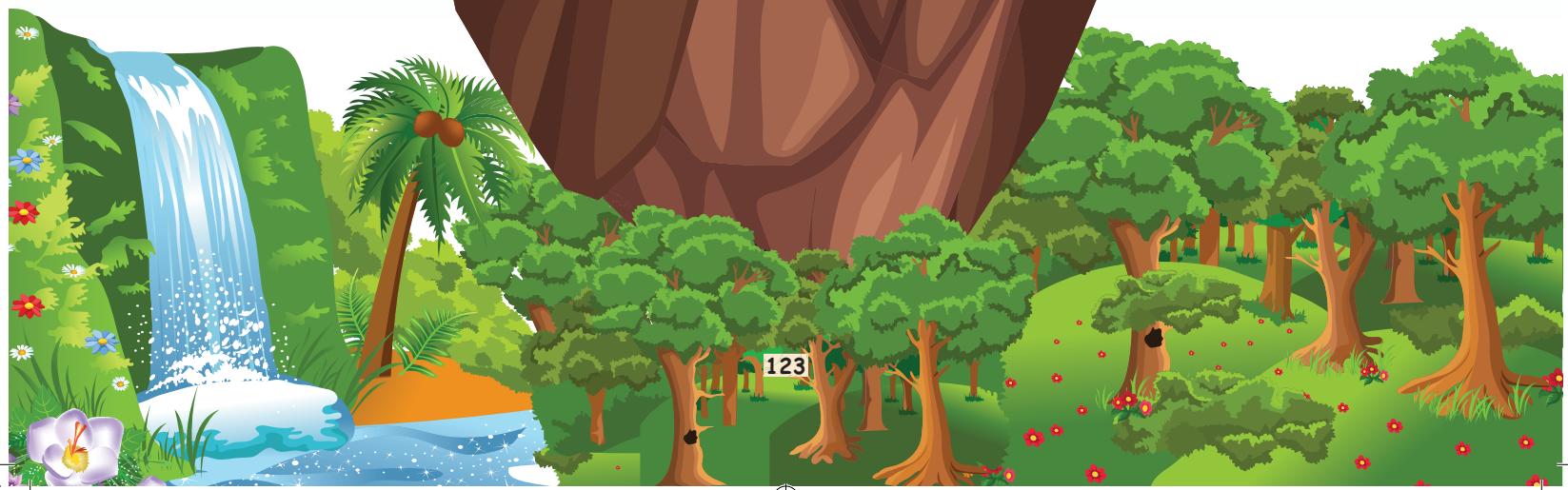


4

Social Science

Term-1





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E-Book



Evaluation



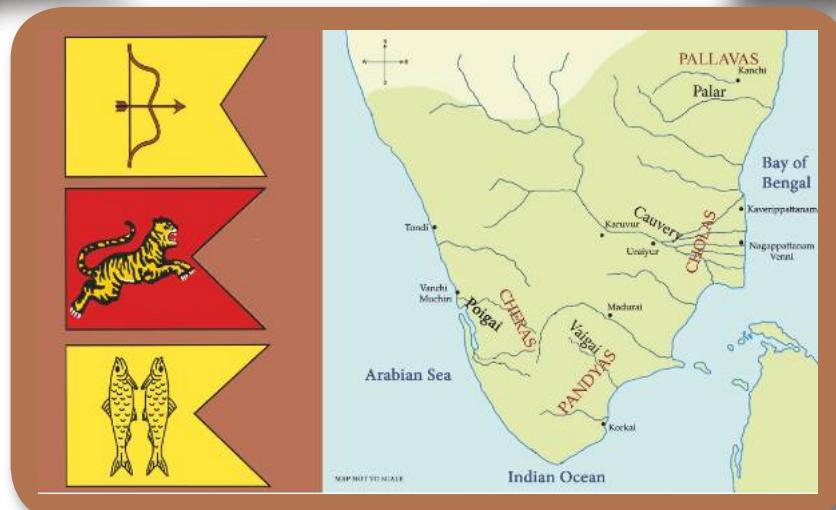
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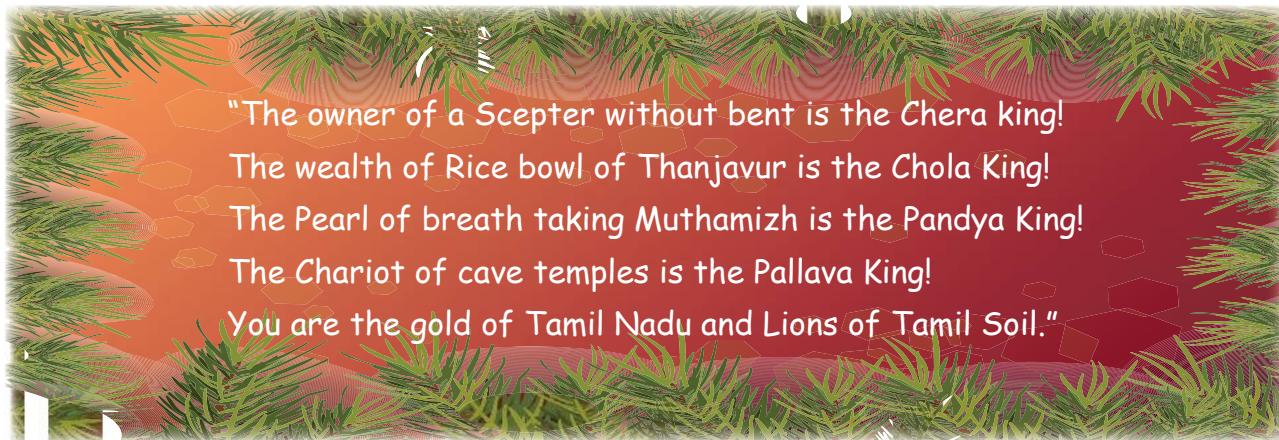
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Kingdoms of River



- ❖ To know about Tamil Kingdoms of Sangam Age.
- ❖ To know about Chera, Chola and Pandya.
- ❖ To understand the administrative, economic and social conditions during Sangam period.
- ❖ To know about Kurunila Mannargal.





Introduction

In the ancient period, people settled and started living along the river banks.

They produced agricultural crops. They reared cattle in the pasture lands. In this way the kingdoms of early Chera, Chola, Pandya and other kingdoms emerged along the rivers.

Kingdoms	River Banks
Cheras	- Poigai
Cholas	- Cauvery
Pandyas	- Vaigai
Pallavas	- Palar



Cheras

Cheras were the forerunners of the '**Moovendhargal**' who ruled on the banks of river Poigai and their capital city was **Vanji**.

The Chera country comprised of the present western districts of **Erode**, **Tirupur**, **Coimbatore** and **Nilgiris**. **Kerala** was also a part of it. The Chera country was called **Cheranadu**.

The major part of the Cheranadu was surrounded by high mountains. The greatest rulers among the kings of Cheranadu were **Imayavaramban Neduncheralathan** and his son **Senguttuvan**.

The Chera King, Neduncheralathan conquered upto the Himalayas and hoisted the flag with the symbol of **Bow** and **Arrow**. Therefore he was hailed with the title "**Imayavaramban Neduncheralathan**".

The able ruler **Cheran Senguttuvan**, erected the statue of **Kannagi**. This temple of Kannagi was built by the stones brought from the Himalayas after defeating king **Kanaka Vijaya**. It is also said that these stones were brought to Cheranadu on the heads of the captive soldiers.



Himalayas



Cheran Senguttuvan

This can be understood from the epic *Silappathikaram* written by Senguttuvan's brother Ilangovadigal. "*Pathitrupathu*" helps to know about the Chera kings during Sangam period.

Cheras :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. River - Poigai | 2. Capital - Vanji |
| 3. Port - Thondi, Musiri | 4. flag - Bow and Arrow |



Try to answer

- ❖ Who were the greatest kings of early Cheras?
- ❖ Name the epic written by Ilangovadigal.

Cholas

The early Cholas kept *Uraiur* as their capital located along the river *Cauvery* and ruled it. *Uruthirangkannanar* of *Kadiyalur* in his *Pattinappalai* describes that Cholanadu is famous for rice (*Cholanadu Sorudaithu*).

The Chola kingdom comprised the districts of *Trichirapalli*, *Tanjore*, *Pudukkottai*, *Nagapattinam*, *Tiruvarur*, *Perambalur*, *Ariyalur* and *Cuddalore*.

The land of Cholas was fertile due to the river Cauvery. The kings ruled by providing justice to their subjects. The greatest ruler among the Cholas was *Karikala Cholan* who was also called '*Karikala Peruvalathan*'.

Karikala Cholan took the responsibility of kingship at a very early age and ruled efficiently. When he was very young, he was captured by his enemies and imprisoned. The room in which he was arrested was set on fire. In this fire accident, his feet burnt. Due to his charred leg, he was called as '*Karikalalan*'.

At a very young age he disguised as an old man and tactfully justified a case.



The Cheras and Pandiyas together attacked Karikalan at **Venni, Vahaipparanthalai**. Finally Karikala Cholan defeated the two rulers there and was victorious. He invaded **Srilanka** and brought the captives from there, to build the dam Kallanai across the river **Cauvery**. The dam still stands strong, even after 2000 years of its construction.

Cholas :

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. River | - | Cauvery |
| 2. Capital | - | Uraiayur |
| 3. Port | - | Kaveripoompattinam |
| 4. Flag | - | Tiger |



Karikala Cholan



Kallanai (Grand Anicut)



Let us Know

- ❖ Kallanai was constructed by the Chola king, Karikalan in the 2nd century B.C.(B.C.E.). This is said to be the world's oldest dam still in use. Stones and Lime mortar were used to construct it.



Try to answer

- ❖ Who was the greatest Chola king of the ancient period?
- ❖ Name the capital and port of the Cholas.

Pandyas

Pandyas established their rule on the bank of **Vaigai** with **Madurai** as their capital. The ancient Pandya country comprised of **Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudunagar, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Sivagangai** and **Ramanathapuram** districts.

Madurai remained as the most popular city of Sangam period. Pandya country was famous for **pearls**. **Muthamizh sangams** were held in madurai under the patronage of pandyas. The third Tamil Sangam was held in Madurai. Muthamizh flourished during



the reign of Pandyas. The most famous kings were **Thalaiyalanganathu Seruvendra Pandya Nedunchezhan** and **Pandya Nedunchezhan of Silappathikaram**.

When Pandya Nedunchezhan was a young boy, he fought a battle at **Thalaiyalanganam** against Chera, Chola and feudal lords (**Kurunila Mannargal**). He defeated the combined force. Therefore he got the title "Thalaiyalanganathu Seruvendra Pandya Nedunchezhan".

Silappathikaram:

During the rule of Pandya Nedunchezhan, he happened to prosecute **Kovalan** for theft and gave death sentence. Kovalan's wife **Kannagi** advocated to prove her husband's innocence.

When the king realized the truth, he said "**Yano Arasan, Yanae kalvan**"... "**Kedugaven ayul**" and died by falling down from his throne. Immediately his wife **Kopperundevi** also sacrificed her life out of shock. The administrative system of the Pandyas was depicted by **Mangudi Maruthanar** of '**Madurai Kanchi**'.



Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple



Silappathikaram

Pandyas:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. River - Vaigai | 2. Capital - Madurai |
| 3. Port - Korkai | 4. Flag - Fish |



Try to answer

- ❖ Which Pandya king was mentioned in Silappathikaram?
- ❖ Who wrote 'Madurai Kanchi'?
- ❖ What is inscribed on the flag of Pandyas?



Let us Know

In ancient Madurai, there existed day time shops called **Naalangadi** and night time shops called **Allangadi**.



Ancient Tamil kingdoms (Moovendhargal)

Fill in the blanks.

Kingdom	Capital	Port	Symbol	Famous King
Cheras	Vanji		Bow and Arrow	
Cholas		Kaveripoompattinam		Karikala Cholan
Pandyas	Madurai		Fish	



List out the territories of the Moovendhargal in the present districts of Tamil Nadu.

- Cheras : _____
- Cholas : _____
- Pandyas : _____

Pallavas

The early Pallavas ruled on the banks of river Palar with Kancheepuram as their capital. The regions ruled by them was called Thondaimandalam. It is located in the North Eastern part of Tamil Nadu.

The kingdom of early Pallavas was founded by Sivaskanthavarma Pallavan. He integrated Thondaimandalam and ruled over there. The greatest kings among the early Pallavas were Sivaskanthavarman and Vishnugopan.

The later Pallava period was started from the reign of Simhavishnu. The greatest kings of this period were Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman. The greatest achievements of the Pallavas were Cave temples and Monolithic rathas.

Mahabalipuram



Varaha cave temple



Tiger cave



Pancha rathas
(Monolithic)

Pallavas:

1. River - Palar
2. Capital - Kancheepuram
3. Port - Mahabalipuram
4. Flag - Nandi



DO YOU KNOW?

Narasimhavarman, son of Mahendravarman was one of the greatest Pallava kings. He was popularly known as "Mamallan". In order to commemorate his courage, a historic harbour city, "Mamallapuram", otherwise known as Mahabalipuram was founded.



Try to answer

- ❖ Which was the capital of Pallavas?
- ❖ Where is Thondaimandalam in Tamil Nadu?

Feudal Lords (Kurunila Mannargal)

Apart from the Mooventhargal several **Feudal lords** or **Kurunila mannargal** also ruled over smaller lands. The most important among them were **Pehan**, **Pari**, **Nedumudi kari**, **Aai**, **Athiyaman**, **Nalli** and **Valvil Ori**.



Pehan



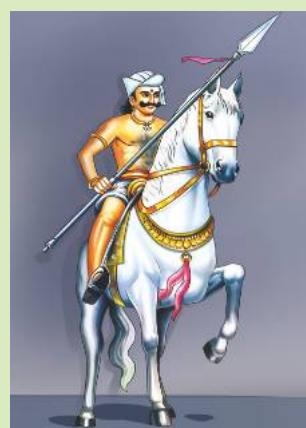
Pari



Athiyaman



Valvil Ori



Nedumudi kari

These kings were known for their generosity. Therefore they were popularly called as "**Kadai ezhu vallalgal**".



Try to answer

- ❖ Who offered gooseberry to the poet Avvai?
- ❖ Who put his shawl around the peacock?

Administrative System of Sangam Age

Arasan was specially called as **Ko**, **Kon**, **Venthan**, **Kotravan**, **Irai** by his people. Each dynasty had their own **flag**, **symbol**, **scepter**, **sword**, **drum** and **venkotrakudai**.

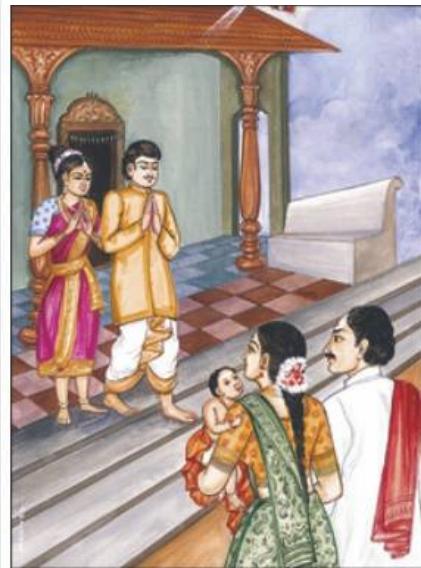


The kings were not only efficient warriors but they were scholars too. Kingship became hereditary. The first son became the ruler. The kings greatly cared for the people of their country.

Hospitality (Virunthombal)

Hospitality occupied a significant place in Sangam period. Even though it is Amritam (Nectar), it was considered to be a sin if the guest is kept outside home.

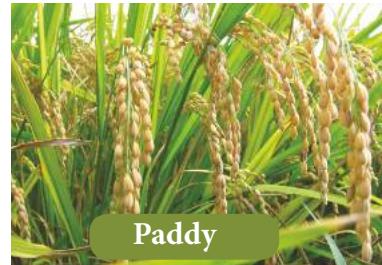
Kakkai Padinayar, a poet got the name for praising a crow for informing the arrival of a guest. **Purananuru** describes hospitality as one of the important duties of the Tamils.



Economic Conditions



Various arts and crafts flourished during the Sangam Age. People lived happily due to the development in economy.



Paddy



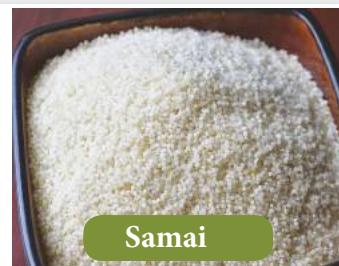
Sugarcane



Varagu



Thinai



Samai

Paddy and **Sugarcane** were the most important crops cultivated. Besides these **Varagu (Millets)**, **Thinai (Millets)** and **Samai** were also cultivated.

From the below, poet Avvai tries to convey that the prosperity of the king lies in the development of agriculture.



"Varappu uyara neer uyaram,
Neer uyara nel uyaram,
Nel uyara kudi uyaram,
kudi uyara kol uyaram,
kol uyara kon uyarvan"

- Avvaiyar

"வரப்புயர நீர் உயரும்,
நீர் உயர நெல் உயரும்,
நெல் உயர குடி உயரும்,
குடி உயர கோல் உயரும்,
கோல் உயர கோன் உயர்வான்"

- ஒளவையார்



Let us Know

Poet Avvaiyar always blessed by saying "Varappuyara"....
This signifies the importance of agriculture in the Sangam period.

Conditions of Women

Women were respected in the society. **Monogamy** was prevalent. Women were equal to men in bravery. It is said in '**Purananuru**' that in the first day of battle a woman lost her father, the second day she lost her husband. In spite of these heavy loses, the third day she prepared and sent her son to the battle-field by applying 'the Thilagam'.

It is also said, a woman in the Sangam Age drove away a ferocious tiger with Muram (Winnow) in her hand.

Festivals

People of Sangam Age celebrated various festivals. **Karthikai**, **Thiruvathirai** and **Harvest festivals** were the most celebrated ones.

Uruthirankannanar of '**Pattinappalai**' said that the most popular festival of **Indira Vizha** was celebrated in **Puhar**.



Harvest festival



Try to answer

List out the festivals of Tamil people at present.

Glossary

Kingdom	-	a country ruled by a king or queen.
Sangam Age	-	a period in the history of ancient Tamil Nadu.
Hail	-	to cheer, salute, or greet.



Disguised	-	to change the appearance.
Tactful	-	being careful not to say or do anything that could upset someone.
Prosecute	-	to charge someone with a crime and try to show that they are guilty of it in a court of law.
Patronage	-	the support given to an organisation by someone.
Reign	-	the period of rule of monarch.
Depict	-	to represent or show something in a picture or story.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were called _____.
a. Nayanmars b. Moovendhargal c. Kurunila mannargal
2. The efficient king among the Cheras was _____.
a. Karikalan b. Valvil Ori c. Cheran Senguttuvan
3. Port of Cholas was _____.
a. Kaveri poompattinam b. Chennai c. Thondi
4. The flag of Pandyas was _____.
a. Peacock b. Fish c. Tiger
5. The Vallal (Feudal lord) who gave his chariot to Mullai was _____.
a. Pari b. Pehan c. Adhiyaman

II. Match the following.

1. Cheras - Vaigai
2. Cholas - Palar
3. Pandyas - Poigai
4. Pallavas - Cauvery

III. Answer in short.

1. Who were the greatest kings among the Cheras?
2. Who were Kadai ezu vallalgal?
3. Tell about the achievements of Karikalan.
4. Which was the capital and coastal town of Pallavas?

IV. Who Said?

1. 'Yano Arasan, Yanae kalvan'.

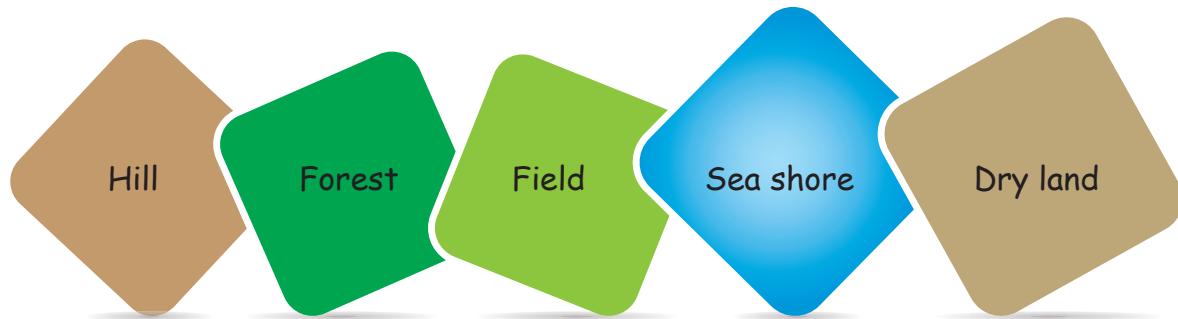


Introduction

- ❖ What is the name of your native place?
- ❖ In which district is your native place situated?
- ❖ What do you see around your house?



We see fields, houses, trees, stones and dry lands around our house.
We see more features like these on our Earth.



1. Where would you see more hills on the Earth? Mountains
2. Where would you see wild animals with more trees? Forest
3. Where does the paddy grow? Agricultural land
4. Where would you see the Sea shore? Sea, Beach
5. What is the name of useless lands? Fallow land

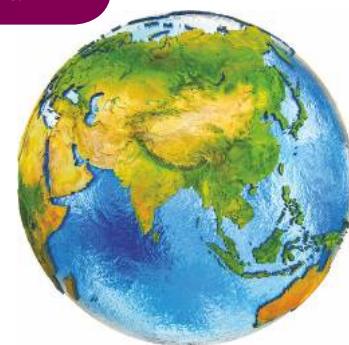
The places we see on the surface of the Earth is called **landforms**.

Now let us see how the land was divided into **different types** in ancient Tamil Nadu according to its fertility and people's activities.

Physical Features & Landforms of Tamil Nadu

In the Solar family, Earth is the third planet. It has oxygen and temperature to live. Therefore we call the Earth as Biosphere.

The Earth is surrounded by three spheres such as land, water and air.



Earth



Five elements of Nature

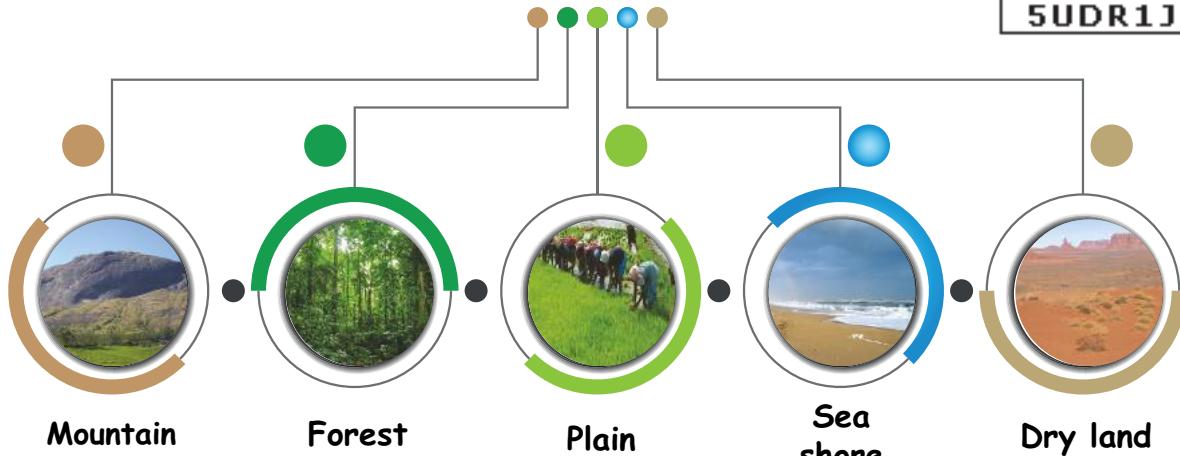
Five Landforms

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Land

Physical Features of the Land



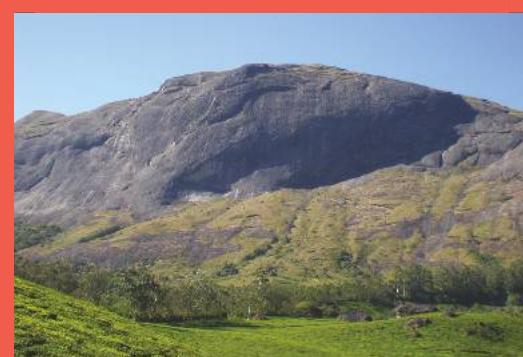
Landforms of Tamil Nadu

- ❖ The five types of landforms in Sangam Age were divided on the basis of the work done by the people.
- ❖ Out of the five thinais, only four types were permanent. They were Kurinji, Mullai, Marutham and Neithal. The fifth land Palai was formed when Kurinji and Mullai dried up.

I. Mountains (Kurinji Land)

A mountain is a large geographical area that rises above the surrounding land with peaks.

The mountain and its surroundings are known as Kurinji land.





1. The Theme

The Theme (Karupporul) deals with the god, people, occupation, plant, flower, animal, bird and musical instrument.

God	Murugan
People	Kuravar, Kurathiyan
Occupation	Hunting, Gathering Roots and Honey
Plant /Flower	Bamboo, Vengai/ Kurinji flower
Animal/Bird	Monkey, Deer/ Peacock, Parrot
Musical Instrument	Kurinji yazh



2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ Poruppan - Soldier
- ❖ Verpan - Leader of the tribe, Weaponists
- ❖ Silamban - Master of martial arts (The arts of fighting)
- ❖ Kuravar - Hunter and the Gatherer
- ❖ Kanavar - People of the mountainous forest

3. The Soil of Kurinji Land

- ❖ The land of Kurinji was composed of red and black soils with stones and pebbles.



Some important hills of Tamil Nadu

Gingee hills, Kolli hills, Shervarayan hills, Kalrayan hills,
Nilgiris hills, Javad hills, Pachai malai



Miraculous Flower-Kurinji

The miraculous Kurinji plant grows well in the Western Ghats and the flower blooms once in twelve years between the months of July and September. This flower has medicinal value.

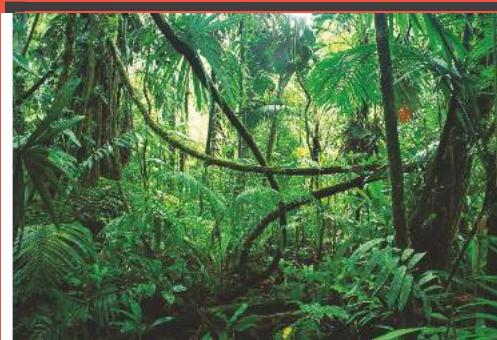


II. Forest (Mullai Land)



A large area covered by trees is called forest.

The forest region is referred as Mullai land. This region is also called 'Sembulam' due to the presence of red soil.



1. The Theme

God	Thirumal
People	Idaiyar, Idaichiyar, Aayar, Aaichiyar
Occupation	Cattle rearing, Gathering fruits, Sowing Millets
Plant / Flower	Guava/ Mullai flower
Animal/Bird	Bear, Rabbit/ Parrot
Musical Instrument	Mullai yazh



2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ Idaiyar - Milk seller.
- ❖ Aayar - Cattle rearer.

3. The Soil of Mullai land

- ❖ The land of Mullai has red soil with stones and pebbles.

Forests in Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mangrove forests | - Pichavaram in Cuddalore district |
| 2. Malai forests | - Nilgiris district |
| 3. Reserve forests | - Kanyakumari district |
| 4. Shola forests | - Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts |



Let us Know

Manufactured Products	Trees used to Produce
Paper	Bamboo, Thaila, Kudaivel
Safety match sticks	Ayilai, Mul Ilavu
Fragrance oil	Sandal tree
Balm, Soap	Illupai, Neem, Pungam,



Pichavaram Forest

Pichavaram is a village near Chidambaram in Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, which is the second biggest mangrove forest (Tidal forest) in India. It comprises of small vegetation, aquatic animals etc. with moist temperature.



III. Field (Marutham Land)



The vast flat land on the Earth is called plain. The crop fields and their surroundings were known as Marutham. (The agricultural land and the area around it).



1. The Theme

God	Indiran (Vendhan)
People	Uzhavar, Uzaththiyar
Occupation	Farming
Plant/Flower	Kanchi, Marutham/ Lotus, Kuvalai
Animal/Bird	Buffalo/ Crane
Music	Marutha yazh



2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ Uran - Small Landlord
- ❖ Uzhavan - Farm worker
- ❖ Kadaiyar - Merchant

3. The Soil of Marutham land

- ❖ The land of Marutham is formed of alluvial soil and red soil.

Amazing fact.

Kallanai is an ancient dam which is built across the Cauvery river in Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu. Its length is 1,079 ft, width 66 ft and height 18 ft. It is the fourth oldest water diversion system for irrigation in the world.





IV. Sea / Sea shore (Neithal Land)



The salty water body that covers a large part of the surface of the Earth is called sea.

The Sea and the area around the sea is called 'Neithal'.



1. The Theme

God	Varunan (Rain god)
People	Parathavar (Fisher man)
Occupation	Fishing
Plant / Flower	Punnai/ Senganthal
Animal/Bird	Fish/ Sea gull
Music	Vilari yazh



Varunan



Fishing



Senganthal



Punnai



Fish



Sea gull



2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ Serppan - Seafood vendor and trader.
- ❖ Pulamban - Who thrive on coconut.
- ❖ Parathavar - Sea warrior, Merchant.
- ❖ Nulaiyar - People who thrived on fish culture.
- ❖ Alavar - Salt cultivator.

3. The Soil of Neithal land

- ❖ The land of Neithal is made of saline soil.

Known Place, Unknown Fact

Marina beach is a natural urban beach in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It is the second longest beach in the world. The beach is situated in the eastern side of India along Bay of Bengal. The beach runs from Fort St. George in the north to Foreshore Estate in the south. The total distance of beach is 13 km. (The first longest beach is Miyami beach, which is situated at Florida, America.)



V. Dry Land (Palai Land)

A dry region with less or without rainfall is called a dry land.
The sandy land, which undergoes drought is called Palai.
When Kurinji and Mullai dries up, it is called Palai.





1. The Theme

God	Kottravai (Mother Goddess)
People	Eyinar, Eyitriar
Occupation	Cattle lifting
Plant / Flower	Uzhinghai, Palai/ Cactus, Iluppai
Animal/Bird	Tiger, Elephant/Eagle
Music	Palai yazh



2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ Maravar - Noble warrior, Hunter.
- ❖ Eyinar - Warrior.

3. The Soil of Palai land

- ❖ The land of Palai is **sandy** and **saline**.

1. With help of your teacher visit a nearby mountainous region and collect the herbs and know their uses.

2. "Trees are our friends". Do you accept? Discuss with group.



Glossary

Planet	-	a celestial body which does not have light or heat of its own, that revolves around the sun.
Composed	-	to be formed from various things.
Occupation	-	a person's job.
Reserved forest	-	forest that have been accorded a certain degree of protection.
Fragrance	-	a pleasant smell.



Evaluation



I. List out.

1. Write the names of the mountains and the places, where they are located in your district.

S. No.	Mountains	Places
1.		
2.		

2. Write the name of the trees around your school.

S. No.	Name of the trees
1.	
2.	

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The vast flat land on the Earth is called _____.
2. _____ is the fourth oldest water diversion system for irrigation in the world.
3. _____ forest is located in Kanyakumari district.
4. The agricultural land and the area around is called _____.
5. _____ is the biggest mangrove forest in India.
6. Marina beach is located in _____.

III. Match the following.

a)	1. Murugan	-	Mullai	b)	1. God	-	Root gathering
	2. Thirumal	-	Palai		2. Flower	-	Kuravar, Kurathiyan
	3. Indiran	-	Kurinji		3. People	-	Kurinji flower
	4. Varunan	-	Marutham		4. Occupation	-	Murugan
	5. Kottravai	-	Neithal				

IV. Answer in short.

1. Name the people of five thinai.
2. List four themes of Mullai land.
3. What do you know about Sembalam?
4. How the Palai (dry land) region is formed?
5. What are the themes of Palai?

Unit 3

Municipality and Corporation



Learning Objectives



- ❖ To know about Municipalities and their duties.
- ❖ To understand the structure of local bodies.
- ❖ To know about the functions of Corporation and Town panchayat.
- ❖ To know about the sources of income for Municipality and Corporation.



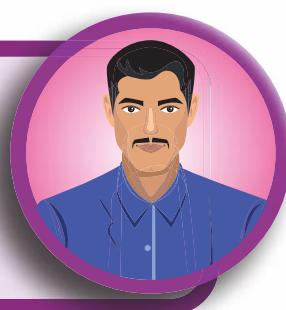


Mugilan went to his uncle's house during summer vacation. One day he was playing in a park. At that time he heard the Municipality employees announcing that the people to pay taxes for house and others. Mugilan ran to his uncle.



Uncle

Why are you running? What happened?



Mugilan

Uncle! What is Municipality? Why should we pay taxes?

Uncle

Mugilan! Municipality is a form of local government in a small town where 50,000 to 1,00,000 people live. This is divided into several wards. Our house is in the tenth ward. In our locality there are totally 30 wards. In Tamil Nadu there are 148 Municipalities.



Mugilan

Who is the head of the Municipality?



Employees of Municipality



Municipal Office



The head of the municipality is called the Chairperson.

One of the members of the municipality is selected as Vice-Chairperson.

The tenure of the members is five years.

Uncle



Mugilan

Uncle! What are the duties of Municipality?



- Providing street lamps.
- Constructing library and its maintenance.
- Maintaining local market (Santhal).
- Providing drinking water facilities.
- Constructing roads.
- Removing garbage dumps.

Uncle



Mugilan

What is the source of income for the work done by Municipality?

Uncle

Central government and State government provide the money. People also pay in the form of house tax, professional tax, drinking water tax, shop tax, road tax and drainage tax. It also forms the income of Municipality.





Let us Know

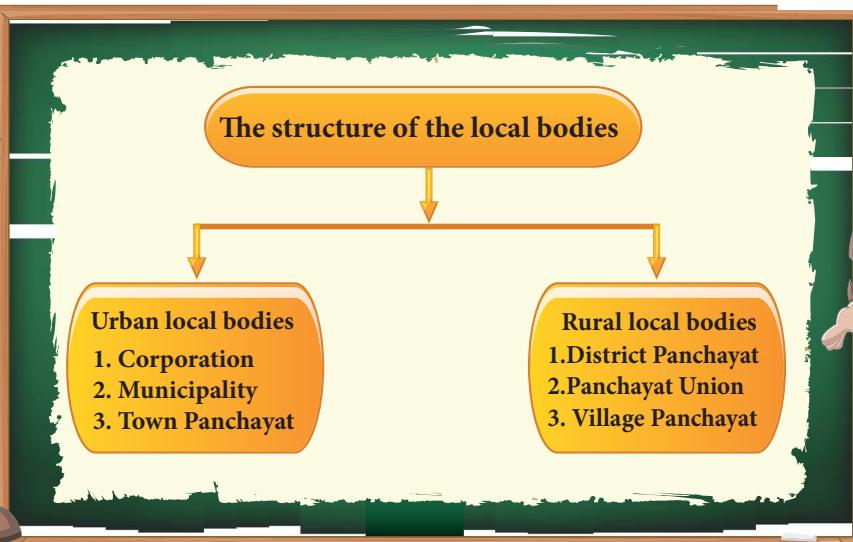


The father of local bodies - Lord Rippon

The following also comes under Municipalities.

- ❖ Townships - e.g. Neyveli
- ❖ Cantonment Boards - e.g. Parangimalai, Cunnur.
- ❖ Notified area committee.

Uncle



Uncle

For example we call Chennai, Trichy, Kovai, Madurai and Salem as Corporations.



Let us Know

- ❖ The 'Balwant Rai Mehta Committee' recommended a three tier Panchayat Raj system in 1957.
- ❖ The 'Ashok Mehta Committee' recommended a two tier Panchayat Raj system in 1978.



Mugilan

What is Corporation?

Uncle

Certain Municipalities will be declared by the Government of Tamil Nadu as Corporation based on high population and high revenue.



Mugilan

Uncle! How many Corporations are there in Tamil Nadu?

Uncle

In Tamil Nadu, 15 Corporations have been established. The oldest Corporation is Chennai.



Nature of work in Corporation



Chennai Corporation (Rippon Building)



Mugilan

Uncle! Who is the head of the Corporation?



Uncle

The chairperson of the corporation is called 'Mayor'. He is also called as 'the father of the Corporation'. The Tenure of the members of the Corporation is 5 years. The Indian Administrative Service officers and similar rank holders are appointed by the government to the Corporation. Most of the Urban areas have Corporation.



DO YOU KNOW?

Municipal Corporations

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Chennai | 6. Tirunelveli | 11. Tanjore |
| 2. Madurai | 7. Vellore | 12. Dindigul |
| 3. Coimbatore | 8. Tuticorin | 13. Hosur |
| 4. Trichirappalli | 9. Tiruppur | 14. Nagercoil |
| 5. Salem | 10. Erode | 15. Avadi |



Mugilan

What are the duties of Corporation?



Uncle

- Constructing and maintaining the city roads.
- Providing drinking water facilities.
- Disposing garbage.
- Constructing libraries and maintaining them.
- Creating parks and maintaining them.
- Maintaining of birth and death records.





Mugilan

What is the source of income to the Corporation?

Uncle

The amount collected from Professional tax, Wealth tax, Entertainment tax, Custom duties and Road tax are the sources of income to the Corporation.



Mugilan

What else are there besides Municipality and Corporation?

Uncle

Apart from the Corporation and the Municipality Town Panchayat also exist. The tenure of the President and other members is 5 years. Panchayat is governed by the executive officer.

Town panchayat functions in places where the population exceeds 5000 people.



Mugilan

Uncle, I came to know the administration of Municipality and Corporation very well.

Thank you very much.



Uncle



Good !

Come let us wash our hands and have lunch.



Activity

1. Find out the activities held in the parks and libraries of your ward and share the information in your class.
2. Visit your nearby Corporation with the help of your teacher and examine the Council Assembly.
3. What are the taxes paid by your parents?

Glossary

Government	- the political system by which a country is administered.
Tax	- a part of the income or profits paid by the people to the government.
Tenure	- the period of time.
Revenue	- fees earned for the service provided.
Population	- all the people who live in an area.
Administration	- the arrangements and tasks needed to control the operation of an organisation.
Dispose	- throwing away something that you no longer want or need.
Professional tax	- tax that is levied by a state government on all individuals who earn.



Evaluation

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The oldest Corporation of Tamil Nadu is _____.
2. The father of local self government is _____.
3. The 'Balwant Rai Mehta Committee' recommended a three tier Panchayat Raj system in the year _____.
4. The Tenure of Municipality is _____ years.

II. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Rural local body | - | More than 5000 people |
| 2. Rippon building | - | Township |
| 3. Neyveli | - | Grama panchayat |
| 4. Town Panchayat | - | Corporation |
| 5. Mayor | - | Lord Rippon |

III. Fill in the box.

S. No.		Municipality	Corporation
1	Head	Chairperson	
2	Number		15
3	Tenure		
4	Officer	Commissioner	
5	Revenue		Professional tax

IV. Answer in short.

1. What are the duties of Corporation?
2. Write the structure of the local bodies?
3. What is the total number of Corporations in Tamil Nadu?
4. What are the sources of income of Municipality?



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