

Social science

4





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Preface

We have always striven to keep education relevant to the needs of the learner. We focus on developing books as per the **New education policy 2020** which aims at experiential learning and holistic development of a child to make him a responsible and compassionate human being.

With a cross-curricular approach to transforming rote learning into competency-based learning, NEP-based books are developed by integrating 21st-century skills such as collaboration, communication, critical thinking and application knowledge.

To enhance children's ability to make ethical choices and learn through the environment within the classroom we have integrated a structural format to ensure the quality of education as per new NEP guidelines. There are many ways teachers can make the classroom fun and interactive to ensure the completion of the goal of NEP to transform the culture of assessment.

Our 1 to 8 book series are inclusive of all aspects of National Education Policy such as Self Awareness, Self-Management, Social Awareness, Responsible Decision Making, Relationship Skills, Self Responsibility and so on.

The inner content of 1 to 8 NEP books is comprised of various New Education Policy interactive features and structured chapters with Learning Objective, Warm-up, Teacher's Note, Introduction, Let Me Answer, Fact Finder, Research and Analysis, Health and Wellness, Indian Heritage Connect, Summary, Art Integration, Indian Heritage Connect, Creative Expression, Cross-curricular Activities, Critical Thinking, Logical Decision-making, Let's Practice, Conceptual Understanding, Communication, Writing Skills, Reading Skills, Listening & Speaking Skills, Project, and Life Skills.

We encourage teachers, educators and guardians to support building these competencies in the learner to promote the application of knowledge and growth that will contribute to their meaningful future.



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Industries and Agriculture



Learning Objectives

- Recognising different types of industries.
- Understanding the importance of agriculture and the role of the government to promote the agricultural sector.



Warm-up



Kishan is a farmer. He uses different types of tools for farming. Can you spot the names of the following farm tools used in farming?

G	E	I	N	B	L	O	B	N	J	K	W	X	G	E
Z	M	T	I	T	O	I	E	H	F	V	E	R	G	H
P	P	R	H	E	N	I	B	M	O	C	O	N	L	X
P	J	A	A	A	M	X	B	U	X	G	R	B	T	E
X	H	C	N	A	B	B	S	H	W	S	C	W	D	W
R	I	T	N	J	I	F	B	T	W	Z	T	W	B	P
R	O	O	U	J	M	L	K	M	I	O	T	R	Z	C
R	P	R	A	W	G	R	M	N	N	L	A	N	U	G
E	W	U	E	G	E	R	K	S	C	E	L	S	J	D
T	Z	O	Y	L	N	X	P	A	C	F	S	A	N	K
N	R	J	A	R	O	R	T	J	I	Z	E	A	G	K
A	B	B	E	Z	A	T	V	Q	I	D	F	T	J	E
L	P	W	Z	Y	E	A	J	Y	B	N	L	L	W	W
P	O	C	E	H	H	W	U	B	L	U	Y	U	H	D
M	K	R	R	K	N	R	O	A	W	K	U	S	P	K



Teacher's Note:

Divide the students into groups. Ask the students about the farm tools required for agriculture or farming. Group-wise, students will spot the tools in the word search game.





Introduction

India is an agricultural country. About two-thirds of the Indian population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture provides food for people and also raw materials for industries. At the time of independence, our food production was not enough. So, we used to import food grains from other countries. Now, we produce enough food for ourselves and also export to other countries.

This big success in the food production was possible only through Green Revolution. The use of better seeds, better fertilizers, better machines and irrigation have made our country self reliant in food grains and the other agricultural products. Now-a-days, the advanced tools and implements like tractors, harvesters etc. are used.



Let Me Answer

What is the role of a season in agriculture?



Agricultural practices in India

India has two agricultural seasons : the Kharif Season and the Rabi Season. The kharif season begins with the arrival of monsoon. Rice, jowar, jute, urad and cotton are major crops of kharif season.



The rabi season begins when the rains end and autumn comes. Wheat, mustard, maize, grams, pulses, sugarcane and linseed are major crops of rabi season.



Let Me Answer

How does a farmer help us? Do you think farming is important? What do you get from farming?



Kharif Crops



Rabi Crops

Rice, wheat and millet are main food grains of the people. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnut and tea.

India stands second in the world in the production of rice, jute, sugarcane and oilseeds. Wheat is our major crop of India.

In India, irrigation of the land is the biggest problem. Water is needed in plenty to grow good crops. The best source of water is rain but we cannot depend directly on it. Therefore, other means of irrigation, like

canals, dams, tanks, wells and tube-wells have also been built to provide water irrigation throughout the year.

Do You Know?

Wheat is the basic food for 35% of the world's population. It is a rich source of carbohydrates.



Research and Analysis

India is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses and jute and ranks the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables, fruit and cotton. It is also one of the leading producers of spices, fish, poultry, livestock and plantation crops.

Our government has encouraged the formation of co-operative societies to get the people work together. These co-operative societies buy fertilizers and seeds in large amount



at cheaper rates from the manufacturers and then sell to farmers at very low rates. Agricultural colleges have been built up to teach modern methods of farming. Fertilizer factories have been set up to provide fertilizer at a reasonable cost.

Our government has also set up the Food Corporation of India and other organizations too, to buy food grains directly from farmers. Thus, farmers get a good price for their crops.

Industries

Before independence, there were very few industries in India. But now, India has many small-scale and large-scale industries. There are some industries which produce everything from needle to ship and an aeroplane.

Converting raw materials into a processed product with the help of skilled human effort is called an industry. There are three types of industries : cottage, small-scale and large-scale industries.

Industries that are carried on at home or in which very few people work are called cottage industries. For example : weaving clothes, making of shawls, blankets and toys, making handicrafts etc.

The industries which need more money and people than cottage industries, are called small-scale industries. Here, the workers work in the small factories. Examples of small-scale industries are hosiery, utensils, plastic goods etc.



Cottage Industries



Small-scale Industries

Fact Finder

The world's cheapest car, Nano, is produced by Tata Motors. It is also known as the "People's Car", designed especially for India's lower-middle class families.



Another kind of industry, which employs thousands of people and needs a lot of money for machines and raw materials are called the large-scale industries.

Textile mills, iron and steel plants and industries that produce cars, ships, engines, heavy electrical items etc., are the examples of large-scale industries.

Our industries depend upon raw materials, power, machines and workers.



Large-scale Industries

RAW MATERIAL

We get rubber, wood, lac etc., from the forests in the form of raw materials.

From the farms, we get cotton, jute, sugarcane etc. From the Earth's crust, we get a lot of minerals which are used as raw materials to produce many things. For example : petrol, diesel, kerosene etc., are produced from crude oil.



Health and Wellness

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for public health by helping the public to get proper and safe food. They check the food quality and ensure its safe distribution.

MACHINES

Industries require big machines to help them in producing different things.

A large amount of money is required to buy these machines. The banks provide loans to the people who want to set up industries so that they can buy the machines. To run these machines, the workers, technicians and engineers are also needed.

POWER

All industries require power to run the machines. Most machines are run by electricity, petrol or diesel.

Different large-scale industries have been set up at different places in India.

For example : We have steel plants in Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. Heavy electrical goods are produced by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)



at Bhopal, Tiruchirapalli and Hyderabad. The Railway engines are made at Chittaranjan and Varanasi. Ships are built at Vishakhapatnam, Mumbai and Cochin. Aeroplanes are manufactured at Bengaluru and Kanpur.

In many ways industries are of great help to us and make our lives comfortable. But, they also pollute water and air. However, many developed countries have adopted cleaner methods of production, thereby using wind power and hydro-electricity.



Hindustan Aeronautics



Indian Heritage Connect

Organic farming is the gift of agricultural heritage. In the olden days, farmers did not use any chemical fertilizer for their crops. They depended only on natural fertilisers.



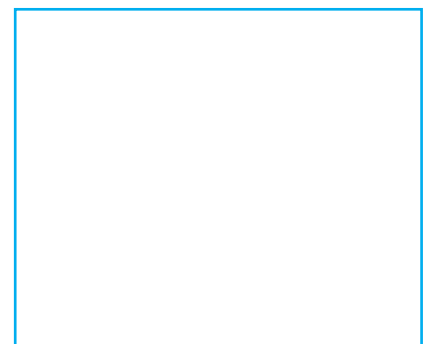
Summary

- ◆ India is basically an agricultural country. About 70 per cent of its people depend on agriculture.
- ◆ India has two main agricultural seasons :
 - ◆ a. The kharif season
 - ◆ b. The rabi season
- ◆ Wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea are grown in our country.
- ◆ Our government has encouraged farmers to use pesticides to protect their crops.
- ◆ Our industries depend upon materials, power, machines and workers.



Art Integration

The Kisan Call Centre was established to give free assistance to any agricultural query, like disease-related or pest control in crops. Imagine that you have got a chance to decide a logo for the call centre. What would be your logo?



EXERCISES



Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

Differentiate between various foodgrains. List five types of foodgrains.

Mix grains of various kinds of cereals and pulses. Search a recipe from google.

Now write steps to make that recipe in your notebook and share it with your mother.



Cross-curricular Connect



Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

Look at the pictures carefully and sort the name of the industry:



Divide the class into three groups of industries and identify which one would come under each category. Ask children to explain few things about that industry.



Logical Decision-making

There is a small village called Adilabad in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. Munna Lal is a small farmer in this village who has farmland. You can see some techniques of farming done by Munna Lal. However, if you see the second picture it tells about smart farming.

If you were Munna Lal, which technique would you prefer? Justify it with your reasons.



Let's Practice

A. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. What is the cottage industry?

.....

2. What are the main crops of the Kharif season?

.....

3. Where are steel plants located?

.....

B. Write long answers for the given questions.

1. What are the things our industries depend upon?

2. What is the role of cooperative societies in agriculture?

3. What is the difference between small-scale and large-scale industries?



C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Two-thirds of the Indian population is involved in
2. Jowar and are food crops.
3. Rabi crops begin when the end.
4. The first Iron and steel plant was set up in India at

D. Multiple-choice questions:

1. Which city manufactures aeroplanes?
☐ (i) Kanpur ☐ (ii) Allahabad ☐ (iii) Shimla
2. Which is the world's cheapest car?
☐ (i) Nano ☐ (ii) Rano ☐ (iii) Tata
3. Why do the fertiliser factories have been set up?
☐ (i) To provide machines at the cheapest cost
☐ (ii) To provide food grains at a low-cost
☐ (iii) To provide fertiliser at a reasonable cost

E. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Rice	a. West Bengal
2. Wheat	b. Coastal regions
3. Fishing	c. North and Northwest India
4. Jute Mills	d. Pune
5. Automobiles	e. Southern and Eastern India

F. Tick the correct options.

1. The first Iron and steel plant was set up in India at
☐ (i) Kerala ☐ (ii) Haryana ☐ (iii) Karnataka ☐ (iv) Jamshedpur
2. India is one of the world's leading producers of
☐ (i) Bulbs ☐ (ii) Trucks ☐ (iii) ships ☐ (iv) wheat
3. Lace making industries come under
☐ (i) Small-scale ☐ (ii) Large-scale ☐ (iii) Cottage ☐ (iv) both a and b

4. Aeroplanes are manufactured in

☐

(i) Kanpur

☐

(ii) Hyderabad

☐

(iii) New Delhi

☐

(iv) Shimla



Conceptual Understanding

1. What am I? (Agriculture)

a. India stands second in the world in the production

...I L ...E ...D...

b. Rabi crop

S...G...RC...N...

c. I am grown in Assam, West Bengal and Nilgiris Hills

T ... A

2. What am I? (Industries)

a. Small-scale industries

P...AS...I...

b. I am an example of a cottage industry

C... .. T...N W...AV...N...

c. My factories are located in Bangalore and Kanpur.

A...R...L... ..E

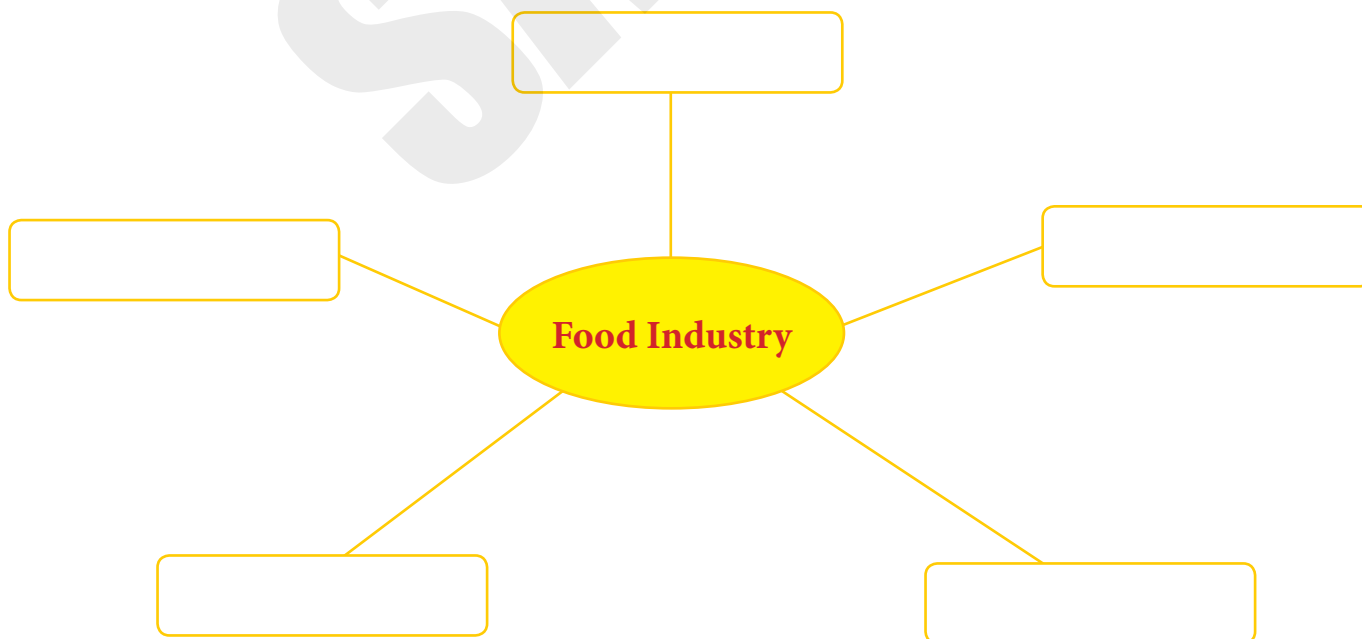
Communication



Writing Skills

Industry refers to economic activities concerned with producing goods. Before independence, there were very few industries in India.

Write the raw materials needed for the given industry.





Reading Skills

Agriculture produces significant amounts of the raw materials needed by industries, including cotton, jute, sugarcane, etc. For agricultural development and increased agricultural production, industries supply farmers with fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines, etc. Selling and delivering agricultural goods to market has been made incredibly simple and convenient by industries.

Read the above lines and share your views on the relationship between agriculture and industries.



Listening & Speaking Skills

Listen to your partner's viewpoint on the pollution spread by industries. Discuss ways to prevent the pollution caused by industries. Let your classmate read the below lines.

In many ways, industries greatly help us and make our lives comfortable. But, they also pollute water and the air. Industries emitted sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries, etc. This smoke and gases are harmful to the environment.



Project

Can you differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops?

Make a list of various food grains and oilseeds. Also, classify them into Rabi and Kharif crops.

Ask your teacher for help.



Life Skills

Organise a visit to a small-scale industrial unit and observe the stages by which the raw materials are processed into finished products.



Learning Objectives

- Recognising different modes of transportation.
- Understanding the usage of different types of transport in real life.



Warm-up



Read the sentences carefully and match them with the correct pictures.



Peter is driving a bus



Sam is driving a ship



Daniel is driving a plane



James is driving an ambulance



Lucy is riding a cycle



Marry is driving a car



Jerry is driving a helicopter



Charies is driving a truck



Teacher's Note:

Instruct the students to look at the pictures carefully and identify the name of the vehicles they see in their surroundings. Ask the students to describe these vehicles in their words.



Introduction

Transport plays a vital role in modern life. Man is a social animal. We move from one place to another for various reasons. We go to meet our relatives and friends living on the other places. We travel to attend social functions like marriages. Sometimes, we have to travel for study and employment purpose. Thus, travel has become a necessity. Today, every distance is achievable because of the improved means of transportation.

In the olden days, people travelled on foot or on the back of animals. The invention of wheel brought out major changes in transport system. With the passage of time, people improved the wheel to fit in various carts and vehicles. Their efforts gave way to the fast moving means of transport that we see around us. Today a latest supersonic aircraft can travel around the world within eighteen hours.

There are three types of means of transport. These are : land transport, water transport and air transport.

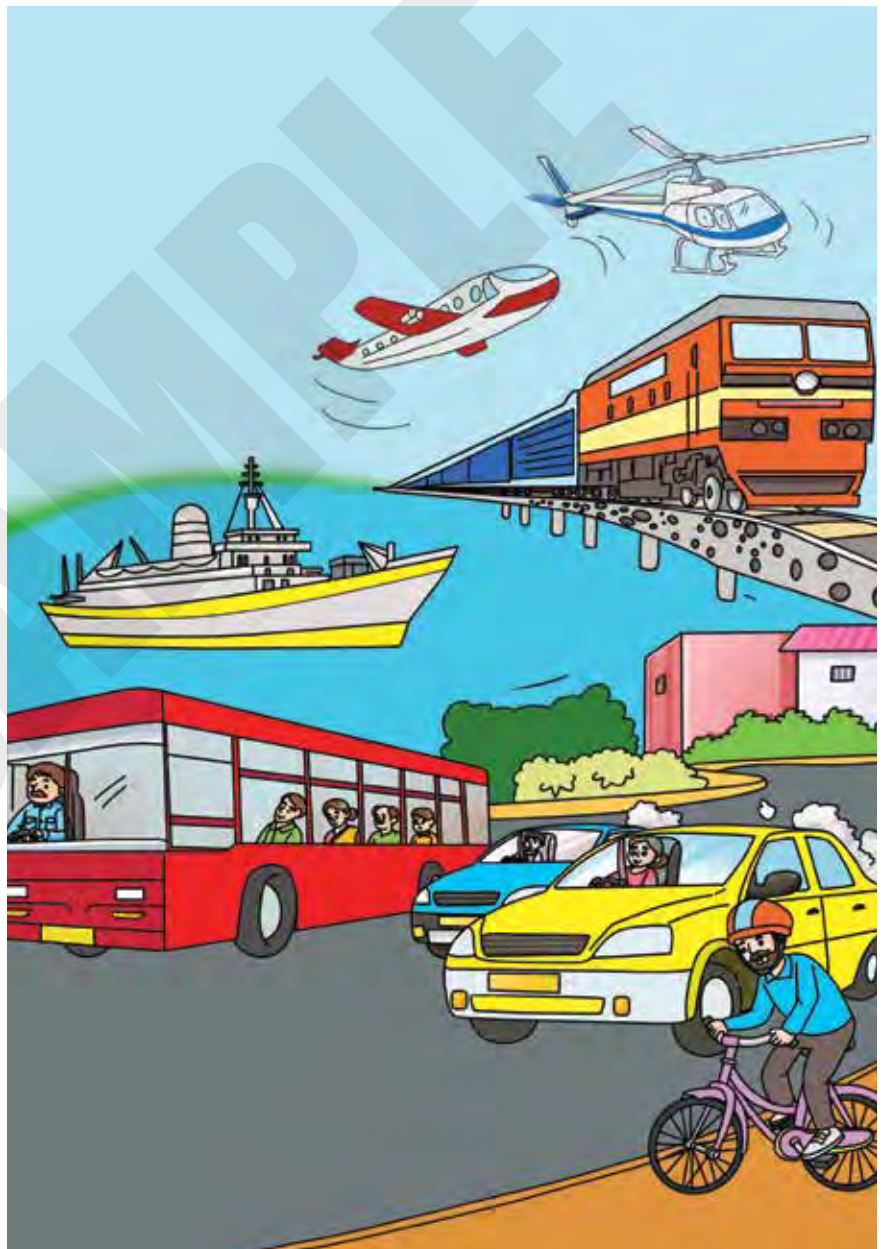
Land Transport

Land transport is the most widely used means of transport. It includes roadways and railways.



Let Me Answer

Which means of transport do you use to come from your home to school? What are the different modes of transport which you have used?



Means of Transport

ROAD TRANSPORT

India has one of the largest network of roads in the world. Roads can be :

- ♦ metalled (pucca or permanent roads)
- ♦ unmetalled (kutcha or temporary roads)

Fast means of transport like scooter, autorickshaw, car, jeep, bus and truck need permanent (pucca) or metalled roads. These are also called black-topped roads. Such roads are made of stone and coal tar. These are very common in towns and cities. India is known to have the largest network of roadways.



Means of Road Transport

We have a large network of metalled roads in our country. The permanent roads connect all the important cities.

Different types of metalled roads are :

1. **National Highways;** which connect the state capitals and important cities in India.
2. **State Highways;** which connect the important towns within a state.
3. **District Roads;** which connect the important towns of a district with the district headquarters in the state.

Do You Know ?

The National Highway No. 7 is the longest route in India. It covers 2325 km running from Varanasi to Kanyakumari.



National Highway



Leh-Manali Road

Some roads connect our land borders with the rest of the country. They are called border roads. The highest road in the world is the Leh-Manali road. It runs from Manali in Himachal Pradesh to Leh in the Ladakh region of Kashmir.

Temporary roads are found in villages. The carts driven by the animals like ox, camel, bullock, buffalo, mule, ass etc. and cycles are the means of transport on temporary (kutchra) roads. These roads are made from dirt and mud. Bicycle and bullock carts are the common types of vehicles in the villages.



Research and Analysis

The wheel was invented in the 4th millennium BC in lower Mesopotamia. It was only in 2000 BC that the discs began to be hollowed out to make a lighter wheel. This innovation led to significant advances in transportation.

RAIL TRANSPORT

Railway transport is the most popular means of transport in India. It is the safest and quickest type of land transport for long-distanced travel.

In India, the first train was started in 1853 in Thane (Maharashtra). Today, India has the largest railway network in Asia and one of the largest in the world.



Indian Railways

Indian Railways help in carrying heavy and bulky goods. These include coal, minerals, food grains, fertilizers, cement and many other goods. The longest railway route is between Jammu Tawi in the North to Kanyakumari in the South. It takes less than two days travel. Some trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express run at speeds of around 140 km/hr.

Local trains are used for the movement within a big city.

Fact Finder

India's first monorail was started in Mumbai on 1st February 2014. It is 8.8-km-long line between Wadala and Chembur.



Delhi Metro



Mumbai Local



Kolkata Tram

Many big cities have Metro trains. These trains run either on elevated tracks or under the ground. Mumbai has a dense network of efficient suburban trains that is the chief means of local transport in the city. It is called the “life line of Mumbai”.



Health and Wellness

Metro rails are Eco-friendly – they cause no air pollution, much less sound pollution. More people use the metro which results in less traffic on the road.

Air Transport

Aeroplanes are the fastest means of transport. All the important cities of our country are connected by airways. Travel by air is comfortable but costly. The aeroplanes are available in different shapes and sizes today. Small planes carry less passengers.

Helicopters can land in small areas and are useful in mountains and terrains. Airways are useful during disasters for providing rescue operations. We can reach to the places where it is not possible to reach by roads and rail, i.e. : jungles, deserts and mountains areas.



Let Me Answer

Do you know about supersonic aircraft?
Can a supersonic aircraft travel around the world within eighteen hours?



Aeroplane



Helicopter

An International Airport is a place from where flights take off to different countries. Some of the International Airports in India are Indira Gandhi International Airport, Chhatrapati Shivaji Airport, International Airport and Meenambakam Airport.



Indian Heritage Connect

In ancient times people used bullock carts to travel from one place to another. It used to take a long time to travel long distances.

Water Transport

Waterways are the cheapest means of transportation. Boats, steamers and ships are means of water transport. Rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra are used for water transport. It is used for transporting heavy and bulky goods. Passenger ships carry people. Cargo ships transport goods. Tanker ships carry petroleum and oil.



Cruise Ship



Cargo Ship

The main seaports in India are at Kochi, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kandla, Chennai, Mangalore, Kolkata and Paradip.

A developed water transport system greatly helps a country in international trade because it is comparatively cheap. The advanced means of transport have made our lives comfortable. The fastest means of transport has shrunk the enormous world into a small town.



Summary

- ◆ The invention of wheel brought out major changes in transport system.
- ◆ We can divide means of transport into three parts : land transport, air transport and water transport.
- ◆ We have a large network of roads in our country.
- ◆ Railways help in carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- ◆ Air transport provides the fastest means of transport.
- ◆ Water transport is slow but a cheap means of transport.
- ◆ The progress of a country depends on its efficient transport system.



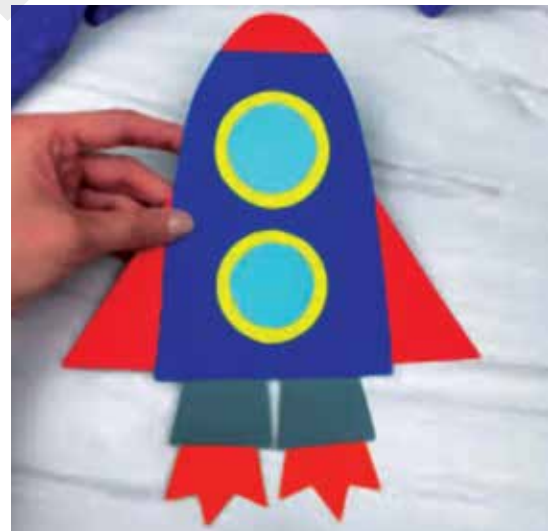
Art Integration

Make your 3D rocket.

Use a few coloured sheets to make your 3D rocket craft and flaunt it.

Ask your friend to create a 3D model with you.

You can write down your weekly goals on each rocket. Make atleast four colourful rockets.



EXERCISES



Creative Expression

Tell Your Story

How many of you have dealt with traffic? What can we do to manage it? Share your experiences with traffic and offer some suggestions for how to control it.

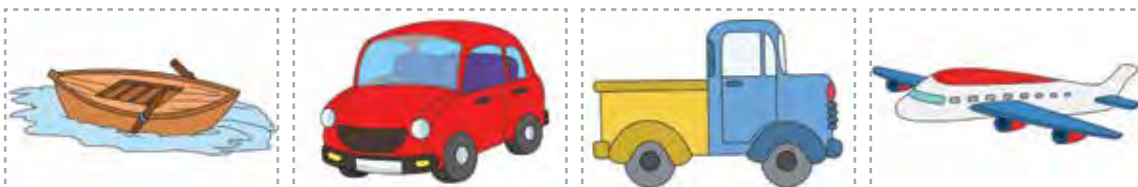
Cross-curricular Connect



Critical Thinking

Let's Play a Game!

Find out the missing vehicle pattern in the picture. Draw the vehicle and sort it into different types of transportation:





Logical Decision-making

You and your friend are travelling for a trip. Find out the difference between the two pictures:



Write down the difference between the two pictures:

.....

.....



Let's Practice

A. Write short answers for the following questions.

1. Name the different means of transport.

.....

2. What are border roads?

.....

3. Which is the cheapest means of transport?

.....

B. Write long answers for the given questions.

1. How has the development in transport affected our life?

2. How is a National Highway different from State Highway?

3. What are the advantages of air transport?



C. Fill in the blanks.

1. India has the largest network of in Asia.
2. ships transport goods.
3. The first railway train was started in in India.
4. highways connect the important towns within a state.
5. Paradip is famous

D. Multiple-choice questions:

1. In which city is Meenambakkam Airport?
☐ (i) Mumbai ☐ (ii) New Delhi ☐ (iii) Chennai
2. Which city has a seaport?
☐ (i) Mumbai ☐ (ii) New Delhi ☐ (iii) Agra

E. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Rajdhani Express	a. Water transport
2. Metro	b. Railway
3. Ship	c. Kolkata

F. Tick the correct options.

1. The fastest means of transport is
☐ (i) roadways ☐ (ii) waterways ☐ (iii) railways ☐ (iv) airways
2. The most common means of transport is
☐ (i) Railways ☐ (ii) Roadways ☐ (iii) Waterways ☐ (iv) Airways
3. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport is in
☐ (i) Mumbai ☐ (ii) Bengaluru ☐ (iii) Kolkata ☐ (iv) Jaipur
4. The complete underground metro rail is in
☐ (i) Delhi ☐ (ii) Kolkata ☐ (iii) Mumbai ☐ (iv) Chennai
5. Tanker ships carry
☐ (i) iron ☐ (ii) fruits ☐ (iii) oil ☐ (iv) coal



Conceptual Understanding

Classify the following means of transport: Land transport, Water transport and Air transport.



Land transport	Water transport	Air transport

Communication



Writing Skills

Look at the picture carefully:

The image of an airport is shown here. How many of you have travelled by plane?

Write down your views on air transport. Write five benefits of air transport.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Reading Skills

Read the following sentences carefully and understand the importance of transportation.

Importance of transportation.

- Transportation is an important economic activity driven by humans.
- The development of the means of transportation has made the world smaller.
- It has also been helpful in solving the problem of unemployment.
- The development of transportation in a country reflects the economic status of a country.
- The improvement of economic conditions and national income depends on the available means of transport inside the country.



Listening & Speaking Skills

Discuss travel safety rules in the classroom. Ask students to choose a topic and speak about it. Other students will listen carefully.

- Safety rules on the Bus.
- Safety rules on the motorbike.
- Safety rules on the train.
- Safety rules in the plane.



Project

Collect the pictures of different means of transport and paste them in a scrapbook in the order of their invention.



Life Skills

Here are some of the do's and don'ts of travelling. Colour the do's with green and don'ts with red.

1. Always be within the view of the elders.
2. Do not accept anything from strangers.
3. Say thank you and accept anything from a stranger.
4. Do not keep your hands out of the car/bus/ train.
5. Take care of your belongings.

