

SPOKEN ENGLISH LESSON PLAN

TOPIC 10: My Country

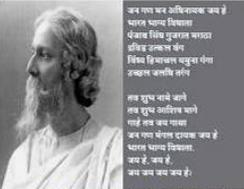
LEVEL	1
TOPICS IN DETAIL	Introduce different facets of our country
DURATION	1 hour
LEARNING OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To enable kids to identify symbols of the country• To instill the basic sense of respect for the country
PROPS AND MATERIAL REQUIRED	Chart.
POINT OF CONTACT	Parnika - 9483009966

STORY BOARD

TIME (IN MIN)	CONTENT	REMARKS
5	Buffer	
10	Introduce the topic	Start by asking if any of the kids know a patriotic song (known as Desha Bhakthi Geethe in Kannada). Ask them to come forward and sing it to the class. Show the chart with the various national symbols and ask the students to identify the pictures in the chart.
15	Song	Teach the kids any of the songs from the link below. Take the simpler songs with words that are simple for them.
15	Interactive Talk and Simple skit	Talk about the dos and don'ts with regard to national symbols. If possible, you can call up students to enact the dos and don'ts so as to make it more interesting for the children.
10	Story	Narrate a story from the options below. Be sure to explain the moral of the story.
5	Summary	Summarize the different national symbols. End with an activity to draw their favorite national symbol.

SUPPLEMENTS

a) Chart

<p>INDIAN RUPEE</p> 	<p>NATIONAL FLAG</p> 	<p>MOTHER INDIA</p> 	<p>FATHER OF THE NATION</p> 
<p>National Symbols Of India</p>		<p>NATIONAL ANTHEM</p> 	<p>NATIONAL SONG</p> 
<p>NATIONAL ANIMAL</p> 	<p>NATIONAL BIRD</p> 	<p>NATIONAL RIVER</p> 	<p>NATIONAL AQUATIC ANIMAL</p> 
<p>NATIONAL TREE</p> 	<p>NATIONAL FLOWER</p> 	<p>NATIONAL FRUIT</p> 	<p>NATIONAL SPORT</p> 

b) Song

The link for the songs is given below. You can pick the appropriate song from the list and teach the kids 1/ 2 in the time available.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIlogM4qLxs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EmbwyvAv2f8>

c) Talk and Skit –

Kindly go through this content and tell the kids some key points in an interactive manner.

1. National Animal of India –



Choice of Tiger as National Animal –

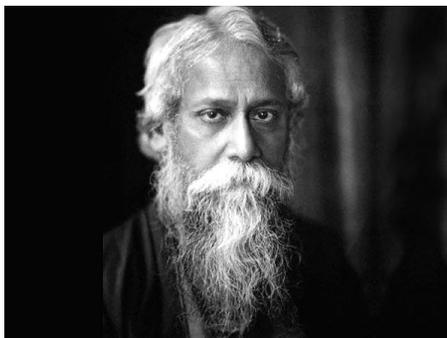
Tiger was chosen as the National animal of India due to its grace, strength, agility and enormous power. The Tiger as the National Animal of India symbolizes the power, strength, elegance, alertness, intelligence and endurance of the nation.

2. National Fruit of India –



Mango, cultivated in India since times immemorial, is regarded as the National Fruit of the country. Described as the "Food of the Gods", in the sacred Vedas, the fruit is grown almost in all parts of India, except the hilly areas, but is mainly available in the summer season only. There are more than 100 varieties of mangos in India, in a range of colors, sizes, and shapes.

3. National Anthem of India –



The national anthem of India is 'Jana-gana-mana', composed originally in Bengali, by Rabindranath Tagore.

National Anthem In Hindi –
Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-Jaladhi-taranga.
Tava shubha name jage,
Tava shubha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!

Translation In English - (A gist of this can be told to the students in 1 or 2 lines) –
Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Dispenser of India's destiny.
The name rouses the hearts of Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and Maratha,
Of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal;
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas,
Mingles in the music of the Yamuna and Ganga
And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.
They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise.
The salvation of all people is in thy hand,
Thou dispenser of India's destiny.
Victory, victory, victory to thee.

4. **National Flag of India –**



The National Flag of India, also called the 'Tiranga', was designed by Pingali Venkayya. National Flag of India has been designed in such a way that it forms a horizontal tricolor, with the colors - saffron, white and green, in equal proportions.

“Bhagwa or the saffron colour denotes renunciation of disinterestedness. Our leaders must be indifferent to material gains and dedicate themselves to their work. The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to soil, our relation to the plant life here on which all other life depends. The Ashoka Wheel in the center of the white is the wheel of the law of dharma. Truth or satya, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principles of those who work under this flag. Again, the wheel denotes motion. There is death in stagnation. There is life in movement. India should no more resist change, it must move and go forward. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful change.”

There are some rules and regulations upon how to fly the flag which have been explained below – (This part can be enacted as a skit by calling a few students forward to enact the dos and don'ts)

Do's –

- The National Flag may be hoisted in educational institutions (schools, colleges, sports camps, scout camps, etc.) to inspire respect for the Flag. An oath of allegiance has been included in the flag hoisting in schools.

Don'ts –

- The flag cannot be used as drapery, or clothes. As far as possible, it should be flown from sunrise to sunset, irrespective of the weather.
- The flag cannot be intentionally allowed to touch the ground or the floor or trail in water. It cannot be draped over the hood, top, and sides or back of vehicles, trains, boats or aircraft.
- No other flag or bunting can be placed higher than the flag. Also, no object, including flowers or garlands or emblems, can be placed on or above the flag. The tricolor cannot be used as a festoon, rosette or bunting.

5. **National Song of India –**



Composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterji in Sanskrit, the song Vande Mataram was primarily conceived to serve as a motivation to the people in their freedom struggle. Initially, people with patriotic fervor flocked the streets of Calcutta and other metropolis, shouting the slogan 'Vande Mataram' or 'Hail to the Mother (land)!'

6. **National Bird of India –**



Peacock is predominantly found in the Indian sub-continent, ranging from the south to east of the Indus river. The bird lives in jungle lands near water and is thus, chiefly found in the wilds in India (sometimes, domesticated in villages as well). It has got several references in Indian scriptures as well.

7. **National Flower of India –**



It is considered to be a sacred flower and occupies unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India. This flower has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. The Lotus Flower symbolizes divinity, fertility, wealth, knowledge and enlightenment. It is also regarded as a symbol of triumph as it can survive to regeminate for thousands of years. Lotus represents long life, honor, and good fortune. Untouched by the impurity despite growing in mud, the flower is also meant to symbolize the purity of heart and mind.

8. **National Tree of India –**



The national tree of India, banyan is a very huge structure, long and deep roots and branches symbolize the country's unity. One can find banyan trees in throughout the nation.

d) Story

1. **United we stand, divided we fall:**

Once, an old man was very ill and lay dying in his bed. He had four sons who were always fighting with each other. He always worried about them and wanted to teach them a lesson and asked his sons to come to him. When they came, the old man gave them a bundle of sticks and said, Can you break these sticks?

The first son tried to break the bundle but nothing happened. He tried very hard and finally gave up. Then it was the turn of the second son to try his luck. He thought it would be an easy task and picked up the sticks easily. He tried his best to break the sticks but nothing happened. Then, the third son tried to break the bundle of sticks, but he couldn't do anything either.

Meanwhile, the youngest son jeered at his brothers and thought they were very incompetent. He thought he was very clever and took one stick at a time and easily broke all of them.

The old father then smiled at his sons and said, Children, do you understand what happened? It is always easy to break the sticks one by one. But when they are bundled together, none of you could break them. In the same way, you four brothers should always be together. No one will be able to hurt you then. The four brothers realised what their father was trying to teach them and forgot all their enmity and learnt that unity is strength. From that day onwards, they never fought with each other and lived together in peace and harmony.

Moral: If all the citizens in a country are united and stand together, they can win over all their enemies.