

1



ANIMALS - THE BASE OF OUR LIFE

1.1. Observe the picture and discuss



- What do you see in the picture?
- Guess... Why was the animal with them?
- How are they different from us? Where did they live? What might have they eaten?

1.2. Our needs - Taming Animals

Our ancestors lived in forests. In the beginning, their primary food was animals and tubers. Later they learnt growing crops and doing different kinds of work. During the course of time, they started taming animals to fulfill their needs of food, security and transport. The present day domestic animals are their successors.

Think and say...

- ♦ Name the different animals that might have been tamed by our ancestors. Why did they do so?
- ♦ Why didn't they tame animals like tiger and lion? Guess...
- ♦ What animals are tamed by people now ? Why?

Since generations humans have been using animals to fulfill their various needs. The milk of cows and buffaloes is used as food. Similarly, bulls are used in agriculture. We use some other animals also for our needs. Have you ever seen a camel? They are found mostly in Rajasthan. It is a desert area. It is very difficult to walk across the sand in desert. The people living in deserts travel on camels.

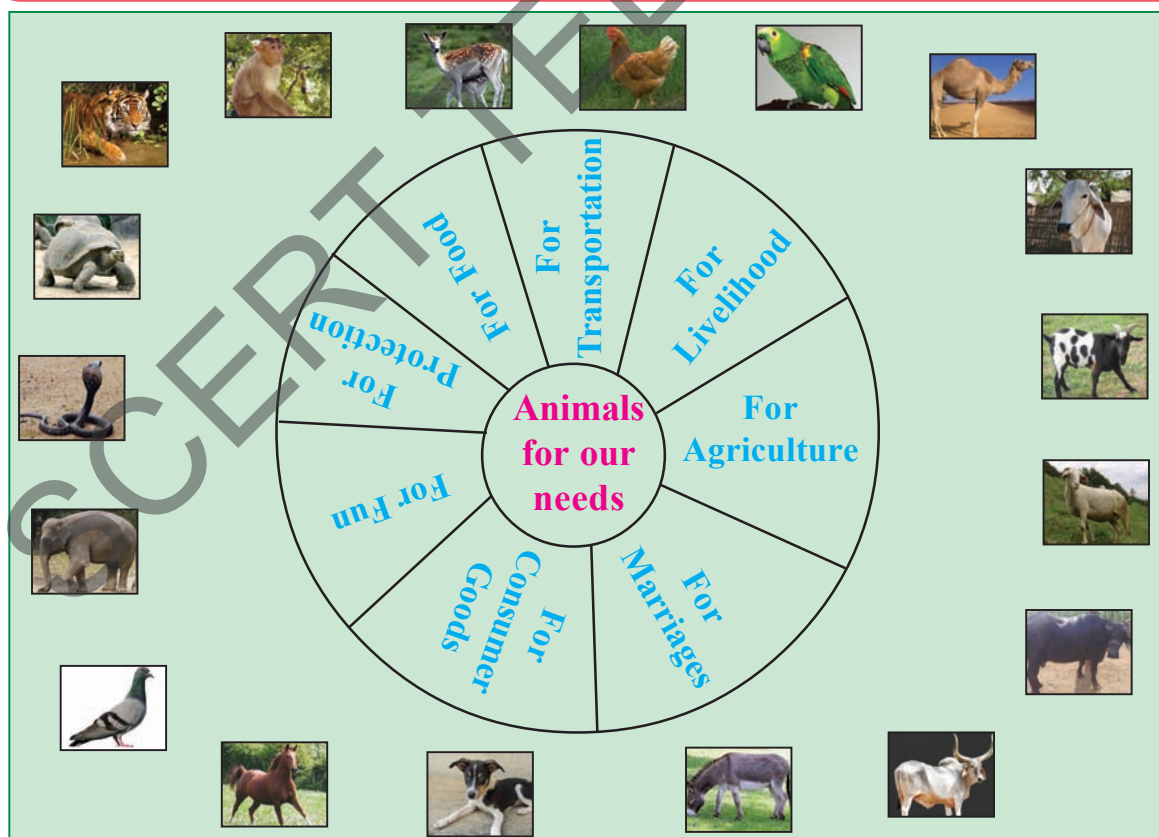


Some people from Rajasthan bring camels to our state and use them for 'fun-ride' for children and earn money for their livelihood.

Group work



- ◆ How do you feel when you ride on animals?
- ◆ Talk about the people who use animals for their livelihood.
- ◆ Observe the diagram given below. Match the name of the animals with the work they are used for.





1.3. Sheep is my wealth

We depend on different animals for our various needs. Let's see, what Lingaiah depends on?

This is Lingaiah. He rears sheep, in the uplands and hills of Palamuru. He has a flock of 40 sheep. He walks 30 kms everyday to graze his flock. Both his children study in a government school. He takes the sheep to the uplands early in the morning and returns home in the evening when it gets dark. A dog helps him in his work. He carries lunch in a cloth bag and has it in the afternoon. He also feeds the dog. He carries the lambs that can

not walk. He grazes his sheep on the hills, dunes apart from his own fields and also in the leased fields.

In summer, when grass is not available, shepherds migrate in groups of 10 to other places along with the sheep for about five months. They take a donkey with them to carry their luggage. They stay wherever they find grass. Usually, the grass is available near the banks of streams and near canals. Sometimes cheetahs and hyenas attack the sheep. Dogs protect them to some extent. There is fear of snakes during nights.

Some farmers ask the shepherds to leave their sheep in their fields during the night. If the flock of sheep stay in the fields during nights, their excreta becomes a manure and is useful for the crops. As farmers are benefitted they in turn give some money, rice and vegetables to the shepherds. In this way, they help each other.

Lingaiah doesn't keep any heavy luggage with him except a pair of leather chappals, a wollen rug, a hand stick and a dried bottlegourd water bottle with him. When he was away from family for months together, he would not get any information about their welfare. Once, when he was away, he did not even come to know about his father's death. So, he bought a mobile phone recently and he talks to his family over mobile every day.

Though he protects the sheep every moment, he sells the grown up sheep when he gets a good offer. But, he does not sell the lambs. He clears the debts with the money he gets and saves some money. When the sheep are being boarded in the lorries by the purchasers Lingaiah out bursts for them. But then he consoles himself and continues making another flock.

Lingaiah sold 22 sheep from his flock at Rs.5000/- each. He also got an income Rs.4000/- on selling the excreta of the sheep and Rs. 2500/- on selling wool. He spent Rs.68,000/- on the sheep for medicines, vaccination, fodder and transportation for the whole year. How much money is left with Lingaiah.

Let us check his income and the expenditure.

Income		Expenditure	
22 sheep x Rs.5000	= 1,10,000	22 lambs x Rs.1500	= 33,000
Money received by selling excreta	= 4,000	Expenditure on Medicines & Vaccination (30 x Rs.100 x 12 months)	= 12,000
by selling wool	= 2,500	Money spent on rent	= 12,000
Total Income	1,16,500	Money spent on Transportation etc.	= 5,000
		Interest on capital	= 6,000
		Total Expenditure	68,000
Balance sheet			
Total Income	= 1,16,500		
Total Expenditure	= 68,000		
Profit	= 48,500		

Group work



- ◆ How much money is left with Lingaiah after working hard for the whole year?
- ◆ Can he meet his basic needs with the amount left? How?
- ◆ How many hours does Lingaiah work in a day?
- ◆ Is Lingaiah getting the benefits he deserve, after so much of hard work?
- ◆ How are the sheep helpful to farmers?
- ◆ Is Lingaiah taking good care of his sheep? Write your opinion.
- ◆ Do you know any shepherds? How is their lifestyle?

1.4. Problems of sheep rearing

You have read about Lingaiah, the shepherd. Many people live by rearing sheep like Lingaiah. They face many problems in their lives. Venkataiah and Kishan of Mahaboobnagar also have taken up sheep rearing as a means of livelihood. They face many problems during famines. Let us know what is published about them in news papers!

Drought.....demands...to leave..



Shepherds coming over to Yadagirigutta from Palamuru.

(T Media, Yadagirigutta)

Once again the shepherds of Palamuru reached our district for shelter and to save their sheep as their district is suffering from acute drought conditions. The shepherds in large numbers from Kothapet, Narayanapet etc; reached Nalgonda to feed their sheep. They stay here only for six months. Their motto is to protect and save their sheep as they suffer from rains and lightening. They fight with the wolves for their sheep. They even sacrifice their lives and fight fiercely with foxes every day to save their sheep. Whenever there is a drought, it is quite natural that the sons of Palamuru to reach here.

The shepherds are worried a lot about not receiving rains. They say that they graze their sheep here for some time and return to their villages. They bring donkeys along with the sheep. They bring the cooking utensils, food and other products on donkeys and come here with their families. They even bring their school going children to look after the sheep. Each herd comprises of atleast 400 sheep. The migrated shepherds graze the

- The sons of Palamuru reached the hills for cattle rearing.
- Grazing will now take place for six months.
- They left homes as the drought demands them to migrate.

sheep during the day time and make them take rest in five or six groups at a place during nights. When the sun rises they wake up, cook food and take the sheep for grazing wherever they find grass. As the rearing of sheep is decreased here, the

other region of shepherds are finding sufficient fodder here to feed their sheep. In the recent times, people living in the surroundings of Hyderabad started living by up agriculture or real estate business. Nowing this, the shepherds of Palamuru enquired the pros and cons and started coming over here.



A Donkey carrying the belongings of Shepherds

I came here due to drought!

We belong to Palamuru. We are suffering a lot because of drought. There is no scope for the sheep to be alive. First, I came here, enquired the situation and brought my sheep. I stay here for six months. Till then I won't go home. If I want to go home someone should come to substitute me. Only then, I can go home my woes doubled when it rains. We have to stay all the night and look after the sheep.

- Venkataiah, shepherd, Palamuru

Threats are more from foxes

There is a chance of going homes when it rains. Foxes are always watching us. We lose our sheep if we are careless even for a single second. Sometimes foxes and wolves in pack of five to six numbers attack us. Our dogs save us at that time. Our sheep cannot live without dogs. The farmers of this area also show pity on our sheep. If we make the sheep sleep in their fields, they give us food in return.

- Kishan, Shepherd, Palamuru

Group work



- ◆ Why did the shepherds leave their districts?
- ◆ Describe the life style of the migrated shepherds.
- ◆ What did Venkataiah and Kishan say about their difficulties?
- ◆ Who helped them and how?

1.5. Friends of Farmers

Do you know that some small creatures also help farmers a lot?

I am an earthworm...



I eat the plant debris along with soil from fields. Soil becomes fertile with my excreta. I loosen the soil so that the roots of the plants get enough air. With this the plants grow well and the yield of the crop increases. But we are dying due to the excessive use of pesticides.

I am a spider...



I make a thread through a secretion from my abdominal gland. I knit a web with this thread. Have you ever seen my web? The insects and mosquitoes which harm the crops get stuck in my web. I eat them. Thus, I protect the crops from harmful insects. We are dying due to the excessive use of pesticides.

I am an ant...



I wander on the plants of the fields. I eat the smaller insects and their eggs lying on the plants. In this way, I help farmers avoid the use of pesticides.

I am a snake...



I help farmers by feeding on the rats that eat the grains and destroy the fields. Most of you are afraid of me and kill me wherever you see me. In fact, snakes like Cobra (Nagu Pamu) Viper, Sea snake, Russels Viper are poisonous, the other snakes are not poisonous. We try to protect ourselves from people who try to harm us. We are friends of farmers.

I am trichogramma...



The scientists from the Institution of Crops & Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) created me. My life span is only one week. I destroy the eggs of the enemy insects that infect the crops. Thus, I help farmers.

Collect & discuss...



- ♦ Visit an agricultural field. Observe the crops and the creatures living there. Learn how those creatures are useful to the plants.
- ♦ Discuss with the farmer and list out the names of the creatures which are helping him.

1.6. The Other Uses of Animals

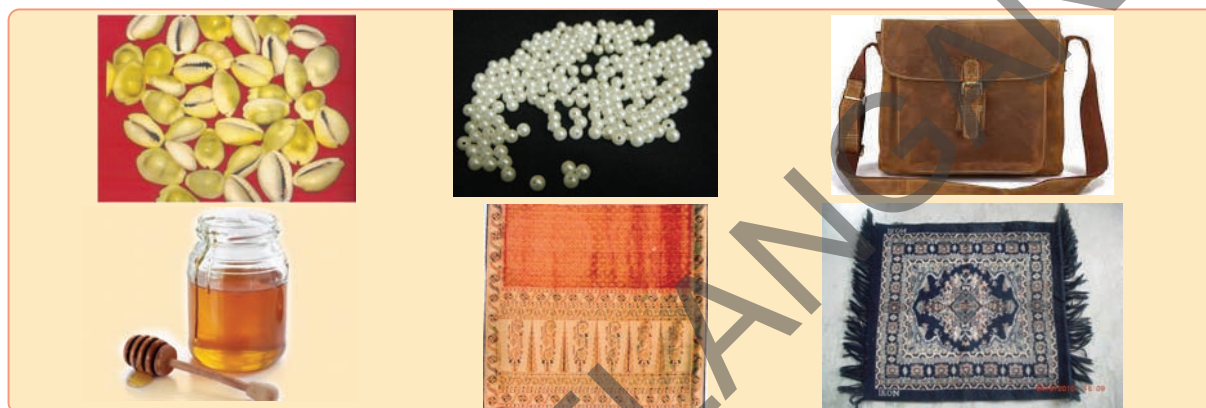
As you know we get milk, eggs, meat etc., from animals. We use animals for transport also. Think of the animals which are useful to us and how they are useful.

Look at this fan. Do you know how is it made? The tribal people make the fans with the fallen feathers of peacock and sell them in the fairs.

There are some industries which make buttons with the horns of oxes. They are exported to other countries also. We get many products from animals. Look at the pictures given below.



Fan made from Peacock feathers



Group work



- ◆ Have you seen the products shown in the pictures? Which animals are these products obtained from?
- ◆ How are these products used for various decorative purposes?
- ◆ You have understood that there are many uses of animals. But, are we useful to animals? How?

1.7. Needs and Difficulties of Animals

What is the difference between a stone and a living creature? Can a stone move and grow like us? Just like a stone, many things do not have life. We have life.

Think and say...

- ◆ Many things are required by living creatures like us. What are they?
- ◆ Which other living creatures are similar us? Do they have the same requirements? What are they?

We need air, water, food and shelter to live. Besides these, living together, love, affection, sympathy, kindness etc., are also important to us. Like us, animals too need all these things. These are the basic needs. Think, whether we must support animals in fulfilling their basic needs or not.

Do we have any compassion, kindness and sympathy towards animals in our surroundings? Think about it. Is it ok to hurt the animals? Are we taking care of animals when they are hurt or wounded, hungry, thirsty or suffering from cold, heat or rain? How do we feel when we are hurt or suffer like them? Look at the animals in the pictures given below. See how they are suffering?



Think and say...

- ◆ Did you see the animals in the pictures? How do you feel? Is it right to do this?
- ◆ Imagine the pain and inconvenience caused to the animals in the above pictures.
- ◆ How do you take care of your pet animals?

Shall we listen to the pain of Lakshmi and a few others?



Lakshmi is a monkey in a circus. The circus people caught her when she was young. She has been trained to jump through fire, walk on a rope, dance and ride the bicycle. The owner controls her with a pointed stick. Many people give her money out of sympathy. Can you imagine her feelings?

Imagine how Lakshmi feels:

I have to jump and play to earn money. Whether I like it or not, I am forced to perform in the circus. Even when I am hungry or suffer from pain they make me dance again and again. You all enjoy seeing me. But no one thinks about me. When I fall ill and suffer from fever also, they beat and force me to dance. There is nobody to listen to my woes. I don't have parents the way you have to protect me. Mine is a lonely life. Actually, where should I be? Whom should I live with?

Snake in a basket

I was captured and kept into a basket, I can't enjoy my freedom. I am suffering without food. I don't drink milk, but, my owner forcibly opens my mouth and pours milk. All this milk enters my lungs and I fall sick. Please make me free.



A Parrot in a cage

I was a free bird flying in the sky. But I was imprisoned in a cage to tell your horoscope. I want to come out of it. I want to fly freely in the sky. When will I be so lucky!

People are killing elephants for tusks. Tigers and deer are killed for their hides. Many other birds and animals are being hunted, captured and eaten.

Group work



- ◆ Are the animals and birds used for our entertainment happy? Think and say.
- ◆ Wild life is a valuable national wealth. Whose duty is it to conserve it? How? What should we do for the conservation of animals?
- ◆ Write a pledge to protect, to show kindness, affection and love towards animals and birds.

Collect and discuss...



- ◆ Collect information about how the rights of animals are being exploited in your area. Write the details in a tabular form and exhibit it in the class.
- ◆ Details to be collected : Name of animal, is it getting enough food? Does it have a hygienic shelter? How are its rights being exploited? How to protect its rights?

Do you know?

According to Schedule-1 of the Wild life Protection Act, 1971, hunting and selling wild animals is a crime. One who does so is sentenced for 3 to 7 years of imprisonment and a fine of rupees upto one lakh.

Collect and discuss...



- ♦ Visit cow shed during holidays. Observe the cows and their calves, spend some time with them and share your experiences in the classroom. Draw their pictures, write about them and exhibit on the wall magazine.

1.8. Decreasing animal population

The time, when there was no human on the earth, only one animal species per year used to become extinct. This is quite natural. But... nowadays, one species is disappearing every 20 minutes.

Tiger is our national animal. The Royal Bengal tigers are found mostly in India and Bangladesh. Once, there were thousands of tigers in the forests. At present their number has alarmingly decreased. It is a matter of worry that the number of Battameka pakshi, Kalivi kodi, Punganuru cow and many other animals are decreasing day by day. Unless we take measures to protect them, they are sure to become extinct soon.



Can you look for it?



The bird in the picture is a vulture. It is 2 feet tall. It is not being seen in our state for some years. If you see this in your area, you have to inform the biodiversity Society of Telangana immediately. It is interesting to know that the informers will be paid 2 lakh rupees as a reward.

Think and say...

- ◆ Which other animals like tigers and vultures are disappearing?
- ◆ What are the reasons for their disappearance?
- ◆ What should we do to protect them from becoming extinct?

1.9 Bio-diversity

Whose earth is this? Is it the property of only humans? No, the earth also belongs to the different species of trees, animals, birds, insects, fish etc. Nature provides sufficient food and water to all living things. Animals take food according to their requirement only. They don't grab and store from nature. But man is storing more than he requires. He is not considering others as equal to him. He wants everything for himself alone. He wants to enjoy the entire treasure of nature immediately. He doesn't want to leave anything for future. This is greed. Gautama Buddha said, "Wants and greed make our life miserable". All living creatures have an equal right to enjoy the natural resources on the earth. As pesticides, waste products and chemicals from factories pollute water in the rivers and water bodies many creatures that live in water die. Think... what problems are being faced by animals and birds due to plastics invented by man. Cattle die by eating plastic covers thrown by us. Human beings are the only reason for the entire pollution.

Group work



- ◆ What is meant by greed? What problems arise due to greed?
- ◆ What are the reasons for the regular disappearance of many animals?
- ◆ What are the reasons for the decrease in forests cover and living organisms? Who created this situation?

Bio-diversity - Things to do

- Trees should be grown in the backyards of houses, in the school premises.
- Trees should not be cut down.
- Animals and birds in our surroundings should be looked after with care, affection and love. We should feed them.
- Lakes, ponds, rivers which give shelter to many animals and fishes should not be polluted.
- We should not harm water animals by throwing plastic bags and other waste materials into the water bodies.
- Fuels like petrol, coal etc; and pesticides should not be used indiscriminately, as they pollute the environment.
- Any kind of action which harms living creatures should be avoided & discouraged.
- The habitats of animals should not be destroyed in the name of development. They should be protected.
- Form an Animal Protection Committee in your school. Take an oath to protect the environment and animals.
- Prepare an album on Animal World.
- Hunting wild animals is prohibited by law. Find out more about this from your elders and teachers and inform the particulars to all the village members and friends.
- Prepare a poster on how all animals and birds should be shown love and affection, provided with water and food. Paste the poster in school and in prominent places of the village.

Keywords

base of life
taming animals
livelihood
shepherd
famine
income and
expenditure

self-protection
friends of farmers
Agricultural Research
Council
pesticides
needs of animals
compassion towards
animals

protection of animals
Wild Life Protection
Act
hunting of animals
biodiversity
export
industries
self defense



What have we learnt?



1. Conceptual Understanding

- Name some animals which help us in earning a livelihood?
- Write about the daily activities of a shepherd.
- Write the names of any four endangered animals.
- What are the different needs for which we depend on animals?
- Why are earthworms, spiders, snakes etc., called Friends of Farmers?
- How can you say that animals also have needs like us?

2. Questioning - Hypothesis

All animals gathered and decided to take up the 'Movement on Protecting Animal Rights'. They passed a resolution to question the people who exploit their rights. Write, what questions the representatives of Animal Rights Society would ask people.

3. Experiments - Field Observations

- Visit a nearby agricultural field and list out the insects and animals that harm or help the farmers in the fields.
- Observe the animals in your area which are subjected to violence and write about them.

4. Information Skills, Projects

- Tabulate the information on uses of animals.

S.No	Name of the animal	How is it useful to us

5. Communication through Mapping Skills, Drawing Pictures and Making Models

- a) You have learnt about various animals in the lesson. Draw and colour your favourite animal pictures.

6. Appreciation, Values and creating Awareness towards bio-diversity

- a) How do you feel when you watch animals in the zoo?
- b) Oxen and bulls work hard the whole year to help in farming. What benefits do they expect in return? What should we learn from them?
- c) Write and exhibit slogans on love, affection and kindness towards animals.

I can do this

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. I can describe the uses of animals and life style of shepherds. | Yes / No |
| 2. I can question about the protection of animals. | Yes / No |
| 3. I can visit agricultural fields and collect the details of animals and insects that help us. | Yes / No |
| 4. I can collect, tabulate and exhibit the details and products of animal centres. | Yes / No |
| 5. I can draw the pictures of animals and describe them. | Yes / No |
| 6. I can write slogans on animal protection. | Yes / No |

