

1



ANIMALS - BASE OF OUR LIFE

1.1. Observe the picture and say



- What do you see in the picture?
- Guess... Why was the animal with them?
- How were they when compared to us? Where did they live? What they might have eaten?

1.2. Our needs - taming the animals

Our ancestors lived in forests. At first, their primary food was animals and tubers. Later they started growing crops and doing different kinds of work. During the course of time, for food, security and transport man started taming the animals to fulfil their needs. The present day 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 the animals like tiger and lion? Guess...
- ◆ What are the animals tamed by the present day people? Why?

Since generations man has been using animals to fulfill his needs. The milk of cow and buffalo is used as food. Similarly, ox and bull are used in agriculture. We use some other animals also for our needs. Have you ever seen a camel? They are found more in Rajasthan. It is a desert region. It is very difficult to walk across the sand in desert. The people living in deserts travel on camels.

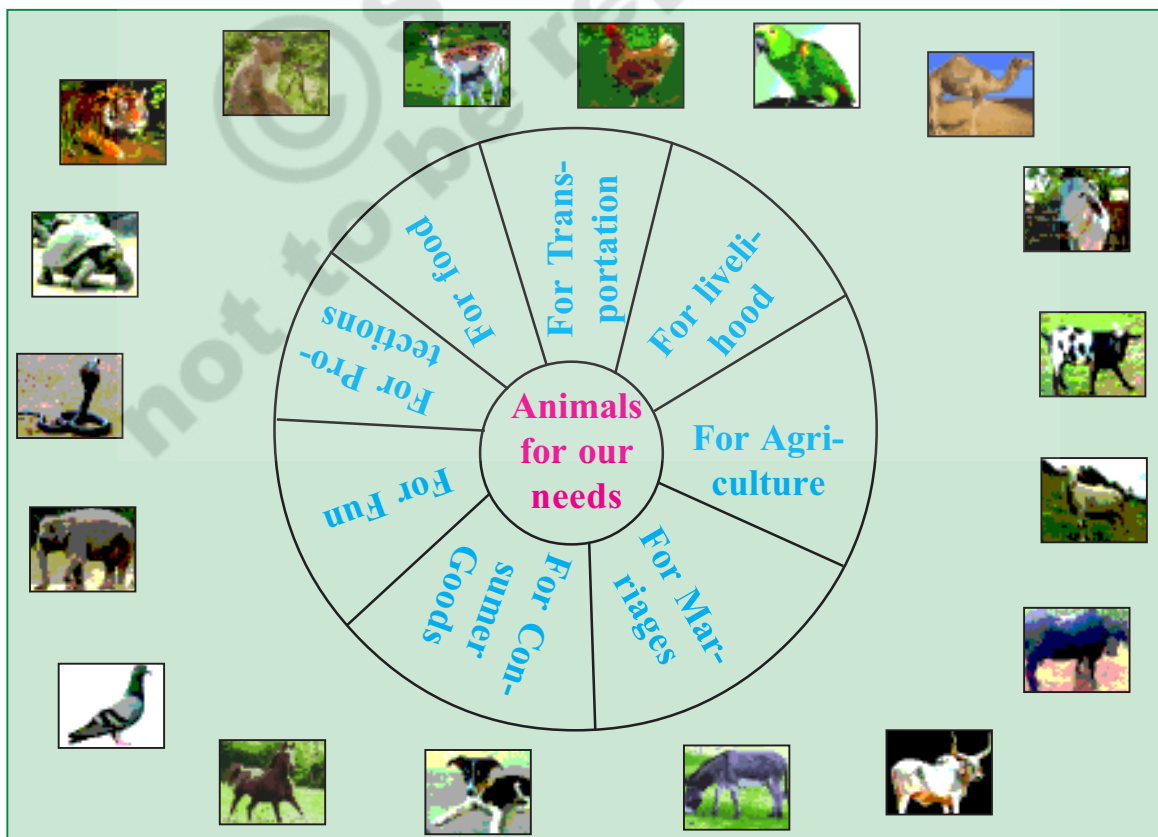


Some people from Rajasthan bring camels to our state and use them as 'fun-ride' for children and earn money for their livelihood.

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 do.





1.3. Sheep is my wealth

We depend on different animals for our various needs. Shall we know, what Lingaiah depends on?

This is Lingaiah. He rears sheep, at the uplands and hills of Palamuru. He has a flock of 40 sheep. To graze his flock he walks 30 of kms everyday. Both his children study in about 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 his lunch in a cloth bag and eats in the afternoon, and feeds the dog also. He protects

the lambs by carrying them on his shoulders. He grazes his sheep not only on the hills but also in the fields.

In summer, when grass is not available, he migrates to anicut along with the sheeps for five months. The other people also migrate in groups of 10 members each. They take a donkey with them to carry their cooking utensils and other things. They stay wherever they find grass. Usually, the grass is available near the banks of streams and canals. Some times cheetahs, jackals and hyenas attack the sheep. Dogs protect them to some extent. There is a fear of snakes during night times.

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 overtime will become a fertilizer and is useful for the crops. As the farmers are benefitted they, inturn give rice and vegetables to the shepherds. In this way, they help each other.

Lingaiah keeps a pair of leather chappals, a wollen rug, a hand stick and a wooden water bottle with him. In the past, when he was away from his home and family members, he was not able to know about their welfare. Once, when he was away, he could not know about his father's death. But, he bought a mobile phone recently and he talks to his family members over mobile cell phone every day.

He sells the adult sheep whenever he gets a good offer. He does not sell the lambs. He clears the debts with the money he gets and saves some money. When the businessmen purchase the sheep from him they take the sheep away by lorries, Lingaiah feels bad and cries for them. He consoles himself and continue rearing the sheep.

Lingaiah sold 25 of his sheep 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.36,000/- on the sheep for medicines, vaccination, fodder and transportation for the whole year. How much money is left with Lingaiah.

Let us know the income and the expenditure of Lingaiah.

Income		Expenditure	
22 sheep x Rs.5000	= 1,10,000	20 lambs x Rs.1500	= 30,000
Money received by selling excreta	= 4,000	Expenditure on Medicines & Vaccination (30 x Rs.100 x 12 months)	= 12,000
Income received by selling wool	= 2,500	Money spent on Tenant	= 12,000
Total Income	<u>1,16,500</u>	Money spent on Transportation etc.	= 5,000
		Interest on capital	= 6,000
		Total Expenditure	<u>65,000</u>
Total Income	= 1,16,500		
Total Expenditure	= <u>65,000</u>		
Profit	= <u>51,500</u>		

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 Lingaiah works in a day?
- ◆ Is Lingaiah getting the benefits he deserve's, after so much of hard work?
- ◆ How are the shepherds helping in agriculture?
- ◆ Is Lingaiah taking good care of his sheep? Write your opinion.
- ◆ Do you know any one like Lingaiah? Discuss their life style?

1.4. Problems of sheep rearing

You have read about the shepherd, Lingaiah. 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 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 will live here themselves only for six months. Their life motto is to protect and save their sheep though they suffer from rains and lightening. They fight with wolves for their sheep. They even sacrifice their lives and fight fiercely with the foxes every day to save their sheep. Whenever drought hits, it is quite natural that the sons of Palamuru reach here.

The shepherds are very worried 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 brought the cooking utensils, food and other products on donkeys and came here with their families. They even brought their school going children to look after the sheep. Each herd comprised of least

■ The sons of Palamuru reached the hills for cattle rearing.

■ Grazing will take place for six months.

■ Left homes as the drought demands

400 sheep. The migrated shepherds graze the 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 their food and take the sheep for grazing wherever they find grass. As the rearing of sheep is decreased here, the other region shepherds are finding sufficient fodder here to feed their sheep. In the recent times, the people who are living in the surroundings of Hyderabad started living by doing agriculture or taking up real estate business. On knowing this, the shepherds of Palamuru enquired the pros and cons and started coming over here.



Donkey carrying the belongings of Shepherds

I came here due to drought!

We belong to Palamuru. We are suffering a lot from 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 to my home. If I want to go home someone should come as a substitute for me. Then only, I can go home my woes become doubled when it rains. We have to wake up all the night and look after the sheep.

- Venkataiah, shepherd, Palamuru

Threats are more from foxes

No chance of going homes then if it rains. Foxes will be watching us always. You have to lose your sheep if you are careless even for a single second. Sometimes foxes and wolves in five or six numbers attack us. Our dogs save us at that times. 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 village?
- ◆ Describe the life style of the migrated shepherds.
- ◆ What did Venkataiah and Krishan say about their difficulties?
- ◆ Who are helping them and how?

1.5. Friends of farmer

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

I am an earthworm...



I eat the waste products from fields. Soil become fertile with my excreta. I loosen the soil so that the roots of the plants get enough air. By this the plants grow well and the yield of the crop increases. But we are dying due to the usage of pesticides.

I am a spider...



I use my mouth secretion and make a thread. I knit the 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 usage of pesticides.

I am an ant...



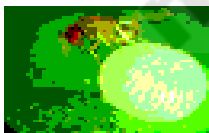
I walk on the plants in the fields. I eat the smaller insects and their eggs lying on the plants. In this way, I help the farmers to avoid the use to pesticides.

I am a snake...



I help the farmers by swallowing the rats that eat the grains and destroy the fields. Most of you are afraid of me and kill me wherever I am seen. In fact, the snakes like king cobra (Nagu Pamu) Viper, Sea snake, Russels Viper are poisonous and 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 tykrograma...



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 at my level.

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 that we get milk, eggs, meat etc., from animals. We use animals for transport also. Which animals are useful to us and how? Think of it.

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

There are nearly 30 industries in Kakinada which make buttons with the horns of ox. They export these to other countries also. We get many products from animals. Look at the pictures given below.



Fan made with Peacock feathers



Group work



- ◆ Have you seen the above products? What products do we obtain from different animals?
- ◆ How the products or animals are used for decoration?
- ◆ You have understood that there are many uses of animals. Then say, how are we useful to the animals?

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? Think and tell source of the living and non living things around you if so.

Think and say...

- ◆ Many things are required by living creatures like us. What are they?
- ◆ Which other creatures have life like us? Do they also have 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. Other animals also need all these things, like us. These are basic needs. Think, wheathe we support animals to get their basic needs.

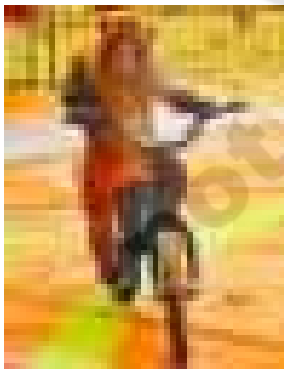
Are we showing affection and sympathy towards animals in our surrounding? Think... are we taking care of animals when they are subjected to pain or are wounded, hungry, thirsty or suffering from cold, heat and rain? How do we feel when we are subjected to pain like them? Look at the animals suffering given below.



Think and say...

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

Shall we listen to the pain of Lakshmi?



Lakshmi is a circus monkey. The circus people caught her when she was young. She has been trained to jump through the fire, walk on the rope, dance and ride the bicycle. The owner controls her with a sharp edged stick. Many people throw money at her of pity. But, do you know the feelings of Lakshmi?

I should jump, play and earn money, though I like it or not, I will be forced to do circus. Though I am hungry or suffer from pain I have to dance again and again. You all enjoy seeing me. But no one thinks of me. When I do not feel well and suffer from fever, they beat and threaten me to dance. Nobody is there to listen to my woes. I don't have parents like you to protect me and mine is a lonely life. Infact, where should I be? Who should I live with?

Snake in a basket

I was captured and put into the basket, when I was enjoying 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 feel sick. Kindly help me to come out of this and give back my life and freedom.



Parrot in a cage

I foretell everybody's fate, but I don't know my own fate. I was caught and placed in a cage. I want to fly freely in the sky. When will I become free?

People are killing the elephants for their tusks. Tigers and deers get killed for their hides. They are hunting, capturing and eating many other animals and birds.

Group work



- ◆ Are the animals and birds who entertain us living happily? Think and tell.
- ◆ Wild life is a valuable national wealth. Whose duty is it to conserve them? and How? What should we do for the conservation of animals?
- ◆ Write a pledge to protect, show kindness, affection and love towards animals.

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? Its shelter, Is it healthy? How its rights are being exploited? How to protect their rights?

Do you know?

According to the schedule-1 of wild life protection Act, 1971, hunting and selling wild animals is a crime. One who commits this crime will be punished with 3 to 7 years of imprisonment and a fine of rupees one lakh.

1.8. Ongole breed ox - the pride of Andhra



The Ongole breed oxen of our state have become popular as the best breed of the world. They are the backbone of our agriculture, it is two mtrs. in height, has short horns, has a nice hump, has thick skin at throat and has a beautiful look. Farmers are using them in agriculture. The Europeans who migrated to our country took these oxen and cows to their countries. At present, in most of the countries this breed of oxen are flourishing as the best breed. Especially, the people of Brazil developed this breed and are using them widely. The Ongole breed cow in Brazil gives 40 litres of milk per day. If we want to import our Ongole breed oxen from Brazil we have to spend nearly five crore rupees. Unfortunately, their number in our state is decreasing day by day, and this is a very much worrying fact.

Collect and discuss...



- ◆ Visit any cow shed or go near cows 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.

1.9. Decreasing animal population

When there was no man on the earth, only one animal species per year could extinct. This is quite natural. But... nowadays, one species is disappearing every 20 minutes. Tiger is our national animal. Royal Bengal tiger is seen more in India and Bangladesh.

Once there were thousands of tigers in the forests. At present their number has decreased considerably in our country. It is a worrying thing that the number of battameka pakshi, kalivi kodi and punganuru cow is decreasing day by day. Unless we take measures to protect them, they will surely disappear.



Can you tell the whereabouts?



The bird in the picture is a vulture. It's 2 feet in height. It is not been seen in our state for some years. If you find this in your area, you are requested to inform the Bio-diversity society of Andhra Pradesh immediately. It is interesting to know that the informers will be paid 2 lakhs rupees as a reward.

Think and say...

- ◆ Which other animals are disappearing like tiger and vulture?
- ◆ What are the reasons for their disappearance?
- ◆ What should we do to protect them from disappearing?

1.10. Bio-diversity

Whose earth is this? Is it only for humans beings? This earth is for different species like trees, animals, birds, fish etc., The nature provides sufficient food and water to all living things. Animals take their daily food according to their requirement only. They don't grab and store from nature. But the man rules the world by saying "everything is mine"! He is using more than his genuine requirements. Modern man does not care for other species and tries to get every thing for himself. He wants to enjoy all the natural wealth now itself. This is greed. Gautama Buddha said that "Wants and greed make our life sorrowful". All living creatures have equal right to enjoy the natural resources on the earth. Man is the only reason and responsible for pollution. Due to the mixing of pesticides, waste products and chemicals from factories with water and rivers many creatures that live in water are dying. Think... what problems the animals and birds are facing due to the plastics invented by the modern man. The Cattle are dying by eating the plastic covers thrown by us.

Group work



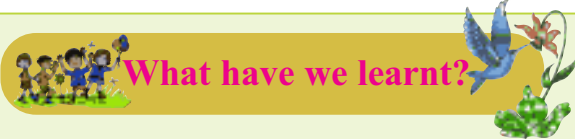
- ◆ What is meant by greed? What problems arise due to greed? How to do away with it?
- ◆ What are the reasons for the regular disappearance of many living creatures?
- ◆ What are the reasons for the decreasing of forests? Who created this situation and why?

Bio-diversity - things to be done

- Trees should be grown in the backyards of houses, school premises, streets & vacant places.
- Trees should not be cut down. Reforestation should be our goal.
- Animals and birds in our surroundings should be looked after with care, affection and love. Food should be given to them.
- Lakes, ponds, rivers which give shelter to many animals and fishes should not be polluted.
- We should not destroy the water animals by throwing plastic bags and other waste materials into the water.
- The fuels like petrol, coal etc; and the pesticides should not be used indiscriminately, as this pollutes the environment. Either we should walk or use cycles
- Any kind of action which harms living creatures should be avoided & discouraged.
- The habitats of the animals should not be destroyed in the name of development. If possible, they should be helped to live.
- Form an animal protection committee at your school. Take an oath to protect the environment and animals.
- Prepare an album on Animal World.
- Hunting wild animals is prohibited by the law. Find out more about this act from your elders and teachers and inform the particulars to all the village members & friends.
- Prepare a poster saying, all animals and birds should be shown love and affection. Provide them water & food. Paste the poster at important places like your school and the village.

Keywords

Base of life	Bio-diversity	Protection of animals
Taming the animals	Self-protection	Hunting of animals
Livelihood	Friends of farmers	Export
Shepherd	Agricultural Research Council	Industries
Famine	Pesticides	Wild life Act
Income & expenditure	Needs of animals	Kind to animals



1. Conceptual understanding

- a) Which animals help us in our livelihood?
- b) List out the work done by a shepherd in a day.
- c) Write the names of any four animals which are disappearing.
- d) What are the different needs for which we depend on animals?
- e) Why are earthworms, spiders, snakes etc., called friends of farmers.
- f) How can you say that animals also have needs like us?

2. Questioning and hypothesis

- ◆ All animals gathered and discussed about the 'movement on protecting animal rights'. They passed a resolution to question the people who exploit the animal rights. Write, what questions the representatives of Animal Rights Society would ask the people.

3. Experiments - field observations

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

4. Information skills, projects

- a) Tabulate the information on animal breeding centres.

Name of the breeding centre	Animals bred	Main products	Allied products, uses
Dairy Farm			
Poultry Farm			
Emu Birds Farm			
Rabbits Farm			

5. Communication through mapping skills, drawing pictures and making models

- A.P.'s Ongole Oxens adjudged as the best breed in the world. Draw and colour a poster representing this and also write few lines about your feelings.
- Which districts have forests in our state? Mark on the map. Which animals are there in those forests?

6. Appreciation, values and creating awareness towards bio-diversity

- How do you feel when you watch the animals in the Zoo.
- Oxen and bulls work hard the whole year to produce the crops. What benefits they expect in return? What should we learn from them?
- Write and exhibit slogans on love, affection and kindness towards animals and plants.

Can I do this?

- I can describe the uses of animals and life style of shepherds. Yes / No
- I can question about the protection of animals. Yes / No
- I can collect the details of useful animals and insects by visiting agricultural fields. Yes / No
- I can collect, tabulate and exhibit the details of the products at animal centres. Yes / No
- I can draw the pictures of animals and describe them. Yes / No
- I can write slogans on animal protection. Yes / No

