled the Deccan region after the Mauryas?

**Activity - 2 :**

Prepare a poster or chart showing

1. Mauryan dynasty
2. Gupta dynasty
3. Satavahana dynasty

Include one important King from each dynasty and right one important achievement of each king

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- ◆ Understand the role of Satavahanas in South Indian history.



### Teacher Activity



The teacher initiates the discussion to introduce important dynasties and rulers of Ancient India.

### Discussion points

1. Have you heard about any kings and empires in ancient India? Can you name one.
2. What do you think a king does for his Kingdom?
3. How can you King become famous are important?
4. Do you think all things ruled in the same way why are why not?
5. Can you guess what changes a good roller might bring to his Kingdom?



### Student Activity



#### Activity - 1 : Fill in the Blanks

1. Magadha became powerful because of the fertile land near the ..... River.
2. Vajji had a ..... form of government.
3. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was .....
4. Ashoka fought the ..... War.

#### Activity - 2 : Multiple choice questions

1. Chandragupta Maurya founded the ..... Empire. ( )  
 A) Gupta                      B) Mauryan                      C) Satavahana                      D) Mughal
2. Ashoka fought the ..... War. ( )  
 A) Panipat                      B) Kalinga                      C) Plassey                      D) Talikota
3. The Gupta Empire was founded by ..... ( )  
 A) Samudragupta                      B) Ashoka  
 C) Chandragupta I                      D) Harsha
4. The nine scholars in Chandragupta's court were called ..... ( )  
 A) Navaratnas                      B) Panchatantra  
 C) Ashtadiggajas                      D) Sapta Rishis

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Appreciate the importance of Kakatiya rulers in Andhra history.
- ◆ Identify the important rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty.



### Teacher Activity

The teacher initiates a discussion to introduce the Kakatiya dynasty and its rulers..

### Discussion points

1. Have you heard of the dynasty. What do you know about it?
2. Why are some rulers remembered in history?
3. What kind of work do you think Kings did for their Kingdom?
4. How can rulers contribute to the development of a region and its culture?
5. How you seen or heard of any famous monuments built by kings?



### Student Activity

#### Activity - 1: Match the Following.

##### Column - A

1. Prola Raju II
2. Rudra Deva
3. Ganapathi Deva
4. Rudrama Devi
5. Kakatiyas

##### Column - B

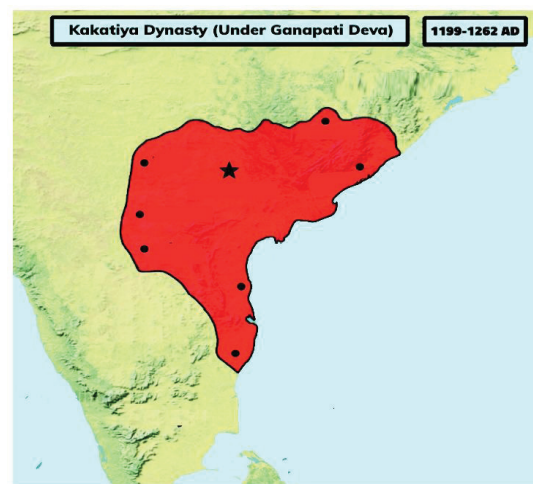
- A) Thousand Pillar Temple
- B) Promoted Telugu culture
- C) Famous woman ruler
- D) Motupalli Inscription
- E) Started rule from Hanumakonda

#### Activity - 2 : Map Activity

Locate the following places on an outline map of Telangana/Andhra region:

Hanumakonda, Warangal, Godavari River, Motupalli port.

Discuss how these places were important during the Kakatiya period.



**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Identify the three organs of Government.
- ◆ Understand the different forms of Government.



### Teacher Activity



Teacher discuss with students about the facilities created by the government in their surroundings such as schools, hospitals, roads, water supply and electricity.

Discuss the importance of government in providing public services.

### Discussion the points

1. Can anyone tell me what the government is doing?
2. How can we define what government is?
3. Name any two programs undertaken by government?
4. Why is government important for our society?
5. What are the three organs of Government and what do they do?



### Student Activity



#### Activity - 1 : Think and Answer.

1. What is meant by Government?
2. Name the three organs of Government.
3. What is the difference between Direct Democracy and Indirect Democracy?

#### Activity -2 : Fill in the blanks.

1. The three organs of government are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A country ruled by a king or queen is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_ democracy people take part in decision making directly.
4. Switzerland is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.

#### Activity -3 :

Why do we need government? Write two or three sentences.

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Understand the concept of Local Self-Government.
- ◆ Identify the three-tier Panchayat Raj system in rural areas.



### Teacher Activity

Discuss the three-tier Panchayat Raj system with the student and discuss how local self-government helps in village development such as roads, sanitation, water supply and schools.

### discussion points

1. What problems do we see in our village? Who solve them?
2. Have you heard of Gram Panchayat? What do you think it does?
3. Do you know how leaders like sarpanch elected?
4. Why do we need local self government in villages?
5. What kind of development works or done by panchayat?



### Student Activity

#### Activity - 1 : Think and Answer

1. What is meant by Local Self-Government?
2. Name the three tiers of Panchayat Raj system.
3. How often are Gram Panchayat elections held?
4. Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat?

**Activity - 2 :** Identify the three level of Panchayat Raj system.

Gram Panchayat; Mandal Parishad; Zilla Parishad;

arrange them from lowest to highest

**Activity - 3 :** Collect information about your village panchayat.

1. Name of The sarpanch
2. Number of ward members
3. Any development works done roads water sanitation schools libraries etc.



**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Understand the formation of the State Government.
- ◆ Understand the law-making process in the state.



### Teacher Activity



Teacher discuss with the students about the structure of the State Government using a diagram showing Governor, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.

### Discussion points

1. What is the capital city of Andhra Pradesh?
2. Have you ever heard the word government?
3. Do you know what MLA means?
4. Can you tell who is called the head of our state government?



### Student Activity



#### Activity - 1 : Think and Answer.

1. What is meant by State Legislature?
2. Who appoints the Governor of a state?
3. What is the difference between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council?
4. Why is the Legislative Council called a permanent house?

#### Activity - 2 : Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Governor is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.
2. The lower house of the State Legislature is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Members of the Legislative Council are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Elections to the Legislative Assembly are held every \_\_\_\_\_ years.

#### Activity - 3 : Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The upper house of the State Legislature is:
 

A) Legislative Assembly	B) Legislative Council
C) Parliament	D) Panchayat
2. Members of the Legislative Council serve a term of:
 

A) 4 years	B) 5 years	C) 6 years	D) 7 years
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## DAY - 11

## State Government – Judiciary and Law-Making Process

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Understand the Law making process in the State Government.
- ◆ Develop awareness about how laws are implemented.



### Teacher Activity



The teacher discuss with the students about the State Government, State Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and the law-making process using a simple flow chart on the board.

### Discussion point

1. Does anyone in your home drive two wheeler without licence?
2. What is license?
3. Who are involved in making and implementing law?
4. Why is it important to follow laws in society?



### Student Activity



ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT



ANDHRA PRADESH ASSEMBLY

### Activity - 1 : Fill in the Blanks

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper house of the State Legislature.
2. Members of the Legislative Council are called \_\_\_\_\_.

### Activity - 2 : Think and Answer

1. What is meant by Judiciary?
2. Which is the highest court at the state level?
3. What is a Bill?

### Activity - 3 :

Prepare the flowchart of law making process.

**Learning Outcomes:** Students will be able to -

- ◆ Understand the basic meaning of the Constitution.
- ◆ Develop awareness about citizens' rights and responsibilities in a democracy.



### Teacher Activity



Teacher discuss with the students about the importance of the Constitution and the Preamble, the Fundamental Rights enjoyed by citizens in daily life.

### Discussion Points :

1. Have you ever heard the word constitution?
2. Do you know the meaning of the word rights?
3. What do you think you have the right to study freely?
4. What rights do you think citizens have in a democracy?
5. How do rights and responsibilities help in maintaining peace in society?



### Student Activity



#### Activity - 1 : Fill in the Blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of rules to govern a country.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the introduction to the Constitution of India.
3. Fundamental Rights are protected by the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Fundamental Rights are mentioned in Articles \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Activity - 2 : Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The Constitution of India came into effect in: ( )  
 a) 1945                      b) 1947                      c) 1950                      d) 1952
2. Fundamental Rights are mentioned in: ( )  
 a) Part I                      b) Part II                      c) Part III                      d) Part IV

#### Activity-3 :

Write two or three sentences explaining why is the constitution important for us.