

A Review of the New NCERT Math Textbooks for Grades 1 and 2

Kshama Chakravarthy & Sonia Kundu

This article examines the new NCERT Math textbooks for grades 1 and 2, comparing them with the vision outlined in the NCF-FS. Some teachers also share their experiences and feedback, followed by a summary of insights from about 90 teachers across Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka regarding the updated textbooks.

The new NCERT Grade 1 and 2 textbooks are noticeably more vibrant, structured, well-organized, and holistic than their previous versions. The foreword and "About the Book" sections effectively communicate the context and objectives behind the revisions.

Based on the principles and objectives enunciated under NEP 2020 — as well as on research from a range of disciplines (including neuroscience and early childhood education), on experiences and accumulated knowledge from the ground, and on the aspirations and goals of our Nation — the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) was developed and released on 22 October 2022. Subsequently, textbooks have been developed to bring to life the curricular approach of the NCF-FS. The textbooks attempt to connect to the children's real life by recognising their learning in the classroom and the significant learning resources in the family and the community.

- Joyful Mathematics, 2023

The textbooks incorporate a wide range of themes, including subtly highlighting the relevance of elders (especially grandparents) and inclusivity of differently abled individuals, sensitivity towards nature, awareness of social issues, and the promotion of values such as sharing, curiosity, and observation skills. Aligned with the NCF-FS's play-based approach to learning, the *Joyful Mathematics* textbooks for grades 1 and 2 feature numerous activities designed to be conducted both inside and outside the classroom, supporting the goal of experiential learning for holistic development.

Mathematical concepts have been introduced through clear, contextual illustrations. These images support comprehension and also enhance children's visual and reading skills. Specific examples, accompanied by images, are provided later in the article. Oral discussions with children have been integrated into the chapters to encourage them to verbalize and express their thought processes. The books have been designed to be text-cum-workbooks, to offer children opportunities to draw, colour, and write. However, some teachers note that the space for solving problems, typically found in a standard workbook, is somewhat limited.

Keywords: NCERT textbooks, review, survey, new version, interview, user experience

“There is no space for completing activities. It should either be provided in the textbook, or if it becomes bulky, a separate workbook with questions.”

- Garima Bhatt, Azim Premji School, Uddham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand

About the amount of practice itself, about 13% of the teachers who participated in the survey (the summary of which is shared in the end) want to reduce the amount of practice, while 48% of them want to increase practice questions. Some teachers mentioned the need for more practice for specific reasons.

“There is a need for highlighting the importance of practising procedural aspects of mathematics at this stage. Textbooks could include first, importance of practice with reasons and also include specific suggestions, resources for teachers to give that practice for their students.

There is also no mention of Fact fluency in the textbooks and creating Fact sheets at the end of the textbook such as addition facts and subtraction facts could help students develop fact fluency which might get missed when conceptual understanding is overemphasised.”

- Anagh, Azim Premji School, Bengaluru, Karnataka

“For a diverse class with varied learning levels, it's good to have different levels of questions for practice. I understand that a textbook has its own limitations and cannot fulfill everyone's demands but it can be better if it includes more practice questions of different levels. For each activity/concept, there is a description, pictures and then the 'Let us do' section which includes 3-4 questions based on the activity, which can be increased. Kids usually enjoy solving the textbook more than working in the notebook or worksheets.”

- Aakanksha, Azim Premji School, Barmer, Rajasthan

The books have various activities that are intended as suggestions. The idea is to encourage teachers to create their own activities and supplement them with local toys, games, or materials found in the child's immediate environment, to facilitate hands-on learning with concrete objects. Teachers have the flexibility to adapt, modify, and tailor the activities according to their specific context, as long as the focus remains on developing the key competencies for children at this stage. The extent to which a teacher can create a world-class learning experience, aligned with the vision outlined in the NCF-FS document, depends on factors such as teacher capability, intent, availability of resources, and mentorship. According to the survey we conducted, 80% of teachers reported conducting additional activities, such as simulating a shopping experience with tokens and fake money, counting with fingers, stones, counters, and dice, or exploring the concept of heavy and light through hands-on experiences. These efforts are certainly a step in the right direction!

Now, let's take a look at the chapter structure. Each chapter (in both grades) provides regular instructions on what teachers should do (Figure 1), along with talking points and opportunities for discussion on varied topics such as trains, flags, animals, sharing, Ekta Diwas, balanced diets, and the ill effects of overeating.

Ask children to play this game in the class. Let the children name two things — one long and one round. Every time, they can take the name of a new thing and avoid repetition. For long objects, children may focus on one dimension like tall, wide, etc. For example, some may say a tumbler is long whereas for some others, it may be round. Both views need to be considered. Let children explain their logic of saying so.



Read aloud the poem. Ask children to recite and enact it. Children can look at the pictures and tell what all they see and discuss the things which are above, below, on, under, and so on with the class. Encourage them to talk about the animals that they see around them, like cats, dogs, cows, etc.



Activity should be conducted in a manner so that all the children are engaged, irrespective of their differential abilities. For example, a *ghungroo* can be attached to the ball, and surface of the basket can be made different from the surface outside in order to get specific sound when the ball is in or out of the basket.



Figure 1: Instructions for teachers (Grade 1, Chapter 2, Page 10; Grade 1, Chapter 1, Page 2 and 4)

There are activities designed to expand vocabulary, promote national integration, and foster patriotism (Figure 2). Sections like "Think and Answer" serve as comprehension checks, while game ideas (such as finding a hidden object through verbal instructions or throwing a ball into a basket) and poems (with follow-up questions for understanding) encourage active participation. In one activity, children line up like a train, reciting a rhyme and identifying relative positions (Figure 3).

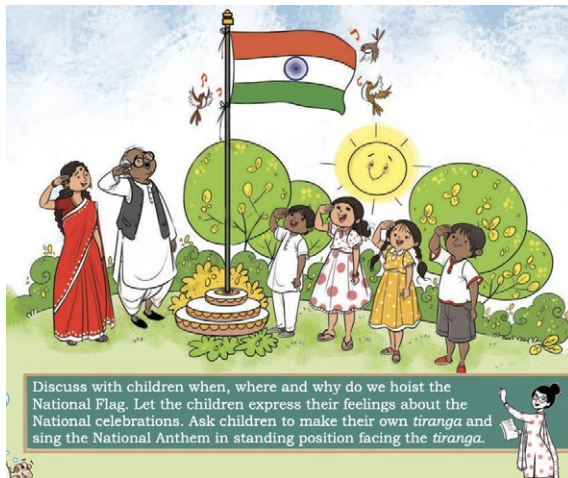


Figure 2: Discussion around the national flag
(Grade 1, Chapter 1, Page 6)

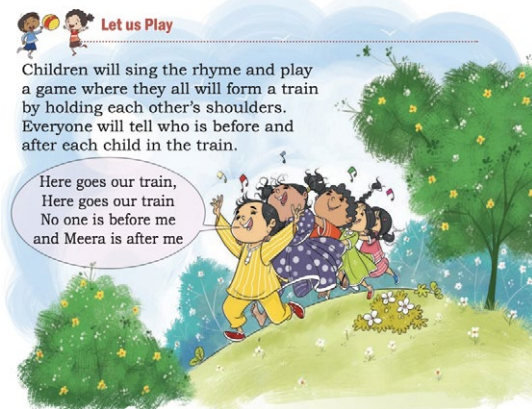


Figure 3: The train game
(Grade 1, Chapter 1, Page 8)

Project work is another key element in the new textbooks which encourages students to apply mathematical concepts in creative and practical ways. It promotes experiential learning by connecting math to everyday life, encourages teamwork, develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Chapters conclude with a project or real-world problem-solving activity like, measuring items at home, creating number patterns, or measuring the quantities etc.

- Sonia Kundu, APS, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

Along with project work (such as making a list of items to buy and noting down their costs while shopping) (Figure 4a), chapters include fun activities (like showing the number 3 or 4 in different ways with fingers) (Figure 4b), and an introduction to various cultures and places (such as Dal Lake in Kashmir, shadow games from Karnataka, Garba from Gujarat and snake boat race from Kerala) (Figure 4c).

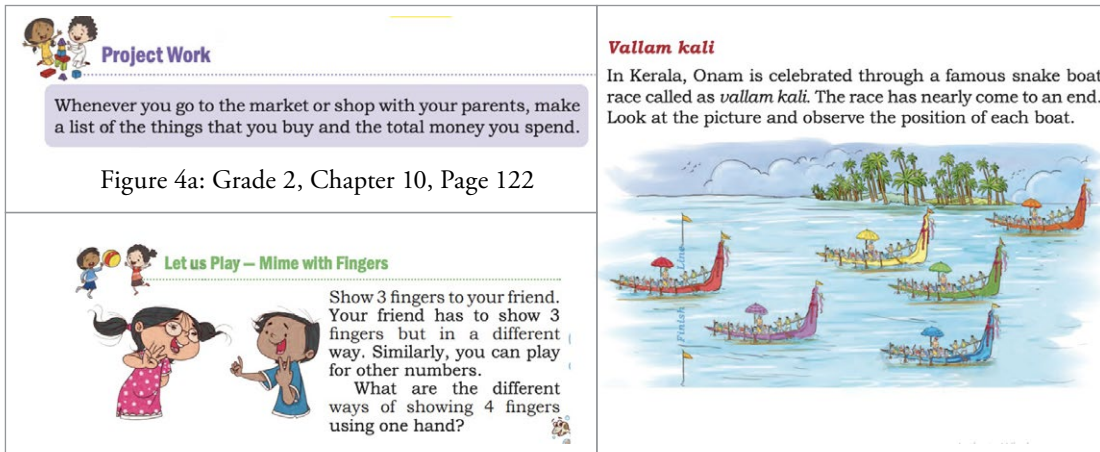


Figure 4a: Grade 2, Chapter 10, Page 122

Figure 4c: Grade 2, Chapter 1, Page 14

The start of each chapter has a QR code to scan on the top. It helps the teacher access e-resources such as audios, videos, multimedia, texts etc. related to the themes given in the chapter. For example, the QR code in Chapter 2, Grade 1 (What’s Long What’s Short) takes one to an audio resource (the entire chapter read out) and a video resource that has the story of “Wise Grandmother” in cartoon form, followed by questions and exercises that are covered in the chapter, in an interactive format.



Figure 5: Grade 1, Chapter 2, Page 10 and 14

60% of the teachers surveyed claim to have made use of this digital content. Teachers have mentioned that the activities and the audio resources are beneficial and make learning easier. The additional resources give them the confidence to explain correctly. However, a couple of teachers mentioned that phones/ internet are not allowed in the school and so they are not able to use this facility while in school.

A few teachers were interviewed to get their perspective on the textbooks, its implementation and their experience with students. We present this to you in the form of a Whatsapp chat, telephonic interview and a documented report of the conversations.

Kshama Chakravarthy's WhatsApp Chat with Garima Bhatt, Teacher at Azim Premji School, Uddham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, Teaches Grade 2-5

< G Garima Teacher APU

What are the highlights of the new book? K

G Visuals, stories and contexts that connect to real-life are loved by children!

Can you share some examples? K

G Here is an example of Garba dance that children are familiar with and enjoy too.

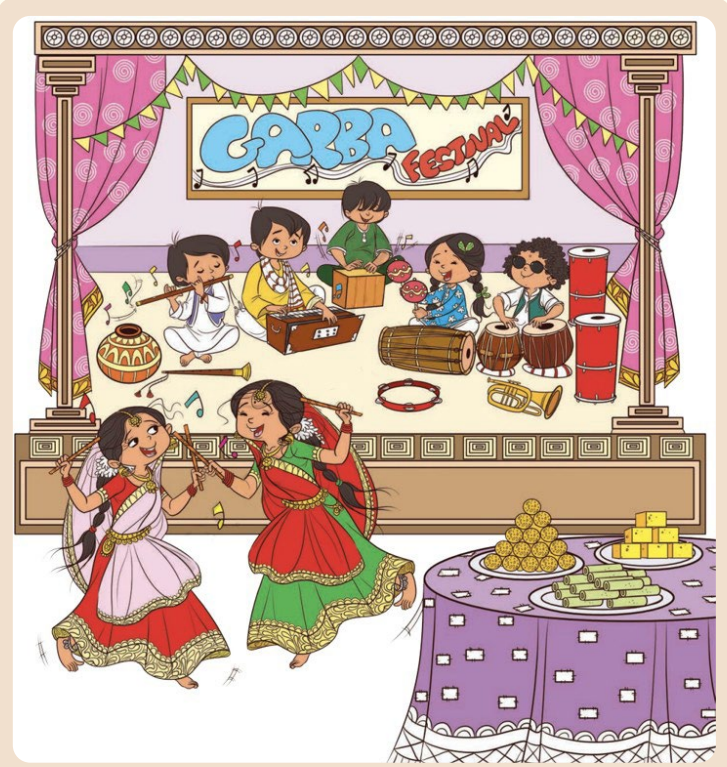


Figure 6: Grade 2, Chapter 2, Page 16

Write your message... 🌟 📎 📤

G Garima Teacher APU

G In the first chapter-maala out of seashells is interesting for them. Weighing laddus or other items on the weighing scale is something that kids relate well to as they have seen it in the vegetable market or their family members may even own such scales if they sell these items.

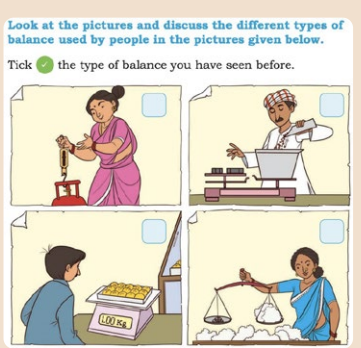


Figure 7: Grade 2, Chapter 7, Page 79



Figure 8: Grade 2, Chapter 9, Page 104. The chapter on Time has a nice picture story.

Thank you! Do you have any suggestions for improvement?

K

G Yes. The order of chapters in Grade 2 can be altered. Currently Chapter 1 is on numbers, Chapter 2 on 3D shapes, Chapter 3 on numbers again, Chapter 4 on 2D shapes and then it moves to lines. It may be better to complete numbers first, then 3D shapes and then 2D.

Do you think there's a specific reason for the current flow?

K

G The current flow may be done to break the monotony and help some kids who are finding numbers overwhelming, but my personal opinion is that it is better that kids build on what they have learnt, and take to completion the understanding of numbers, before switching to other topics.

All right. Any final words?

K

G Overall this is a really nice book and a great effort!

Write your message...



Kshama Chakravarthy's Phone Conversation with Poonam, Teacher at Azim Premji School, Uddham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand, Teaches Grades 1 and 2

What do you/children like in this new book?



I love the pictures, examples, stories, project work, activities and activity ideas. The puzzles are a big hit among students in both the grades! This new version has a good mix of real-life examples and TLMs.



Can you share some examples of activities that children enjoyed?



Estimated length vs actuals is an activity that children love doing. They enjoyed filling out the table on page 79 in Chapter 7 of the Grade 1 textbook. It was fun to compare their guesses with their actual findings when they measured the suggested distances.

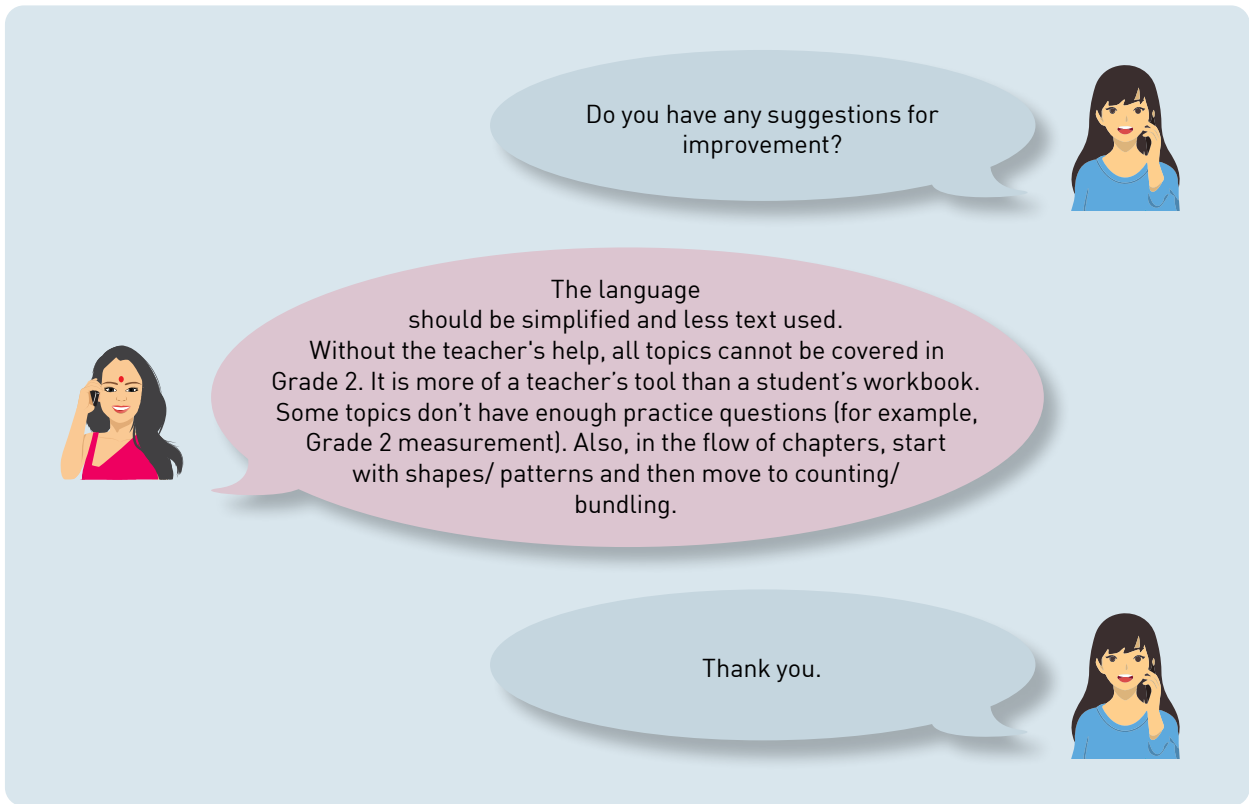


In Grade 1, Chapter 7, Page 82, "Water is very useful" - we have discussions on the usage of water. For example, how much water is needed for brushing? How many jugs of water are needed to fill a bucket? If it is glasses, more are needed- this is something they are able to say easily through the activity.



In Grade 2, Chapter 5, Playing with Lines, the introduction of dance movements is very interesting.





Here's another teacher in the survey who talks about the language difficulty:

“The linguistic aspects of teaching mathematics can be improved by giving specific vocabulary, phrases and sentence constructions that would help students develop practice of them consistently. There are many words which are not understandable across India (diyas, nimbu pani, bindis) and could be avoided especially in the English version of the book.”

- Anagh, Azim Premji School, Bengaluru, Karnataka

Documented report of Kshama Chakravarthy's conversation with Bharathi. G. S and N. Pushpalatha, Teachers at Karnataka Public School, Sarakki, Bengaluru, Teach grades 1 and 2

Kshama Chakravarthy: What are your thoughts about the new version of the text books?
Bharathi: We commend the effort gone into the making of the new version. However we feel that in the Karnataka government schools scenario, where most students come into Grade 1 with no prior exposure to language or learning, these textbooks become very difficult for the teacher to use. Teachers have a lot more work to do and a lot of hand holding is required for students.
K: Hmmm.. So, is the language and vocabulary difficult?

Pushpalatha: Yes, the text should be much less and illustrations self explanatory wherever possible.

K: Okay. What do you think about the way the topics are covered?

B: The way the concepts are introduced and taught is very nice, where children learn a lot without actually realising that they are learning.

K: Can you explain this further?

B: By this we mean that the concepts are taught through examples, stories, TLMs etc. so students don't feel overwhelmed or fixated on the fact that they are learning something new or difficult. Grouping in tens and ones are introduced by different means.

K: Do you find anything needing attention?

P: There is an error in the book that needs to be corrected. You will notice that based on the entries made in the third row, the fourth row cannot be filled with the numbers that they have printed. (See Figure 10)

A. Count and write the answers.



B. Colour the tens frames to show the number.

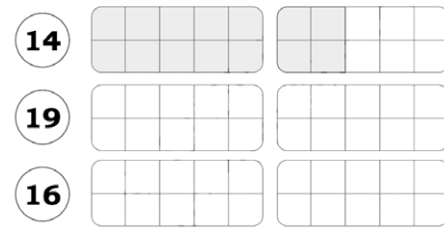


Figure 9: Grade 1, Chapter 4, Page 44

P: Also, the government schools are to use the bilingual books (English and Kannada), and the problems appear in both languages with the working/ solution to be provided each time, which is time consuming and irritating for the student. The suggestion is to ask the question in both languages and provide one single answer box/ working steps. (See Figure 11)

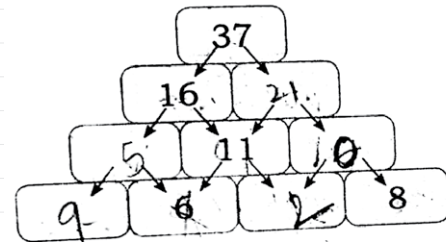


Figure 10: Grade 2, Chapter 6, Page 90

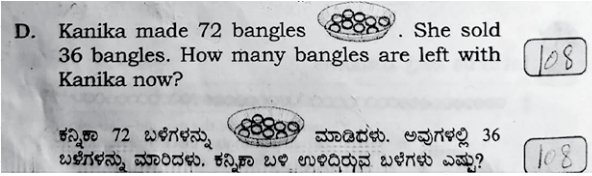
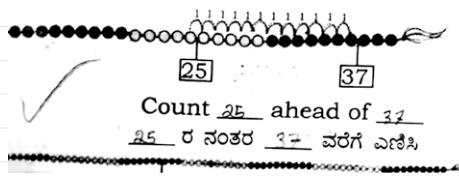


Figure 11: Grade 2, Chapter 6, Page 70 and 88 respectively

K: How about asking students to answer it just once?

P: We try 😊 They don't like leaving an empty box so they end up writing it in all of them, wasting time in the class. A change within the book makes it easier.

Note: The issue of bilingual textbooks falls under the purview of the state and not the NCERT. For the sake of preserving the conversation it has been retained here.

Having read snippets from different teachers about their experiences, let us now look at a detailed report shared by a teacher from APS, Uttarakhand, Ms. Sonia Kundu.

The Positives of the New Textbook (Grade 1)

Key Features of New Mathematics Textbooks

The revamped textbook aims to create a holistic and engaging learning experience for students by integrating innovative methods, interactive tools, and real-world applications. These features encourage curiosity, promote active learning, and develop a deeper understanding of mathematical concepts. Here are a few things that stand out for me in the new version.

1. Concept's introduction

Concepts have been introduced in simple ways, with visuals and game ideas making it easy for the child to understand. Here are a few examples.

Perceptual subitizing: It is intuitive. We can look at a small group of objects and instantly know how many there are without having to count. Grasping that numbers are made up of tens and ones is a foundational concept, paving the way for the understanding of larger numbers. Having a sense of "ten" as a group is essential for developing place-value understanding and performing mental calculations. This is dealt with well in the textbook.



Figure 12: Students are making number bonds by using Tens frame

B. Make some dot designs with objects like tamarind seeds, pebbles, buttons, *bindis*, etc., and identify the number of dots in each arrangement.

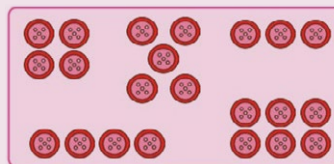


Figure 13: Grade 1, Chapter 4, Page 33

Conceptual subitizing: It involves recognizing a set of objects as made up of smaller groups. Take the example of dice: when a 6 appears, we might see it as two groups of three, which we understand to make six.

Numbers can be grouped and perceived in various ways. For instance, the number 8 can be thought of as 3 and 5 combined or as 4 and 4. Building skills in conceptual subitizing is crucial as it lays the foundation for many other mathematical concepts, such as composing and decomposing numbers, relationships between numbers and so on.

Use of Tens Frames: Tens frames are simple powerful tools that help students visualize numbers and understand place value.

The textbooks use tens frames for activities such as grouping, addition, subtraction, and identifying number patterns and provide a structured way to represent numbers. Tens frames prepare students for understanding place value by showing how numbers can be grouped in tens and ones. For example, seeing "13" as a full ten-frame (10) and three additional counters supports the idea of "1 ten and 3 ones", thus promoting a deeper understanding of place value and number sense. It encourages grouping and "making tens" for easier mental calculations (Figures 9 and 12).

2. Interesting Facts to Surprise Children

To spark curiosity and make learning enjoyable, the textbooks incorporate interesting and surprising facts which fosters a connection between mathematics and the real world.

Examples in the textbooks: Discussion about Sun temple, world's highest statue etc.

Amazing Facts

This is a statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also called the Statue of Unity. It is the tallest statue in the world and is located in Gujarat, India.



Figure 14: Grade 1, Chapter 7, Page 74

3. Interactive Pictorial Expressions

Visual aids and pictorial representations help make abstract concepts more concrete and relatable, by providing simple analogies. For example, colourful images, diagrams, and infographics for concepts like symmetry, shapes, and measurements, comic-style explanations for word problems and reasoning questions.

4. Inclusion of Suggestive Activities

Hands-on interactive activities are thoughtfully incorporated throughout the chapters to encourage active participation and provide opportunity for trial and error.

Examples in the Textbooks

- Using dice for addition or subtraction games
- Counting and grouping with objects like beads or sticks
- Drawing number lines and solving puzzles based on them

5. Well-Designed Flow of Concepts

The concepts in the new textbooks are structured in a logical manner, topics are introduced gradually, from simple to advanced/ complex ones. Chapters are interlinked, enabling students to build on previously learned ideas and see connections between different mathematical concepts, fostering a deeper and more integrated understanding.

- Prevents cognitive overload by introducing concepts incrementally.
- Reinforces prior knowledge while building new skills.

6. Reasoning Questions

The inclusion of reasoning-based questions encourages students to think critically and justify their answers.

- Enhances logical reasoning and analytical thinking.
- Develops deeper conceptual understanding rather than rote learning.

U. Let us play the ball game.



- Choose 3 balls in such a way that their sum will be 15.
- Choose 3 balls to get a maximum score.
- Choose 3 balls to get a minimum score.

Figure 15: Grade 1, Chapter 13, Page 128

7. Games that promote Learning

Math-based games make math enjoyable and help reduce any fear or anxiety about the subject. They also encourage students to interact with their classmates, making learning a shared experience. It builds confidence and strengthens their understanding of key ideas. For example: Board games for arithmetic practice, puzzles for critical thinking, interactive group games for fostering collaboration.

Specific examples

G. Fill \triangle , \square and \circ in the boxes in such a way that any shape occurs only once in a row (horizontal) and column (standing).

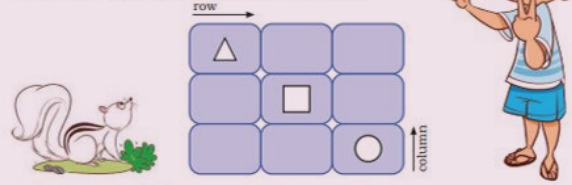




Figure 16: Grade 1, Chapter 13, Page 124

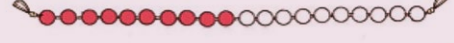
Textbook based activities

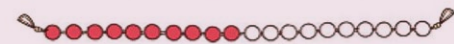
This page introduces addition and subtraction using visual tools like beads and number strips to make concepts engaging and relatable. Addition is shown through counting forward with beads, where children visualize sums by adding beads on a "ginladi" (e.g., $13 + 4 = 17$). Subtraction is demonstrated as hopping backward on a number strip, illustrating how numbers decrease by taking steps back (e.g., $9 - 3 = 6$). These activities provide a hands-on approach, reinforcing the concepts of sequential counting, addition, and subtraction, while transitioning students from concrete to abstract understanding.

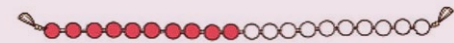


Show how you can add these numbers on ginladi.

$13 + 4 =$ 

$14 + 5 =$ 

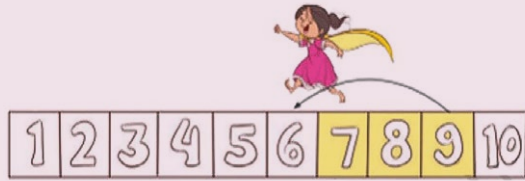
$6 + 8 =$ 

$5 + 7 =$ 

Hop backwards on the number strip.



A. Jump 3 steps back from 9.



$9 - 3 = 6$

B. Jump 4 steps back from 7.



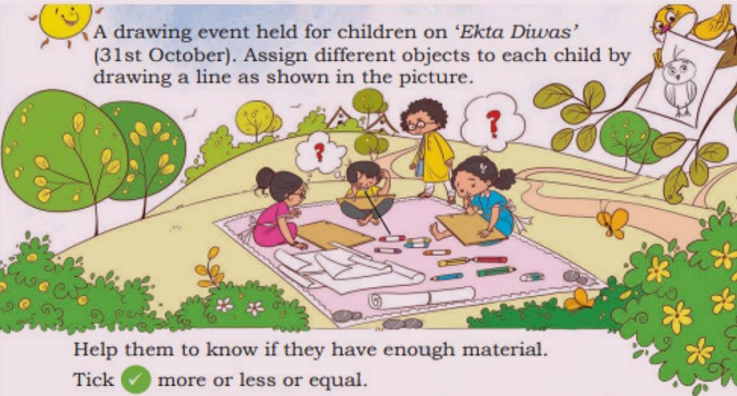







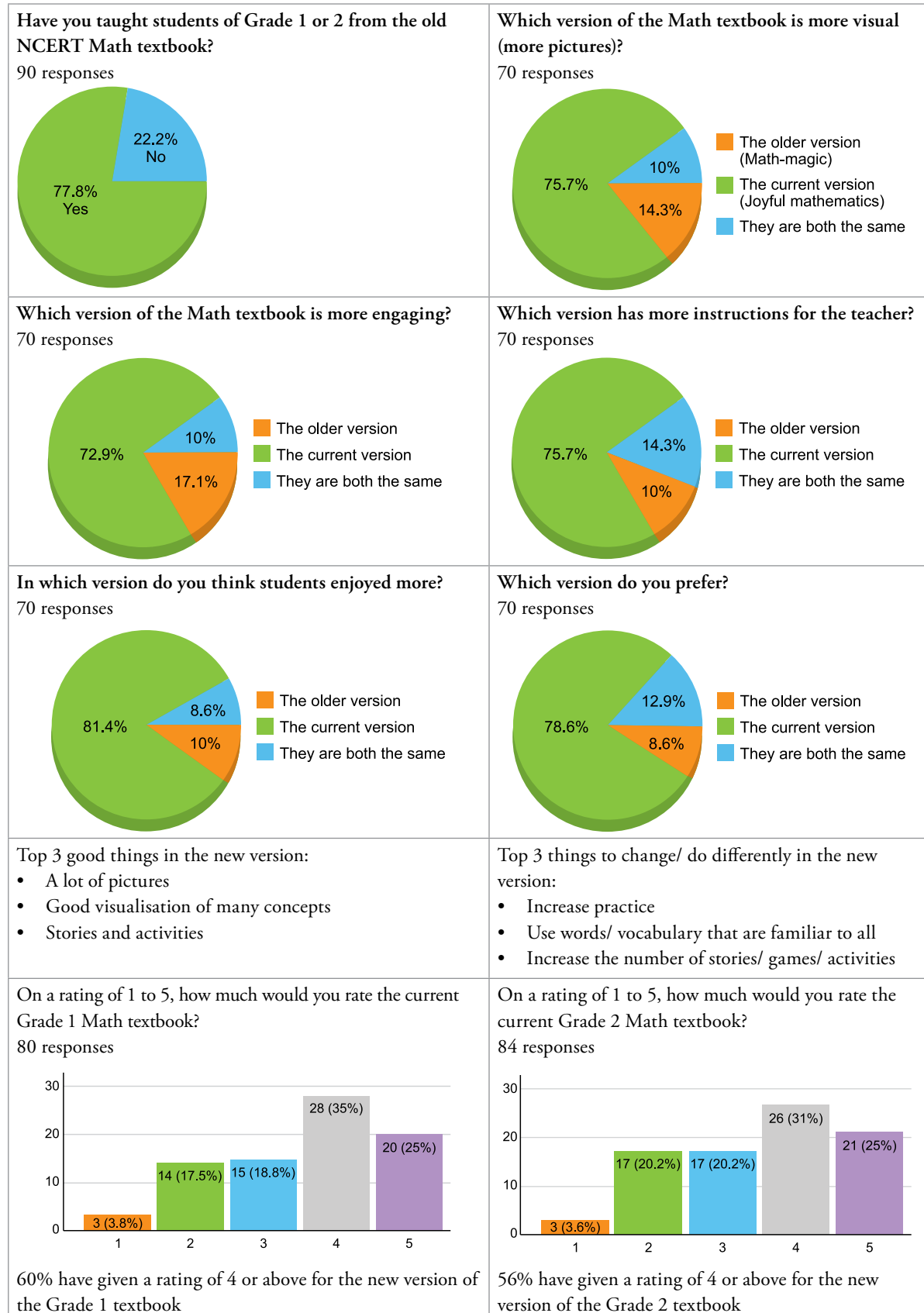


Figure 17: Grade 1, Chapter 5, Page 63 and Chapter 6, Page 67

Suggestions for improvement

Current Issue	Suggested Improvement												
<p>The instructions lack clarity for situations when a number is rolled but all corresponding boxes have already been coloured.</p> <p> Let us Play</p> <p>D. Play with your friend. Roll the dice and colour a box with the same number of dots as on the dice. Take turns with your friend and roll again.</p> <p>Figure 18: Grade 1, Chapter 4, Page 34</p>	<p>Add this line: "If you roll a number and all the corresponding boxes are already coloured, skip your turn."</p> <p>This ensures a smoother activity flow without confusion.</p>												
<p>The limited space in the provided picture results in overlapping lines, making it difficult to understand the concept.</p> <p></p> <p>A drawing event held for children on 'Ekta Diwas' (31st October). Assign different objects to each child by drawing a line as shown in the picture.</p> <p>Help them to know if they have enough material. Tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> more or less or equal.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="323 1200 903 1370"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objects</th> <th>More than the number of children</th> <th>Less than the number of children</th> <th>Same as the number of children</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figure 19: Grade 1, Chapter 3, Page 23</p>	Objects	More than the number of children	Less than the number of children	Same as the number of children									<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the visual area to avoid overlapping lines. Alternatively, ask students to write the number of objects next to the picture and compare them to the number of children. This simplifies the process and introduces concepts like "more than," "less than," or "equal to."
Objects	More than the number of children	Less than the number of children	Same as the number of children										
													
													
<p>Students tend to focus on counting all the images at once instead of understanding the relationship between the two groups, leading to errors.</p> <p></p> <p>4 children and 2 children altogether make ___ children. $4 + 2 = \square$</p> <p>Figure 20: Grade 1, Chapter 5, Page 49</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage breaking the activity into steps, such as identifying and counting the two groups separately before summing them up. Use guiding questions like: "How many are in the first group? How many in the second? What happens when we combine them?" <p>This scaffolding can help students build their number sense and avoid mistakes.</p>												

Let us now look at the details from the survey that was taken by 90 teachers across the country, which gives us a flavour of how teachers perceive the new version of the Math textbooks of grades 1 and 2.



The new NCERT Math textbooks for Grade 1 and 2 have been well-received by teachers who have praised the thoughtful design and approach embedded in the chapters. From easy access to additional materials through simple QR codes, to clear instructions, the teachers feel that the textbooks offer a range of engaging learning methods, including stories, rhymes, poems, pictures, real-life activities, cultural references, and project work within each chapter. Additionally, the inclusion of puzzles has sparked excitement among both students and teachers alike.

However, there are some suggestions for improvement, particularly regarding the flow of the chapters and the amount of text in Grade 2, the space allocated for practice exercises, the number of practice questions, as well as the need for clearer guidance for teachers on the significance of certain concepts and different methods for teaching them. These areas could be explored further in the next iteration of the textbooks.

In conclusion, the new version of the textbooks is a promising step forward, fostering a more interactive, hands-on, and holistic learning experience. While there are areas for refinement, the positive feedback from teachers and the innovative features of the textbooks suggest that they are on the right track towards making mathematics a more joyful and meaningful experience for young learners.

References

1. Joyful Mathematics: Class 1 (2023), NCERT <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?aejm1=0-13>
2. Joyful Mathematics: Class 2 (2023), NCERT <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?bejm1=0-11>
3. The National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) (2023)

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