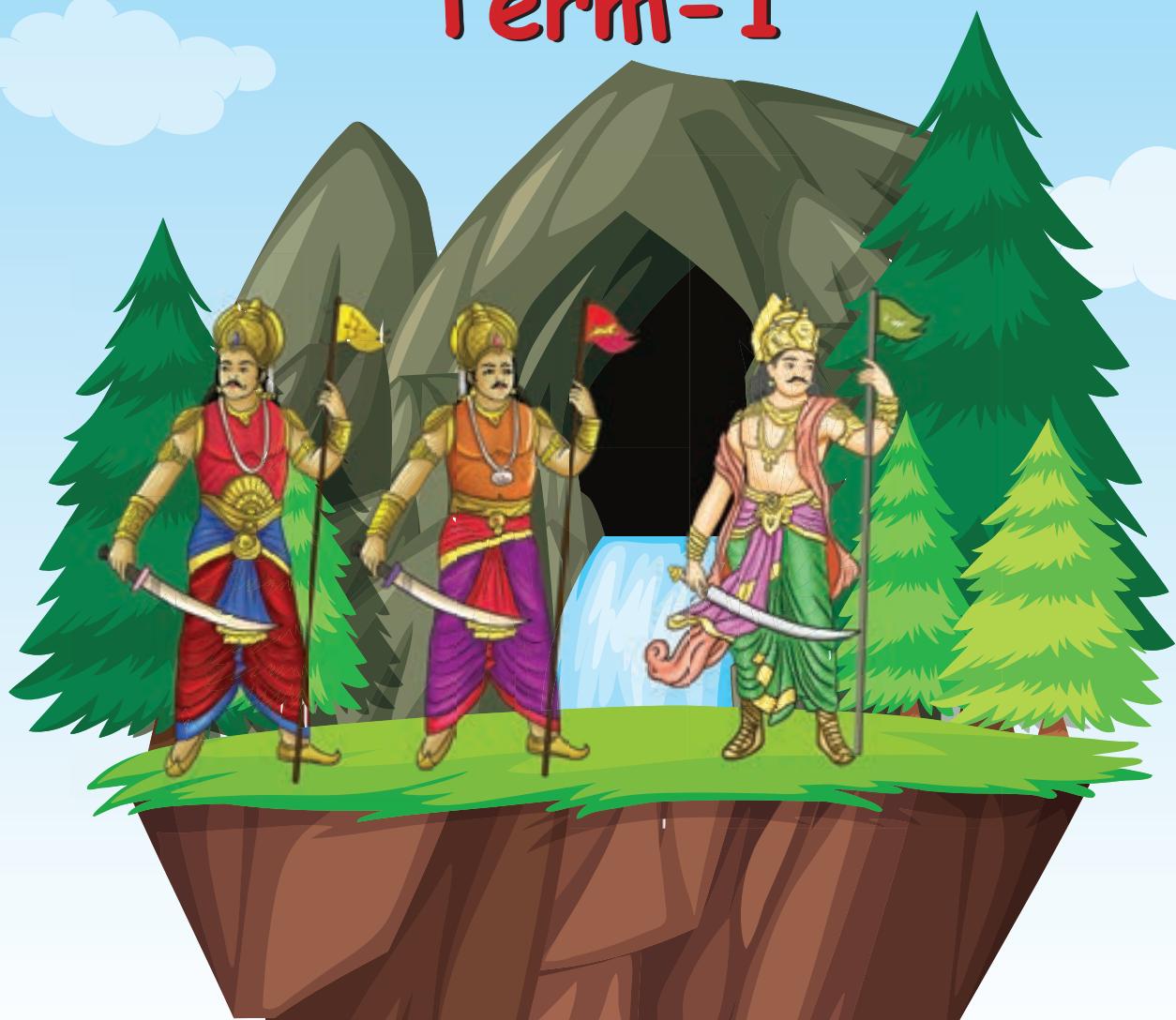


4

# Social Science

## Term-1



# Index

UNIT	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	Kingdoms of Rivers	125
2	Five Landforms	135
3	Municipalities and Corporation	147



E-Book



Evaluation



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Unit

# 1 Kingdoms of Rivers

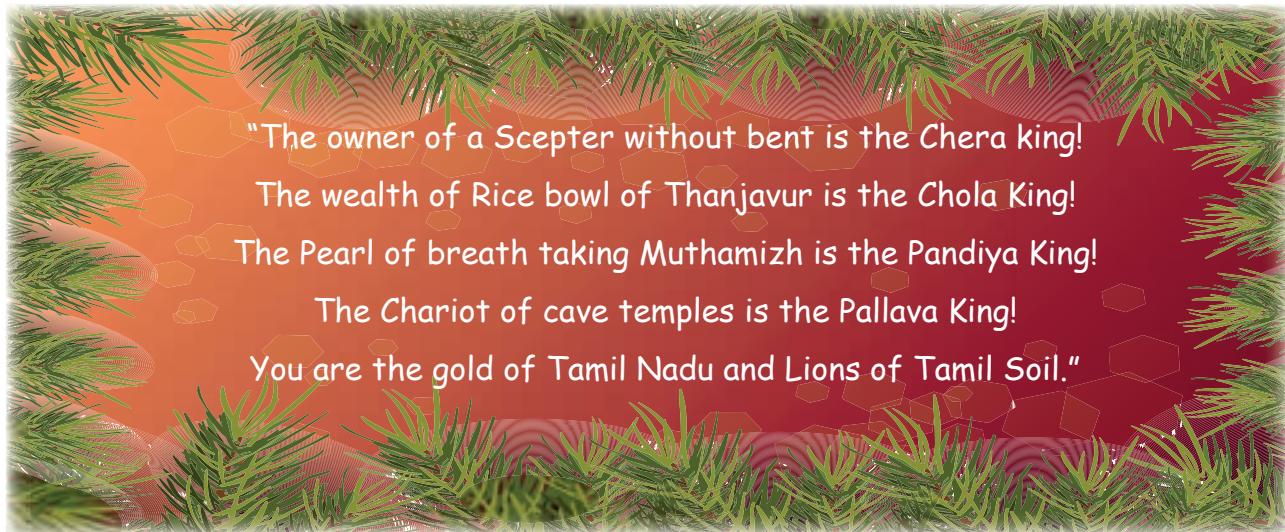


## Learning Objectives



- ❖ To know about Tamil Kingdoms of Sangam age.
- ❖ To know about Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.
- ❖ To understand the administrative, economic and social conditions during Sangam period.
- ❖ To know about Kuru Nila 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 '**Moovendargal**' 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**".



Himalayas



Cheran Senguttuvan

The able ruler **Cheran Senguttuvan**, the son of **Neduncheralathan** 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.

This can be understood from the epic *Silappathikaram* written by Senguttuvan's brother Ilangovadigal. "**Pathitru paththu**" 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 wrote by Ilangovadigal

### Cholas

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

The Chola kingdom comprised the districts of **Trichirapalli**, **Tanjavur**, **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 '**Karikal Peruvathalan**'.

Karikala Cholan took the responsibility of a king 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 '**Karikalan**'.

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

The Cheras and Pandyas 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 erected even after 2000 years of its construction.



**Karikala Cholan**



**Kallanai (Grand Anicut)**

### **Cholas :**

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



### **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. Pandiya country 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 Pandiya Nedunchezhan** and **Pandiya Nedunchezhan** of **Silappathikaram**.

When Pandiya Nedunchezhan was a young boy, he fought a battle at **Thalaiyalanganam** against Cheras, Cholas and feudal lords (**Kuru Nila Mannargal**). He defeated the combined force. Therefore he got the title "**Thalaiyalanganathu Seruvendra Pandiya Nedunchezhan**".

### Silappathikaram:

During the rule of Pandiya 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 **Kopperumdevi** also sacrificed her life out of shock. The administrative system of the Pandyas was depicted by **Mangudi Maruthanar** of '**Madurai Kanchi**'.

### Pandyas:

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



Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple



Try to answer

- ❖ Which Pandya mannan 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 (Moovendargal)

Fill in the blanks.

Kingdoms	Capital	Port	symbol	famous Kings
Cheras	Vanji	_____	bow and Arrow	_____
Cholas	_____	Kaveri Poompattinam	_____	Karikalacholan
Pandyas	Madurai	_____	fish	_____



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

- Cheras : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cholas : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pandya : \_\_\_\_\_

### Pallavas

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

### Mahabalipuram



Varaha cave temple



Tiger cave

The kingdom of early Pallavas was founded by Sivas kantha varma Pallavan. He integrated Thondai mandalam and ruled over there. The greatest kings among the early Pallavas were Sivas kantha varman 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 Mondithic rathas.

### Pallavas:

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



### Try to answer

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

### Feudal Lords (Kuru Nila Mannargal)

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



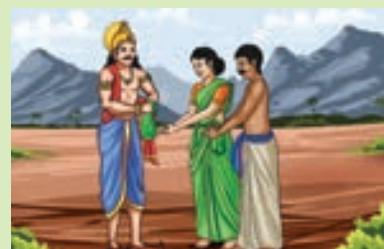
Pehan



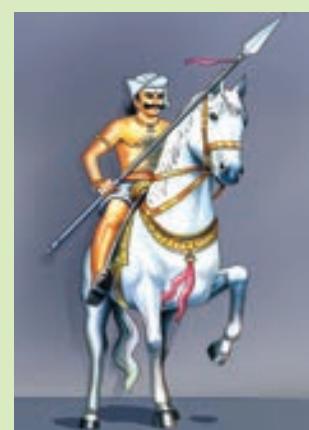
Pari



Athiyaman



Valvil Ori



Nedumudi kari



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



### Try to answer

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

## Administrative Conditions

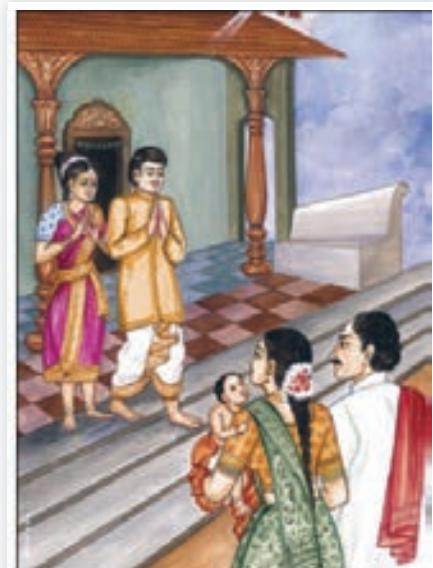
Arasan was specially called as **Ko, Kon, Venthan, Kotravan, Irai** by his people. Each dynasty had their own flag, symbol, scepter, sword, drum and **venkotrakudai**.

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.

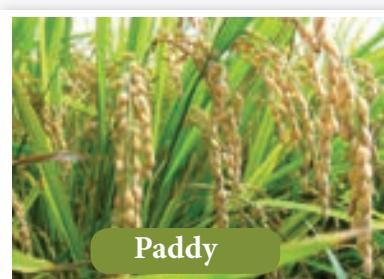
**Kakkai Padiniyar**, a poet got his name for praising a crow for informing the arrival of a guest. **Pura Nanooru** describes hospitality as one of the important duties of the Tamils.



## Economic Conditions



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



Paddy

Varagu

Thinai



Samai

Sugarcane

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

"Varappu uyara neer uyarum,                  "வரப்புயர நீர் உயரும்,  
Neer uyara nel uyarum,                  நீர் உயர நெல் உயரும்,  
Nel uyara kudi uyarum,                  நெல் உயர குடி உயரும்,  
kudi uyara kol uyarum,                  குடி உயர கோல் உயரும்,  
kol uyara kon uyarvan"                  கோல் உயர கோன் உயர்வான்"

- Avvaiyar

- ஓளவையார்

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



### Let us Know

Poetess 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 'Pura Nanooru' that in the first day of battle a woman lost her father, the second day she lost her husband, despite of these heavy loses she prepared and sent her son to the battle-field with great zeal.

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, Thiruvaadhirai 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.



## Evaluation

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Nayanmars      b. Moovendargal      c. Kuru nila 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 ezhu 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'.



## Unit 2 Five Landforms



### Learning Objectives

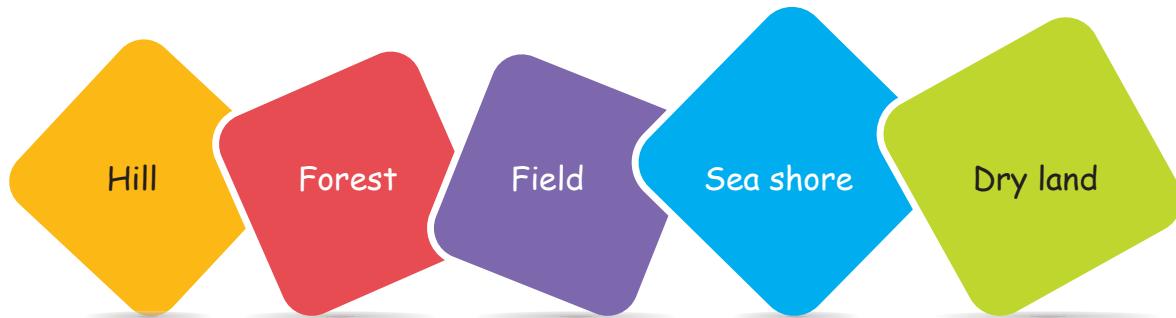


- 
- ❖ To know about different types of landforms in ancient Tamil Nadu.
  - ❖ To know about the themes of classification.
  - ❖ To understand the life style of people in different landforms of Tamil Nadu.

### 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 things like this in 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 or the life sphere is surrounded by five elements of nature called land, water, air, fire and sky.

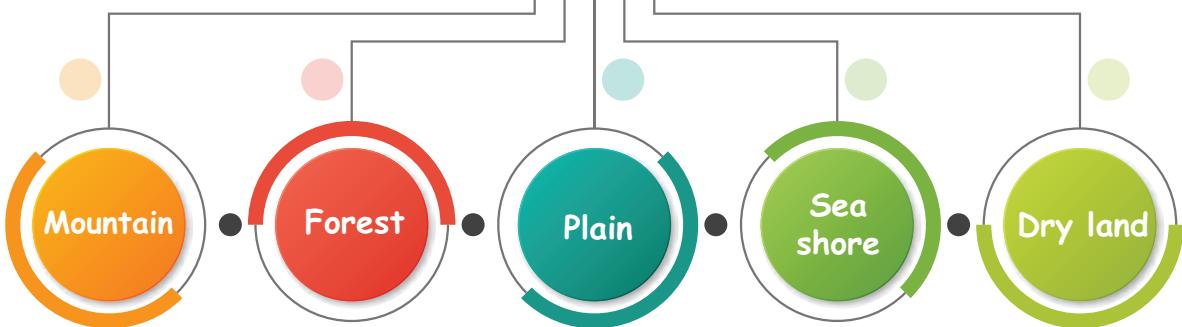


Earth



## Land

### Physical Features of the Land



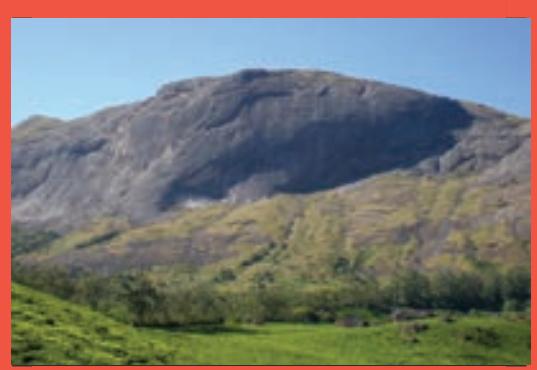
## Landforms Of Tamil Nadu

- ❖ 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

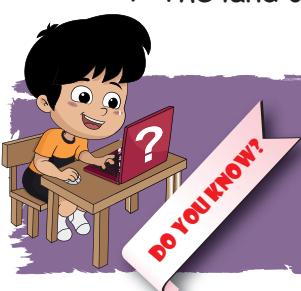


## 2. The People and their Occupations

- ❖ 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

Kolli hills, Shervarayan hills, Kalrayan hills, Nilgiris hills,  
Javad hills, Yelagiri hills

## Miraculous Flower-Kurinji

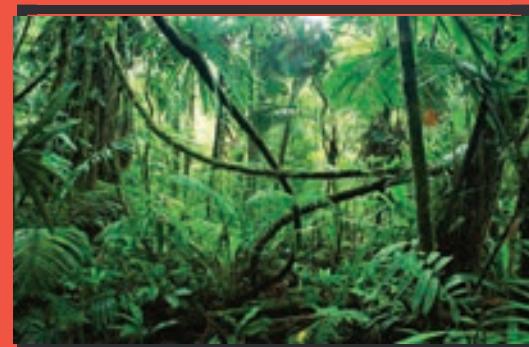
The miraculous Kurinji flower grows once in twelve years. The flower grows well in the Western Ghats. It flowers in the month of July to September. This flower has medicinal value.



## 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	Ayilai, Mul Ilavu
Fragrance oil	Sandle 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 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 1,080 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)



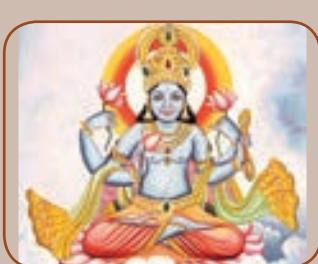
The salty water body that covers a large part of the surface of the Earth is called sea.

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/ Kandhal
Animal/Bird	Fish/ Sea crow
Music	Vilari yazh



Varunan



Fishing



Kandhal



Punnai



Fish



Sea crow

## 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, Eyiatriar
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.



## 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 names of trees around your school.

S. No	Name of the trees
1.	
2.	

### II. Find 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

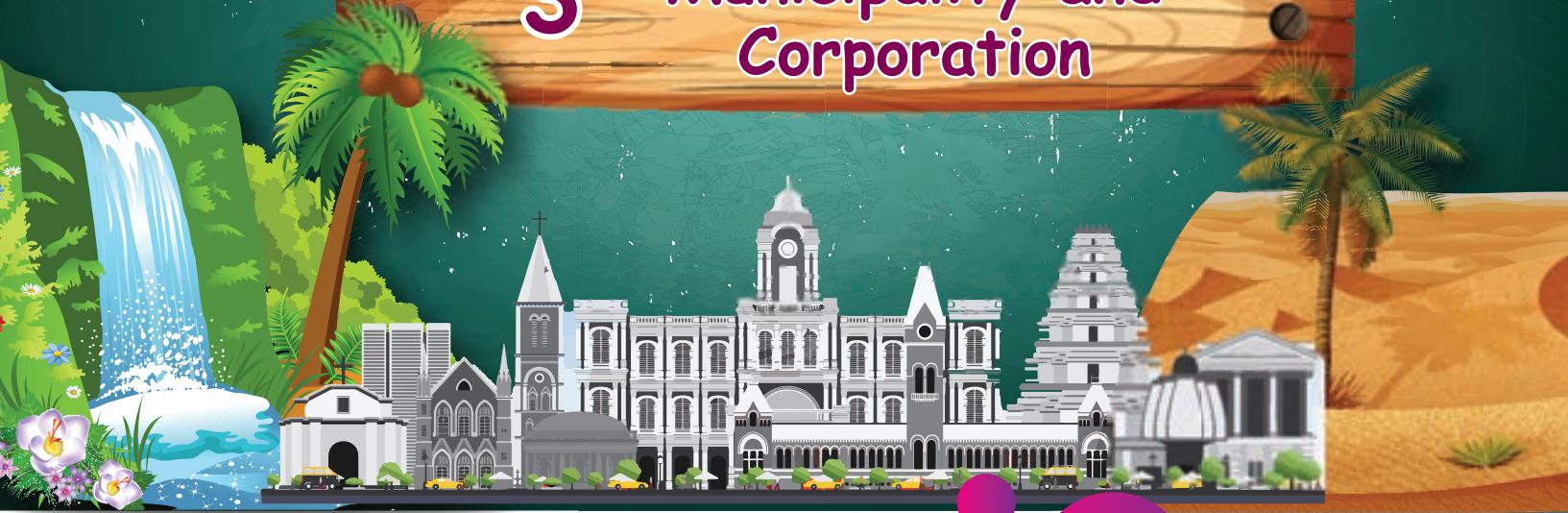
### III. Match the following.

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

### IV. Answer in short.

1. Name the people of five thinais.
2. List four themes of Mullai land.
3. What do you know about Sembulam?
4. How the Polai (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**

Mugila! 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 152 Municipalities.



Employees of Municipalities.



Municipal Office



**Mugilan**

Who is the head of the Municipality?

The head of the municipality is called the President.

The President and the members of the Municipalities are elected by the people directly. The tenure of the members is five years. One of the members of the municipality is selected as Vice-president.

**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

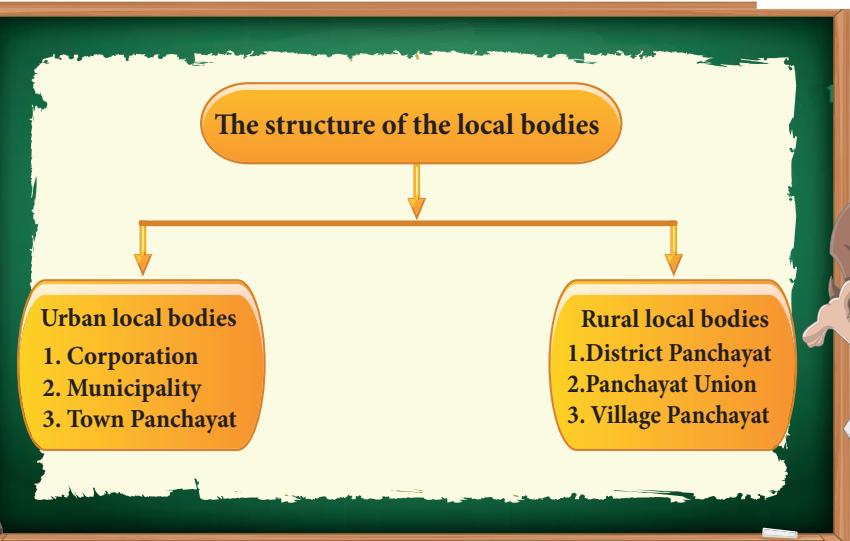


### The father of local bodies - Lord Rippon

The following also comes under Municipalities.

- ❖ Town ships - eg. Neyveli
- ❖ Cantonment Boards - eg. parangimalai, Cunnur.
- ❖ Notified area committee.

### Uncle



Tamil Nadu consists of 33 Districts, 386 Panchayat unions and 12620-Grama Panchayats.



## 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.

Uncle

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



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 14 Corporations have been established. The oldest Corporation is Chennai.





Nature of work in Corporation



Corporation Office



**Mugilan**

Uncle! How the head and the members are elected?

**Uncle**

The head and the members of Corporation was elected by the people directly. The chairperson of the corporation was 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.



### Municipal Corporations

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



At present Tamil Nadu government has declared Nagercoil as the 14th Corporation.



**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?

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

**Uncle**



**Mugilan**

What else are there besides Municipality and Corporation?

**Uncle**

Apart from the Corporation and the Municipality Town Panchayat also exist. The head and the ward members are elected by the people directly. 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.



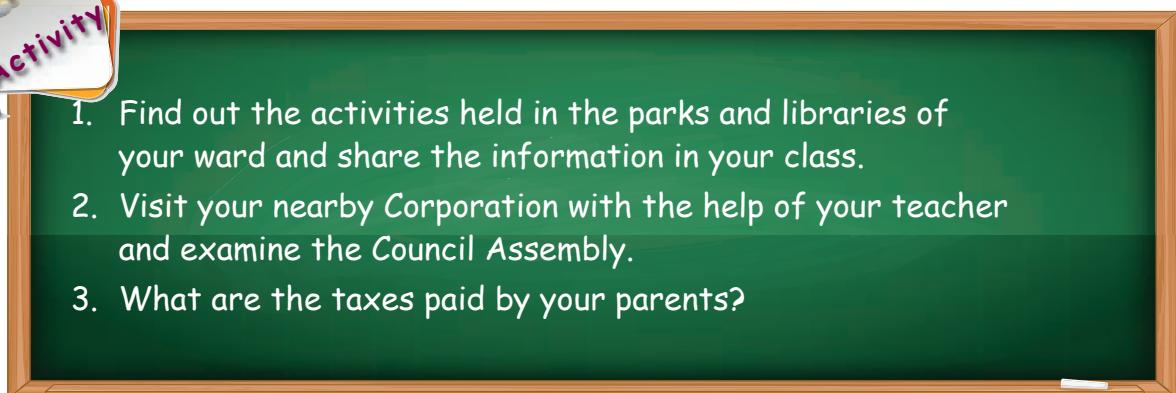
**Uncle**

Good !

Come let us wash our hands and have lunch.



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?





## 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 \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Tenure of Municipality is \_\_\_\_\_ years.

### II. Match the following.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Rural local body | - Kudavolai       |
| 2. Rippon building  | - Township        |
| 3. Neyveli          | - Grama panchayat |
| 4. Cholas           | - Corporation     |
| 5. Mayor            | - Lord Rippon     |

### III. Fill in the box.

S. No.		Municipality	Corporation
1	President	Father of Municipality	
2	Number		14
3	Tenure		
4	Officer	Commissioner	
5	Revenue		Professional tax

### IV. Answer in brief.

1. What are the duties of Corporation?
2. How is the President of Municipality elected?
3. What is the total number of Corporations in Tamil Nadu?
4. What are the sources of income of Municipality?

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