



SOCIAL STUDIES

Class - 4



Introduction

Millat Foundation for Educational Research and Development (MFERD) is an organization conceived with the vision of providing a common platform for the networking, co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation among Muslim educational institutions, thereby complementing the efforts of individuals and organizations in achieving excellence in education within the boundaries of Islamic Shariah. MFERD aims to address the various challenges faced by these institutions and find solutions through research and development.

One of its major program is to design a value based curriculum for school to nurture and culture our future generations with excellence.

Curriculum is the sum total of all learning experience a child undergoes including academics, activities, learning environment, assessment and interaction with teachers, students, parents all together from the moment a child walks in the school until he/she steps out.

After years of research in child psychology, education from Islamic perspective, and review of various curricula, a value based curriculum has been designed in accordance with National Curriculum Framework and International standards to focus on all round development of the children so that they identify their identity, realize the need and become leaders of tomorrow.

This curriculum is comprised of:

- **Objectives** - as per Islam psychology, education and stakeholders
- **Syllabus** - as per age group and government standards
- **Methodology** - child centric and appropriate to the subject and objectives
- **Resources** - including teacher training, teaching aids manuals and more
- **Assessment** - formative, summative, self, co-scholastic, behavioral and long term
- **Activities** - curricular, co-curricular and extra curricular with guidelines for events
- **Scheduling** - calendar, day-year plans, workload, period split and competitions
- **Observation** - feedback and research

Central Academic Development department has been setup to plan, train and monitor the implementation of this curriculum in various schools at all the levels.

Preface

Social studies is the study of people in relation to each other and to the world in which they live. It comprises the disciplines of history, geography, civics and economics. As a study of human beings in their physical, social and cultural environment, social studies examines the past and present and looks towards the future.

It helps students acquire the skills, attitude, knowledge and values that will enable them to become engaged, active, informed and responsible citizens and contributing members of their communities, locally, nationally and globally. It encourages to develop their sense of self and community, enthusing them to affirm their place as citizens in an inclusive and democratic society.

Life and stories of the Prophets of Allah as mentioned in the Quran and Hadees are the best medium to introduce Islamic history to young Muslims. We believe in developing a historical perspective where historical materials are not merely used as a chain of events, dates and names, rather they become basic fountain of learning through which students are able to relate their own life experiences in the perspective of social studies.

Students should be acquainted with the relationship between obedience to Allah's command and Allah's rewards and the consequent punishment of not doing so. Gaining insight into these processes will enable the learners to be receptive to the teaching of the Quran and Sunnah and identifies his identity.

Knowledge and comprehension of geographical concepts of locations, time, space, distance and direction have also been accorded in lucid manner.

It is to ingrain in the minds of young that Allah has created the heaven and the earth and he has made land and water bodies with the specific light thrown on our country India and its states with a great variety of foods eaten and the clothes worn therein.

We hope that the book would prove to be a rich source for learners to enrich their knowledge of the world in Islamic perspective and social studies.

Excerpts from National Curriculum Framework 2005

An overall summary of the National Curriculum Framework 2005

The fact that learning has become a source of burden and stress on children and their parents is an evidence of a deep distortion in educational aims and quality. To correct this distortion, the present NCF proposes five guiding principles for curriculum development

- (i) connecting knowledge to life outside the school;
- (ii) ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods;
- (iii) enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks;
- (iv) making examinations more flexible and integrating them with classroom life; and
- (v) nurturing an over-riding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country

National Curriculum Framework 2005 on the perspective of education

Education must be able to promote values that foster peace, humaneness and tolerance in a multicultural society.

The National Curriculum Frame document seeks to provide a framework within which teachers and schools can choose and plan experiences that they think children should have. In order to realize educational objectives, the curriculum should be conceptualized as a structure that articulates required experiences. For this, it should address some basic questions:

- (i) What educational purposes should the schools seek to achieve?
- (ii) What educational experiences can be provided that are likely to achieve these purposes?
- (iii) How can these educational experiences be meaningfully organized?
- (iv) How do we ensure that these educational purposes are indeed being accomplished?

National Curriculum Framework 2005 on the Guiding Principles of education

Children acquire varied skills naturally while growing up in their environment. They also observe life and the world around them. When imported into classrooms, their questions and queries can enrich the curriculum and make it more creative. Such reforms will also facilitate the practice of the widely acknowledged curricular principles of moving from 'known to unknown', from 'concrete to abstract', and from 'local to global'.

The MFERD books are designed to adhere to the guiding principles laid down in the National Curriculum Framework 2005. We want the followers/students to abide and fulfill the educational objectives framed by the NCF so that they not only become honest and faithful citizens but also to be a part of the ever growing global world and economy. We sincerely believe that by following this curriculum the students will develop their personality which will be a beacon of light for others to reflect and ponder and be like one.

For MFERD's approach to address these perspectives please refer to the back cover page.

Contents

Geography

I. Explore Our World

1. Globes and Maps 1
2. Indian Weather and Climate 9

II. Explore Our Country

3. The Northern Mountains and the Northern Plains 15
4. The Great Indian Desert and the Southern Plateau 24
5. The Coastal Plains and the Islands 30

III. Explore Our Resources

6. Indian Soil and Water Resources 36
7. Forest and Wild Life of India 44
8. Agriculture and Industries of India 51
9. Our Mineral Resources 60
10. Transport and Communication 65

Unit - 1

Explore Our World

1

Globes and Maps



Indian Weather and Climate

2

Globes and Maps

Earth is our home planet. Many years ago people believed that the Earth was flat. Abu Rehan Muhammad Bin Ahmed Al-Beruni researched and found in the 11th century C.E. that the Earth is round like a ball by calculating its circumference.

Later in the 15th century C.E., a Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan sailed only towards the West and returned to the same place after three years, thus proving that the Earth is round. With the photos of the earth taken from the space, it is proved beyond doubt that the earth is round.

Let us learn:

Globe and its use
 Latitudes and Longitudes, Maps
 Types of maps
 Language of a map
 Direction, scale, Legend or key
 Colours and symbols



The Earth

Globe

We cannot study Earth at one time as it is very big. Study becomes easy with the help of a spherical model of the earth called globe. A globe helps us to identify the shape, location of different continents, countries, oceans and seas. The globe spins on a rod. This rod represents the Earth's axis. The Earth's axis is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth. The top-most part of the rod represents the north pole and the lower most part of the rod represents the south pole. The equator is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth dividing the Earth into two equal halves called hemispheres. The upper part is the Northern Hemisphere and the lower part is the Southern Hemisphere.



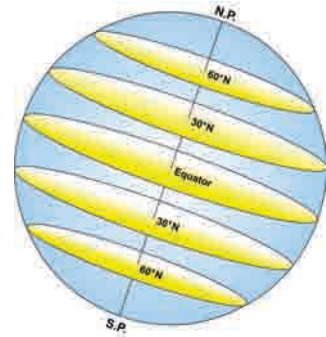
Globe

Tap your knowledge

1. The Earth's axis is an _____ line passing through the centre of the Earth.
2. The shape of the Earth is _____.

Latitudes

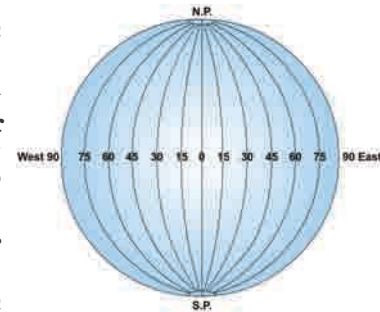
Latitudes are imaginary lines that run from East to West. These lines are parallel to each other. The distance between latitudes is equal. They are also called the parallels of latitude. These lines keep on decreasing and at the poles they are 90° N or 90° S of the equator. The other important lines are Tropic of Cancer at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N, Tropic of Capricorn at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and the Antarctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S and Arctic Circle at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.



Latitudes

Longitudes

Longitudes are imaginary lines that run from the north pole to the south pole. These lines are not parallel to each other. These lines are also called the Meridians of longitude. These imaginary lines are numbered from 0° to 180° . Meridian 0° runs through Greenwich near London. The longitudes to the East of Greenwich are East longitudes and to the West of Greenwich are West longitudes. As longitudes and latitudes run from north to south and east to west, they form a network called grid. Grid helps us to accurately locate places on maps and globes.



Longitudes

Tap your knowledge

1. _____ 0° runs through Greenwich near London.
2. Meridian is the other name of _____.

Maps

The word map comes from a Latin word 'mappa' which means a napkin. Like a napkin, a map can also be folded easily. Maps show shapes of land and sea, the position of places on them and give us detailed information.

The first cartographer and geographer was Al-Idreesi who made the accurate map of the world.

Muhammed Al-Idreesi was a geographer (expert of geography), cartographer (a map maker) and a traveller. He was born in 1099 in Ceuta, Spain and died in 1168 in Sicily. Al-Idreesi was a descendant of Hasan Bin Ali (رضي الله عنه), the son of Ali (رضي الله عنه) and the grandson of Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ).



There are three types of maps. They are physical, political and thematic.

Physical map: A map which shows the different land forms such as mountains, seas, rivers, lakes, forests, plains and plateaus.



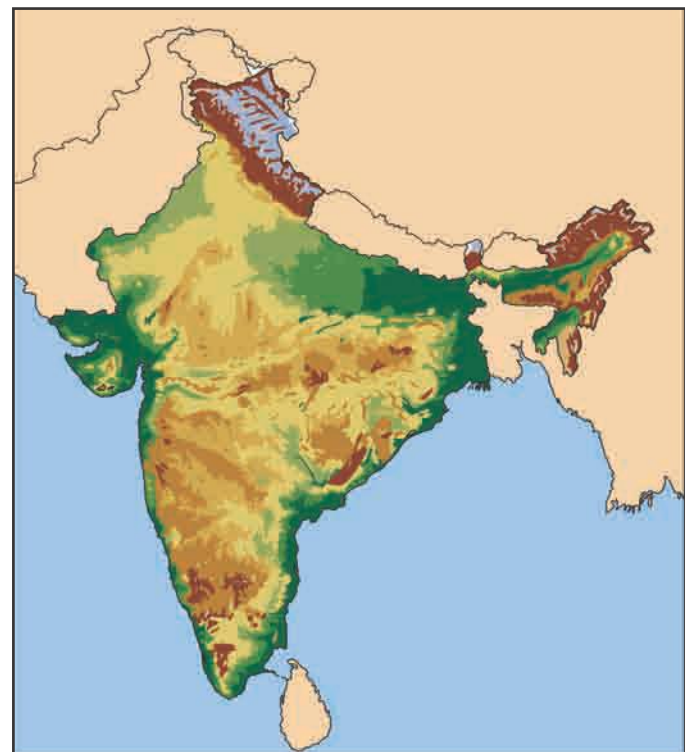
Physical map



Political map

Political map: A map which shows countries, states, their capitals and major cities.

Thematic map: A map which shows how much rainfall a place gets. Some thematic maps also show whether the place is a desert, forest, hill or a plain.



Thematic map

How do you use this book?



Guess!

Maps which show small areas such as streets, house or a room are called plans. When different types of maps are put together in the form of a book, it is called an atlas.

Tap your knowledge

1. The word map comes from a Latin word _____ which means napkin. ()
a. mappa b. mippo
2. There are _____ types of maps. ()
a. two b. three

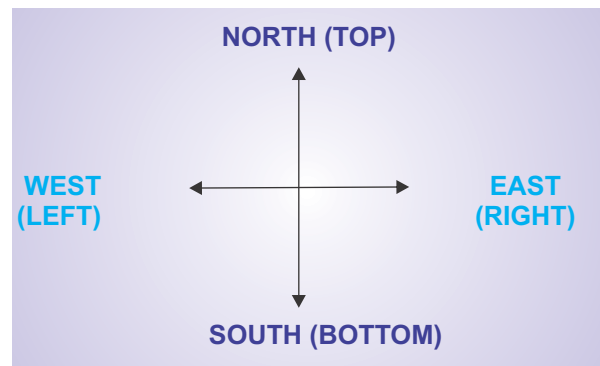
Language of a map

We can understand a map better if we use direction, scale, colours and symbols, legend or a key. These things are called as the language of a map.

Directions

Directions help us to locate a place on a map easily. This is the most important part of a map.

There are four main directions, North, South, East and West. Generally on a map the top shows the North, the bottom shows the South, the right side shows the East and the left side shows the West. Once we know these directions it becomes easier for us to locate places on a map.



Different directions

Between the North and the East lies the North-East, between the South and the East lies the South-East. Similarly between the South and West lies the South-West and between the North and the West lies the North-West.

Scale

The distance between two places on a map is shown with the help of a scale. A scale is the ratio between the distance of two places on the map with the actual distance of the two places on land.

FactFile

About 4000 years ago the first map was made on clay tablets in Egypt.

Suppose the distance between Hyderabad and Zaheerabad is 100 kilometres. As per the scale on the map, 1 cm represents 100 km. Hence the actual distance of 200 kms on land will be shown as 2 cm on the map. Maps are usually drawn to scale. The scale is usually mentioned in the corner of the map.

Scale

0 100 km 200 km 300 km 400 km



A scale where 1 cm on the map is equal to 100 km on the actual surface.

Colours and symbols

Colours and symbols help us to show the different features such as oceans, seas, mountains, plains, deserts, cities, roads, railways, etc. All the maps follow a common colour scheme.

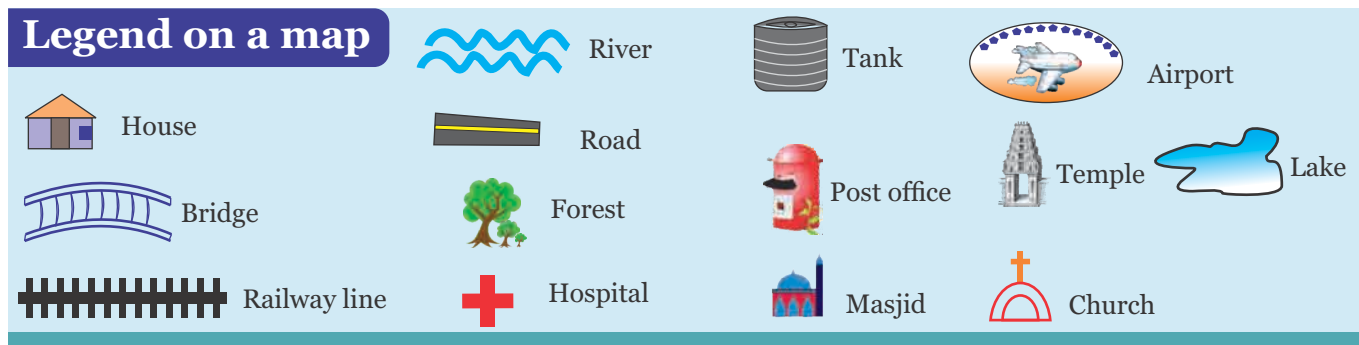
Colour scheme followed in maps

- Blue represents water bodies
- Brown represents mountains
- Yellow represents plateaus
- White represents snow covered areas
- Green represents plains and low lands

Symbols on the map show cities, capitals, ports, railways, bridges, roads, airports, hospitals, post offices, rivers, boundaries and many such things.

Legend or key

The legend or key on a map shows what the colours and symbols used on it mean. Usually colours and symbols are given at the corner of a map.



Keywords



- explorer** a person who travels in order to discover and learn about new places
- equator** an imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth dividing it into two equal halves
- latitudes** imaginary lines that run from east to west
- longitudes** imaginary lines that run from north pole to the south pole

Summary



- The Earth is spherical in shape.
- A globe is a model of the Earth.
- Maps can be easily folded and carried than globes.
- There are three types of maps physical, political and thematic.
- A book of various types of maps is called an atlas.
- The language of a map including, directions, scale, colour and symbols, and legend or key is used to understand a map.

1. Answer the following questions.

- In what ways do globes and maps help us?
- What is an atlas?
- Name the four sub-directions.
- Name the different types of maps.
- What are latitudes and longitudes?

2. Fill in the blanks.

- The _____ explorer, Ferdinand Magellan proved that the Earth is round in the 15th century.
- On a map water bodies are shown in _____ colour.
- The _____ passes through the centre of the Earth.
- Maps showing small areas in detail such as streets, houses, etc. are called _____.
- Maps are usually drawn to _____.

3. Match the columns.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| a. Earth | () | i. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N |
| b. Globe | () | ii. sub-direction |
| c. Tropic of Cancer | () | iii. shows different land forms |
| d. North-West | () | iv. home planet |
| e. Physical map | () | v. model of the Earth |

4. Write T for true sentences and F for false sentences.

- a. Abu Rehan Muhammad Bin Ahmed Al-Beruni researched in 11th century and proved that the Earth is round. ()
- b. An equator is an imaginary line passing through the centre of the Earth. ()
- c. A political map shows the different land forms. ()
- d. On a map brown colour represents mountains. ()

5. What do these keys mean on a map?















Give it a thought

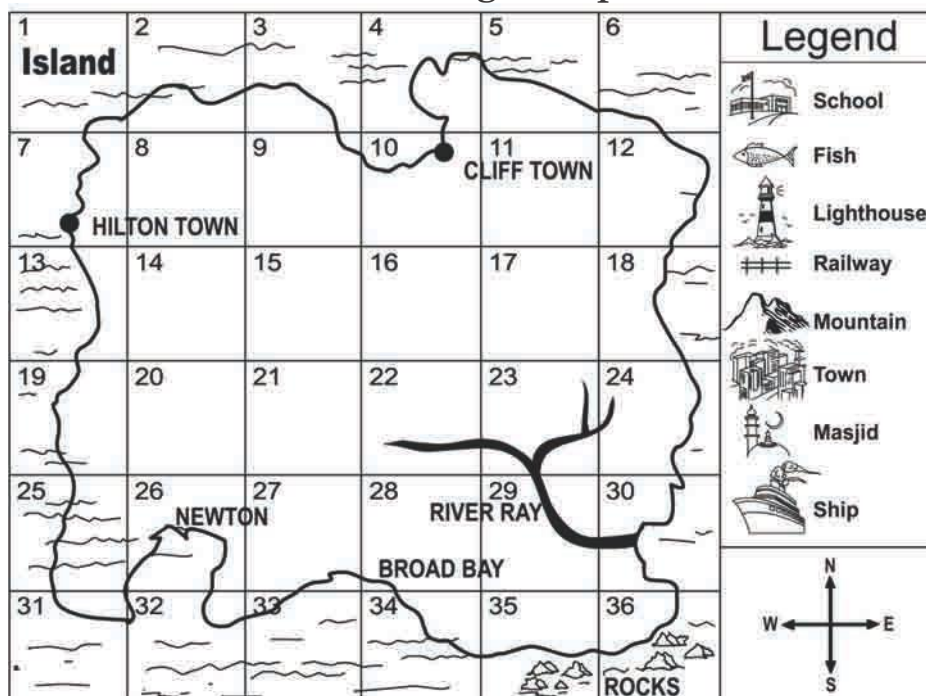
You are given a choice to visit five places of the world. How will you reach there and which place will you choose?

Finding Information

1. Find out how many times the word 'Earth' (Arabic word 'Ardh') is mentioned in the Quran.
2. Draw the map of the places where Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ) travelled.

Reading a map

Use the symbols and mark these on the grid as per the instructions.



1. Draw a school in Cliff Town.
2. Draw fishes in Broad Bay.
3. Draw a light house in Hilton Town.
4. Draw a railway track connecting Hilton Town to Cliff Town.
5. Draw mountains in 20th, 21st, 22nd squares.
6. Draw a town in 17th square.
7. Place a ship in River Ray.
8. Draw a masjid in Newton.