

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**STANDARD NINE**  
**TERM III**

# HISTORY

## 1. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789)

"When France catches cold entire Europe sneezes"

The French Revolution was a period of great upheaval in French history. During this period the absolute monarchy of France and the entire social three-estate system were overthrown. People in the third estate or the lower working classes were tired of being treated badly and wanted radical changes right away.



Louis XVI

### Absolutism

The French system of absolute monarchy was rooted in the "Divine Right Theory of Kingship". The church supported this theory. Under this system, the people had no freedom for redressal. The only traditional



Queen Marie Antoinette

representative body flourished earlier was the "States General". It was a tricameral body consisting of a chamber for clergy, another for nobility and the third one for the commoners. This was only an advisory body but that too was not convened since 1614. Another body known as parliament was entrusted with the responsibility of registering king's edicts. But that parliament too was ignored by the court. Hence, there was no forum through which king could gain acquaintance with people's issues

### Economic Reasons

Feudalism was decaying. The nobles who owned large tracts of lands practised absentee land lordism. They left their lands under the care of petty officials and settled in the capital, so as

to gain proximity with the king. Their officials mismanaged the lands and exploited the peasants. The nobility was exempted from many taxes and compulsory labour. At the same time, they collected exorbitant dues from the peasants and held tight control over their produce. They could even award punishments to the disobedient peasants. Similarly, 1/3 of lands in France was held by clergy. They too enjoyed exemptions from most of the taxes. At the same time they used to collect Tithes and other dues from the people. The peasants were thus exploited by the state, nobility and clergy.

The burden of most taxes fell on the peasants. They were coerced to render free manual labour to the state, nobility and clergy. Dissent was punished with repressive measures. The French colonies at that time were not prosperous enough to support the French government and the traditional industries could not make any progress. There were poverty and starvation deaths everywhere.

The Catholic church enjoyed absolute sway over the French Society. It registered births and deaths, regulated marriages, controlled education and determined the moral standards. The church became owner of vast tracts of land, and enjoyed exemptions from taxes, military service and manual labour. They joined with the king and nobility against the interests of poorer sections of society. Corruption and moral degradation made the church unpopular.

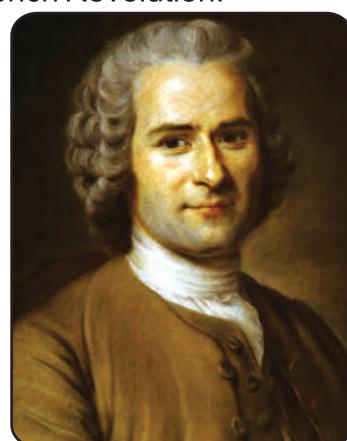
### The burden of wars

Since the days of Louis XIV, France was involved in incessant

warfare with other European nations. The seven years war and Austrian war of succession had emptied the French treasury. At the same time, France did not gain anything from these wars. These expensive wars led to financial crisis in France.

### Role of Philosophers

The French Revolution was inspired by the thought and writings of the eminent philosophers of the day. Of them Voltaire, an internationally famous writer raised his voice against superstitions and church. He was honoured by king Fredrick the Great of Prussia for his writings. Rousseau repudiated the "Divine Right theory of Kingship" through his "Social Contract" Theory. His social contract (book) became the Bible of the Revolution. He emphasized that people's will was the basis of the state and man was entitled to "Liberty. Equality and Fraternity". Montesquieu held absolutism responsible for the miseries of the people. He suggested the English model of separation of powers as a constitutional remedy for a welfare government in his book, "The spirit of Laws". There were a group of thinkers known as physiocrats who suggested economic remedies. Such ideas influenced and inspired the leaders of the French Revolution.



Rousseau



Montesquieu

### Immediate cause

The drought and famine prior to 1789 worsened the conditions and that resulted in the outbreak of "bread riots". The court especially the Queen Marie Antoinette was insensitive to the people's plight and provoked it further by their indiscrete remarks. At the same time, the French volunteers who took part in the American war of independence returned to France with a new zeal. They were inspired by the American success and their experiments with "Republican system". They joined with the rioting people and strengthened the ranks of the revolutionaries.

### France in 1789 - How the French revolution began

In 1789, the people of France were split into three estates:

1. The Clergy
2. The Nobility
3. The Commoners

Louis the XVI and his wife Maria Antoinette were weak and incompetent rulers. They enjoyed a lavish lifestyle and hence were in enormous amount of dept.

In 1789 Louis XVI called an estates general and the first since 1614, to discuss the dept.

At the meeting each estate had one vote, even though the first two estates comprised of only 20 to 25% of the population. As a result the third estate demanded individual rights for equal representation, as they were the majority and were angry at the lack of equality.

King Louis XIV locked the third estate out of the meeting chamber for its supposed insubordination.

### Voting System

I Estate	II Estate	III Estate
I vote	I vote	I vote

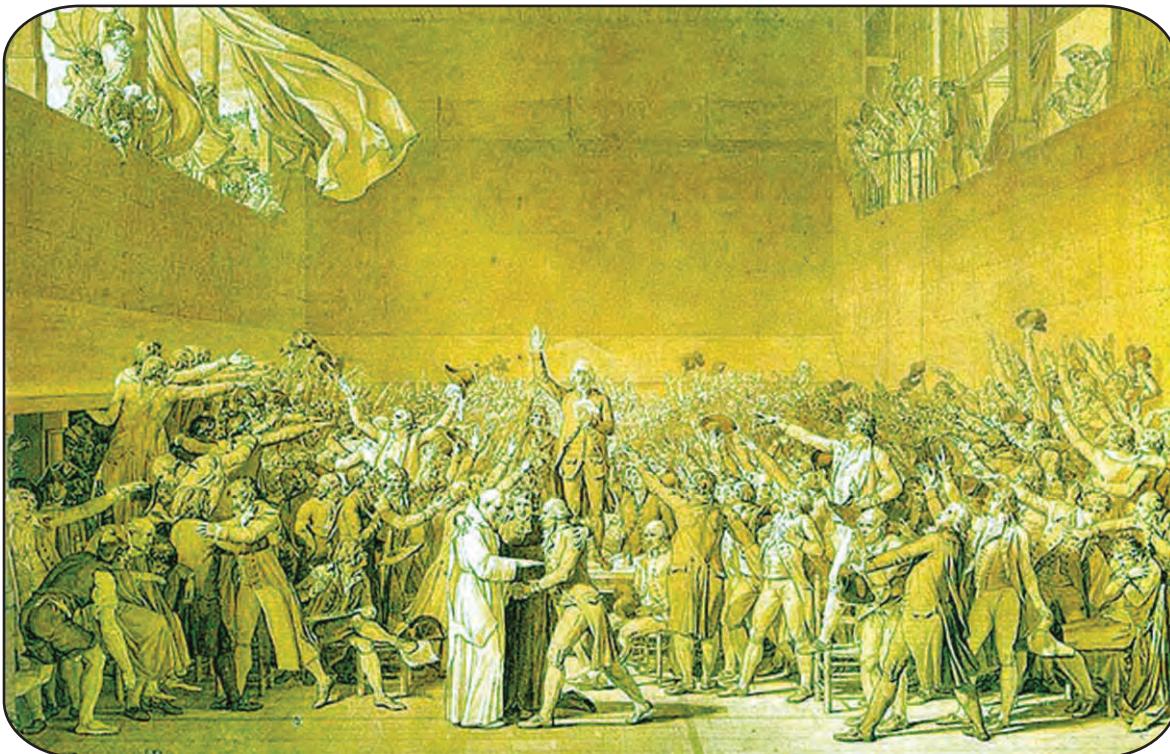
Always the first 2 estates got majority over the 3<sup>rd</sup> estate,  $(1+1) = 2$  against 1.

### The Tennis Court Oath

The third estate refused to give up and met at a tennis court close to the meeting chamber at the Palace of Versailles.

The 3rd estate took an oath that they would not disperse till they formed a National Assembly and a constitution. They also wanted to limit the powers of the king.

This was also known as "The Tennis Court Oath".



"Tennis Court Oath".

### Storming of Bastille

The unruly mob in Paris stormed a medieval fortress – “Prison of Bastille” on July 14, 1789 which was a symbol of “royal despotism”. When the Swiss guards tried to prevent their entry, the unruly mob chopped off their heads, entered the prison and released the prisoners. Then they celebrated the day as the “Day of Liberty” for the whole nation.

The “Siege of Bastille” was a significant incident in the course of the French Revolution. The royal power was weakened. Then the revolutionaries established their own government called the “Paris Commune”.

Hungry women of Paris marched to the royal palace of Versailles and demanded bread. When there was no proper response, the mob entered the

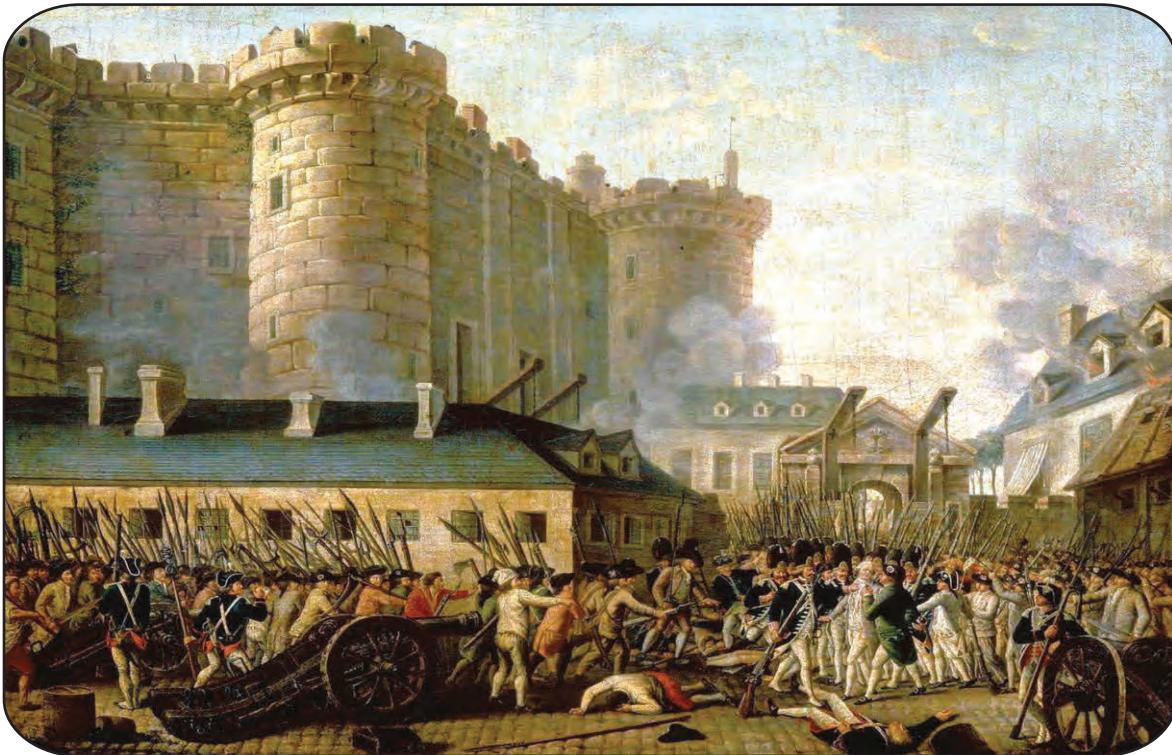
palace and ransacked it. They forced the king, queen and their children to live in Paris.

### National Assembly

Meanwhile, the National Assembly was summoned and the famous “Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen” was drafted on 12<sup>th</sup> August 1789. It is a very important document like that of the “Magna Carta or Glorious Charter” of England (1215 A.D.) and the “Bill of Rights” passed by the British Parliament in 1689 A.D.

### Civil Constitution of the Clergy

The National Assembly began to draft the New Constitution for France in 1791. It reduced the powers of the king. Hereafter, laws were to be made by the Legislative Assembly. Religious toleration was assured. The church property was nationalized. Henceforth, the church officials were to be



"Siege of Bastille"

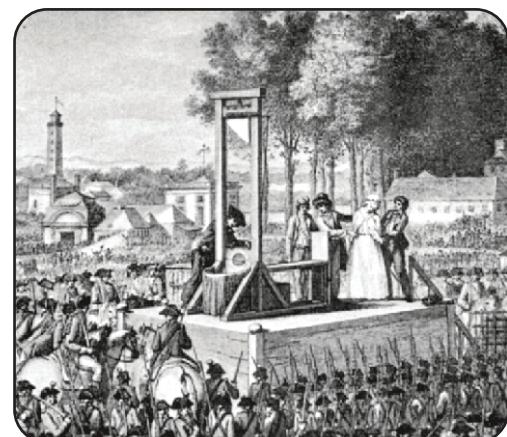
appointed by the government. The salaries of the higher church officials were reduced and that of the lower order slightly increased. The civil constitution of the clergy hurt the feelings of devout Catholics since it transferred the control of the church from the "Pope to the hands of the State". The Pope condemned the civil constitution. The Assembly insisted all church officials to take an oath of loyalty to the state. So the clergy split into two groups namely juring and non-juring clergy. The state supported the former and devout Catholics the latter. This resulted in the confrontation between the church and the state.

The king (a devout catholic) was unhappy over the civil constitution. But he was forced to sign the new constitution.

### King's flight to Versailles

In June 1791, King Louis XVI attempted to flee the country with his

family but was caught at the border town of "Varennes". He was imprisoned and finally tried for treason, found guilty and executed before the public on January 21, 1793 by a cruel device called "**Guillotine**". Later Marie Antoinette and other royal followers were also guillotined. Again anarchy prevailed in France.



Guillotine



Guillotine



Guillotine

The Guillotine was an instrument for beheading, consisting of a heavy blade dropped between two grooved uprights. It was named after J.I. Guillotine, who advocated it.

### Reign of Terror

The National Convention which met in September 1792 began to draft a new constitution. It abolished monarchy and declared France a "Republic" on September 21, 1792. It established a Committee of Public Safety which was headed by the extremist leaders like Danton and Robespierre. These leaders enjoyed unlimited authority. Their period in France from September 1792 to July

1794 came to be called "Reign of Terror". Thousands of nobles and innocent men who had supported monarchy were guillotined. This led to the downfall of the revolutionaries. The "**reign of terror**" came to an end with the execution of Robespierre at the guillotine in 1794.



Robespierre

### The Directory

The moderate elements in the National Convention framed a new constitution for France in 1795. A "Directory" of five persons advised by a legislative body of two chambers ruled for five years from 1795 to 1799. They also failed to give a good administration for France. When there was royalist uprising in Paris against the new constitution, troops were ordered to crush it. Thus the French Revolution came to an end.

### Napoleon Bonaparte

A Corsican youth named "Napoleon Bonaparte" took charge of the command. After a "Whiff of grape – shot, he dispersed the unruly mob and captured power for himself. This young officer who was called the "Child of French Revolution" or "Product of

French Revolution” ruled France efficiently from 1799–1815. He reorganized the system of administration and gave France political stability after a chaotic period of revolution till his defeat at “Waterloo” in 1815.



Napoleon Bonaparte

### Results of the French Revolution

The French Revolution of 1789 brought about far reaching changes. It inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind. The significant results of the French Revolution are listed below.

- 1) It abolished absolute monarchy and established a constitutional monarchy.
- 2) It destroyed feudalism and liberated the serfs.
- 3) The nobles and the church lost their property and their lands were distributed to the poor peasants.
- 4) Separation of the state and church in 1794 was brought about, and the concepts of secular government and secular legal system were introduced.
- 5) Slavery was abolished in the French colonies also.

6) The education system was built on secular foundations.

7) It created nationalist feelings and unity among the French people which was admired and followed later by the people of many countries in their struggle for freedom (e.g. India).

8) The French Revolution created a spirit of nationalism in Italy and Germany to achieve their unification against the foreign powers in the 19th century

9) The French Revolution spread the ideas of “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity not only in Europe, but also in many other countries of the world.

10) It proved to be the fore runner for the coming up of a new democratic and social order in Europe and elsewhere.

11) It gave to the world an efficient administrator Napoleon Bonaparte.

12) The out break of the French Revolution came like Manna food from Heaven.

#### Do you know it ?

The Eiffel Tower was built for the International Exhibition of Paris of 1889 commemorating the centenary year of French Revolution of 1789.



Eiffel Tower

### **Do You Know ?**

Until the French Revolution “The French People were more a Christian than a Citizen”.

Abraham Lincoln of U.S.A. and Mahatma Gandhi, the “Father of our Nation” were inspired by the ideas of French Revolution

### **EXERCISE**

#### **I) Choose the correct answer.**

- 1) The French Revolution took place in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1749      b) 1759      c) 1779      d) 1789
- 2) “States General” was the Parliament of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) England    b) France      c) Russia      d) Italy
- 3) “Social Contract” was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Voltaire    b) Rousseau      c) Montesquieu    d) Danton
- 4) During the French Revolution the king of France was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Louis XIII    b) Louis XIV      c) Louis XV      d) Louis XIV
- 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ was the symbol of “Royal Despotism” in France  
a) Prison of Versailles      b) Prison of Bastille  
c) Prison of Berlin      d) Prison of Varennes
- 6) The “Reign of Terror” came to an end in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1790      b) 1791      c) 1792      d) 1794
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ was called the “Child of the French Revolution”  
a) Louis XVI      b) Robespierre  
c) Voltaire      d) Napoleon Bonaparte

#### **II) Match the following.**

- |                       |                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) The spirit of laws | Sep.1792 – July 1794               |
| 2) Second Estate      | Voltaire                           |
| 3) Third Estate       | Waterloo                           |
| 4) Reign of Terror    | Rousseau                           |
| 5) Directory          | Montesquieu                        |
| 6) Napoleon Bonaparte | Nobles<br>Commoners<br>1795 – 1799 |

### **III) Answer briefly.**

- 1) Write a note on “Three Estates” of France.
- 2) What was the “Tennis Court Oath” ?
- 3) Write a note on – “Declaration of Rights of man and citizen”.
- 4) Write any two results of the French Revolution.
- 5) Who was Napoleon Bonaparte.

### **IV) Answer all the questions given under each caption.**

#### **1) Absolutism.**

- a) What was the French system of absolute Monarchy dependent on?
- b) Who supported this theory ?
- c) What was the “States General” ?
- d) When was it convened last before the Revolution ?

#### **2) Storming of Bastille.**

- a) When was the prison of Bastille stormed ?
- b) What was the symbol of Royal despotism ?
- c) Which day was celebrated as the “ Day of Liberty” for the whole nation ?
- d) Which was the significant incident in the course of the French Revolution ?

#### **3) Reign of Terror**

- a) When did the National convention meet ?
- b) What was its declaration?
- c) Who headed the “committee of public safety” ?
- d) What was the period of “Reign of Terror in France ?

### **V) Answer in a paragraph.**

- 1) What were the economic causes for the French Revolution ?
- 2) Describe the role of Philosophers in the French Revolution .
- 3) What were the results of the French Revolution ?

## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Watch the movie 'A tale of Two Cities' and write a review on it.
2. Make a model of the guillotine.
3. Collect pictures of:
  - i. Marie Antoinette
  - ii. The Palace of Versailles.
  - iii. The Storming of Bastille
  - iv. The Eiffel Tower

Stick them in your scrap book and write a note on how each of the above had a part to play in the revolution.

## DO YOU KNOW?

### NOBEL PRIZE



**ALFRED NOBEL (1833-1896)**

The Swedish inventor of dynamite, Alfred Nobel constituted the Nobel Prize in 1895. The Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding contributions for mankind in Physics, Chemistry, Literature, Peace and Physiology or Medicine. It started its services from 1901. The Economic Sciences were also included for this award from the year 1969.



**LITERATURE:** The Nobel prize in literature 2015 was awarded to Svetlana Alexievich (67) Belarusian author “For her polyphonic writings, a monument to suffering and courage in our time”.

## 2 . Cultural Heritage of Tamil Nadu

In the Pre-Vedic India , a Dravidian Civilization flourished with its nucleus in the Indus Valley. Later with the coming of Aryans the nucleus was shifted to Peninsular India. The Tamil Language and culture are the oldest surviving once in the Dravidian family of civilisations in the ancient Pali and Sanskrit literature the words Dramila and Dravida meant both Tamil and the Southern regions and distinguished these from Sankritised Northern region (Aryvartha)

The Tamil language and literature are noted for their antiquity. The Sangam poets like Mamulanar belonged to the age of Nandas and Mauryas i.e. 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. Thus the present Tamil language has a continuous history of atleast 2500 years. It's antiquity, Versatility and it's distinct qualities have bestowed Tamil with a classical status. Unlike Sanskrit but similar to Chinese, Tamil has become the oldest, surviving, popular language of the Indian subcontinent and the eldest among the Dravidian languages of South India.

The political history of Tamil Nadu from 500 B.C to 1300 A.D is divided into three phases (1) The Sangam age (2) Kalabhra age (3) Age of Tamil Empires.

During the Sangam age the political control of Tamil Nadu was divided between the crowned monarchs and petty chieftains. The Veliars were the petty chieftains ruling over hilly tracts e.g. Aay of Podiyil hills, Adhiyaman of Kudhirai hills, Paari of Parambu hills. The fertile plains of river valleys were ruled by three crowned monarchs i.e. the Chera, Chola, and

Pandya. The petty chieftains and crowned monarchs patronized scholars and poets. Some of the kings themselves were excellent poets e.g. Ariyapadai Kadantha Nedunchezhan. The rulers were engaged in wars among themselves and with others like **Sinhalese, Kadambas, Yavanas** and **Ariyas**. Cheran Senguttuvan, Karikala Cholan, Ariyapadaikadantha Nedunchezian were a few of the prominent monarchs of the Sangam age.

The Kalabhras uprooted the Tamil Kingdoms in the second phase (3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D.–6<sup>th</sup> Century A.D). However the Tamil literacy activities continued during their regime too. A Jain monk named Vajranandhi established a Dravida Sangha at Madurai. Achyuta Vikrantha was the most popular Kalabhra ruler who ruled from Uraiur.

The Kalabhras were replaced by the Pallavas of Kanchi in North Tamil Nadu and the Pandiyas of Madurai in South Tamil Nadu. The Pallavas were Simha Vishnu, Mahendravarman I and Narashimavarman I built a powerful empire by overcoming the challenges from Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Gangas. They became patrons of Saivism and Vaishnavism and built temples for Vaishnavite and saivite deities. In the South, the Pandiyas political unity patronised the Bakthi movement.

By the end of 9<sup>th</sup> century Vijayalaya and Aditya Chola of Tanjore revived the Chola power. Parantaka I, Rajaraja I and Rajendra Chola transformed Chola kingdom in to an empire. They subdued

the Vengi Chalukyas, Pandyas, Chera and conquered the Sinhala kingdom. Rajendra sent expeditions to Bengal and Kadaram. The Cholas were ardent saivites who built many magnificent temples for Siva. The Brahadeeswarar temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram are noteworthy among them.

Extensive trade contacts were established with far off countries like Sri Vijaya and China. By the end of 13<sup>th</sup> century the revival of Pandyas at Madurai and the emergence of Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra led to the decline and fall of the Chola empire.

### Administrative System

The Sangam age had monarchical governments with an absolute monarch as the head, who had no checks on his authority. However the king was amenable to the advice of wise men of his court. the king's court known as Avai, Naalavai, Manram etc consisted of ministers, generals, high officials, chief queen, heir apparent (Komahan) and junior princes (Ilango). The king had no standing army. Compulsory military service was imposed during the time of war. The Royal army was categorised into four wings (a) Infantry (b) Cavalry (c) War elephant and (d) Chariots. Naval expeditions were also undertaken by Sangam kings e.g. Cheran Senguttuvan against Kadamba pirates and Karikala Chola against Sinhalese. Mandalam, Kottam, Ur were the administrative subdivisions. The village administration was carried on by assembly of elders. There was a regular system of revenue administration. Besides the loot from the wars excise, tolls, duties on salt, periodical gifts and tributes contributed to the revenue of the king. The kings especially the Pandyas and Cholas

encouraged extension of agriculture by deforestation, embankment of rivers and encouraging agrarian settlement in newly conquered regions.

During the phase of empires, the king's powers and responsibilities increased manifold. The number of ministers and officials increased. A powerful standing army including naval units was developed. A complex system of provincial administration emerged. The empire was divided into Mandalams and Mandalams into Nadus and Nadus into Kottams. Each Kottam consisted of a number of Perurs (large towns) Urs (villages) Nagarams (market towns) and Pattinams (coastal Towns). Autonomous local bodies like 'ur' or 'urar' for villages and Nattar for Nadus looked after the local administration.

The Villages endowed to the Brahmins (Brahmadeyam) were governed by the assemblies of local Brahmins. These Mahasabhas enjoyed complete freedom from external interference and exempted from regular taxes. The Chola age is known as the Golden age of the Mahasabhas. Forced labour was imposed for public works and even for building temples. Innumerable tanks, canals and reservoirs were created to increase food production.

### Society

The 'Porulathikaram' in Tolkappiam describes the social conditions of the Sangam Tamils. The birth based caste and varna systems were absent among the Tamils instead, the land based Tinai divisions were mentioned. The Tamil land was topographically divided into (a) Kurinji – hills and hilly region (b) Mullai – the Pastoral Slopes (c) Marudham – the

fertile cultivable plains (d) Neidal – the coastal or littoral region and (e) Paalai – the desert region.

The population was accordingly classified as

- i) Kuravar or Vedar of Kurinji
- ii) Idayar of Mullai
- iii) Uzhavar of Marudham
- iv) Minavar or Parathavar of Neidal
- v) Kallar of Paalai.

In the royal towns of Marudham region the people were classified as Arasar (princes) Anthanar (wisemen), Vanikar (traders) and Vellalar (agriculturists) Panar (bards), Viraliyar (dancers), Kuyavar (potters), Umanar (salt merchants), Vannar (washermen), weavers and other handicraft - men, poets and teachers were also mentioned. Names of women poets were found revealing the access of education to women. Love marriages were approved Chastity was considered the meritorious quality of women. There were very few instances of sati being committed by widows of royal families.

The 'Caste' system received royal recognition during the time of the Pallavas. The Brahmins were now given the highest status in the society. They emerged as religious leaders, political and social advisors and ultimate authority in legal issues. They were given land grants and tax concessions. All other castes were treated as Sudras. Untouchability became a menacing factor, these landless tillers were deprived of education, offices and access to temples. In the last phase of the Chola empire there emerged two groupings of castes; Valangai and Edangai which

led to Social tensions and regular clashes.

However it should be noted that Sangam ethical literature like Naladiyar and Thirukkural did not approve of caste. Sangam Tamils stressed more on ethical conduct than on faith and rituals. During the age of Tamil empires, the Bhakthi movement, the Nayanmars and Alwars accommodated all the communities as Bhakthas.

### Sangam literature

The Sangam literature, composed by poets belonging to different social segments including women, was secular in character and did not claim divinity. The Sangam literature includes Tolkappiam, (a grammar work) Ettuthogai, Pathupattu, Pathinen Keezh Kanakku and the two great epics Silapadikaram and Manimegalai. War and love are glorified in Ettuthogai and Pathupattu however most of the Pathinen Keezh Kanakku works were on morals. The 18 Minor works, 5 major epics (Silapadikaram, Manimekalai, Kundalakesi, Valayapathi and Seevaga sinthamani) and 5 minor epics (Neelakesi, Sulamani, Udayana Kumara Kaviyam, Yasodhara Kaviyam and Nagakumara Kaviyam) epics and grammatical works (Pingala Nigandu and Yapperumkalam) were produced during the Kalabra period. During the age of empires, Bhakti literature became abundant. Thevaram, Thiruvacakam, Divya Prabandham, Periapuranam Kambaramayanam propagated Saivism and Vaishnavism. Muvarula, Kalingathuparani, Nandikalambakam, Nannul and

Veeracholiyam are some of the noteworthy secular works. Tamil studies were supported by the chola grants (Pulavara Mutrool)

Though Sanskrit was the official language during Pallava period and sanskrit studies received royal patronage only few notable Sanskrit works were produced, for example, Mattavilasaprakasanam, kirtarjuniyam, Avanti Sundari Katha and Kavyadarsam. However Sanskrit succeeded in being accepted as the language of religious rituals of the temples. Sanskrit learning of the Brahmins were supported by tax free land grants (Bhatta Vritti and Veda Vritti)

### Religion

The religious practices during Sangam age were Tinai based. The people were liberal in their religious out look and religion did not dominate socio political activities. Hero stones were worshipped, Seyon, Mayon, Vendan, Varunan, Valiyon and Kotravai were popular deities. Ganesa cult was absent. Singing and dancing (Kuravai and veriyattu) were associated with worship, offerings of flowers, grains and animals were made to deities. The Vedic yagnas of Brahmins attracted a few kings but had not become popular with the people. Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikaism made inroads into Tamil society during Sangam age and became very popular during Kalabha period.

Bhakti movement gained momentum during the Pallava period. Nayanmars and Alvars carried on intensive propaganda against Jain and Buddhist. Siva, Thirumal and their consorts became important deities In the later phase of the Chola period

Murugan cult became popular. The Brahmins replaced local priests in temples and Sanskrit became the religious language. The Jains and Buddhists temples were either demolished or converted into Saivite or Vaishnavite temples. The Chola period witnessed Saivaite and Vaishnavite clashes. The Thillai Govindarajan idol was removed from Chidambaram temple, and the Vaishnavite Ramanuja was forced to seek asylum in Karnataka.

Virasaivism and Sri Vaishanvism raised their voice against social segregation. The Tamil Siddhars put a rational and powerful argument against caste discriminations, temple system, superstitions and rituals.



Ramanuja

### Art and Architecture

The Sangam Tamils had their own system of music, dance and drama (Pann, Aadal and Koothu). The Panar and Viraliyar were professional



Five rathas

musicians and dancers. String instruments (Yaazh) wind instruments (Kuzhal) and drums (Muzhauu) were used in such performances. Festivals and worship were also associated with dance and music (Kuravai, Veriyattu) The Pallava inscription at Kudumianmalai refers to a great musician Rudracharya.



Brihadeeswarar Temple-Tanjore

The Devaram and Divya Prabandam were set to Ragas. The Puranic themes were enacted in the form of koothu or gaathas. The Devadasis or temple servants were excellent dancers.



Vaikuntha Perumal Temple  
-Kancheepuram

In the field of architecture the Sangam age did not produce enduring structures with the advent of the Pallavas a new style in art and architecture appeared in Tamilnadu. At first Mandapams were excavated out of

rocks with excellent sculptural representations (Mahisasura Mandapam, varaha mandapam). Then single rocks were converted into ratha like temples(monolithic rathas at Mahabalipuram). They built structural temples by filling up stone`slabs. (Shore temple, Kailasanathar temple and Vaikuntha perumal temple). These temples were noted for their Vimanas. The imperial Cholas developed this style further. Elaborate campuses, protective walls, pillared halls, huge towers and multi shrines marked the Chola temple architecture. The Tanjore Brihadeeswaram, Gangai Konda Cholapuram and Darasuram are outstanding specimens of Chola architecture. All these temples have excellent sculptural representations. The Sittannavasal caves Kailasanathar temple and Brihadeeswarar temple have the best specimens of paintings. The Chola bronze images of Nataraja, Siva, Vishnu and other deities have earned global acclaim.

The Tamil had developed their own system of mathematics time calculation, astronomy, and medicinal systems.

The Sangam literature refers to “Enn” Kanakku Nazhigai Yamam Kaathom and Kol. They also refer to seasons as Elavenil, Elaiudir etc. References to native medicines like Elathi, Tirikadukam, Siru pancha Mulam etc reveal Tamil's versatile achievements. Kaniyans were both astronomers and astrologers. The Tamil Siddhas produced excellent treatises on Siddha system of medicine and these treatises elaborate diagnosis, treatment by herbs and chemicals and also provide pharmacological details.

To conclude with, it can be said that the Tamils had excelled in many fields

of human activity and philosophically they emphasised on a universal outlook. Their theism did not give too much room for superstitions. Like the Buddhists and Jains, the Tamils opined, that good or bad, nothing comes from

others and held the view that man is the maker of his own destiny. The legacy of Tamils is a glorious chapter in Indian history.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Tamil language has a continuous history of at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) 3500      b) 2500      c) 1500      d) 4000
- 2) The Kalabhras were replaced by the \_\_\_\_\_ at Kanchi in north Tamil nadu  
a) Cheras      b) Cholas      c) Pandyas      d) Pallavas
- 3) The Pallava inscription at \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a great musician Rudracharya.  
a) Kudimian malai      b) Utheramerur  
c) Mamandur      d) Mahendravadi
- 4) The Pallavas gave importance to \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Tamil      b) Telugu      c) Sanskrit      d) Malayalam
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ describes the social condition of the Sangam Tamils  
a) Manimegalai      b) Tholkappiam      c) Pathupattu      d) Ettuthogai

### II) Match the following.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1) Pattinam | drama          |
| 2) Panar    | Plains         |
| 3) Koothu   | coastal region |
| 4) Viraliar | Forest region  |
| 5) Mullai   | hilly region   |
|             | dance          |
|             | musician       |

### III) Answer all the questions given under each caption.

- 1) Sangam literature
  - a) Name the two great epics of the Sangam literature ?
  - b) How many major epics are there in Sangam literature ?
  - c) What are the Tamil works that mention war and love ?
  - d) Write a note on Bhakti literature

- 2) Sangam society
- Who were the people of Kurinji region ?
  - How was the coastal regions called?
  - Which book throws light on the social condition of the Sangam Tamils ?
  - What are the five Thinais ?

**IV) Answer briefly.**

- Write a note on Tamil language
- Name the important temples during the Chola Period.
- What were the source of revenue for the kingdoms?
- Write a note on Kalabharas.
- What is the Siddha system of medicine ?
- Write a note on Sangam Music.

**V) Answer in a paragraph.**

- Explain the administrative system of the Sangam age.
- Write a note on the cultural contribution of the Cholas.

**VI) On the outline map of South India mark and shade the the Chera , Chola,Pandya and Pallava kingdoms.**

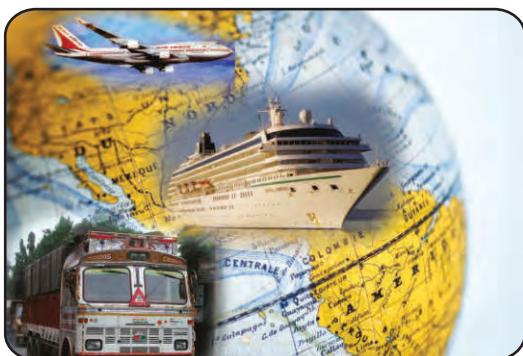
**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

- Collect pictures of famous temples built during the Pallava and Chola periods. Write a note on their architecture.
- Enumerate or make a list of the contributions of Tamil Nadu to Indian culture in terms of
  - Language and Literature
  - Society
  - Religion
  - Art
  - Architecture
  - Science

# GEOGRAPHY

## 1. TAMIL NADU - TRADE

Trade is an important phenomenon that decides the economic growth of a country. The types of goods and services that a country exports and imports provide a mirror image of the economic structure. Trade may be defined as “an exchange of goods and commodities either within the country or between countries.” In simple terms, buying and selling of commodities is called trade and it may be local, regional, national and international. The primitive method of trade was known as the **barter system** where goods were exchanged for goods. Later on, money was introduced as a medium of exchange in buying and selling of goods.



Exports refer to goods and services sold for foreign currency. A country which increases its export transactions is said to accumulate foreign exchange reserves.

### Major Exports of Tamil Nadu

- 1.Textile goods
- 2.Drugs and pharmaceuticals
- 3.Chemicals
- 4.Leather and leather goods
- 5.Engineering goods
- 6.Ores and minerals
- 7.Software and electronics.



Imports are goods and services bought from overseas producers. Almost every country of the world will try to pay for their imports through exports. Trade is not a mere exchange of goods; but it also includes exchange of service.

### Major imports of Tamil Nadu

- 1.Mineral fuel and mineral oil
- 2.Electrical machinery equipment and spare parts.
- 3.Iron and steel and articles of iron and steel
- 4.Natural and cultured pearls
- 5.Organic chemicals
- 6.Plastics and articles
- 7.Vegetable fats and oil products

Trade is of two types: (1) Internal Trade and (2) International Trade.

### Internal trade

Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as internal trade. Roadways and railways play an important role in the internal trade. In this type of trade, the national currency is involved to carry on the trade.

## International trade

Trade between two or more than two countries is termed as international trade. If the trade is between two countries, it is bilateral. There is also multi-lateral trade which occurs among more than two countries. Multinational currencies are used to carry on this type of trade. Ports and harbours play an important role in International trade.



Few Foreign Currencies

## Trade in Tamil Nadu

As Tamil Nadu has well developed roadways and railways, domestic trade is efficiently handled among the districts of Tamil Nadu.

For marketing the commodities, in the state, there are several Market Committees and regulated markets, functioning in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Market Committees are formed by the nominated members of the beneficiaries and the Chairperson for the committee is selected by the members. There are about 21 market Committees to handle the marketing of agricultural goods and to fix a genuine prices for the commodity. At present there are about 303 **Agricultural Produce Marketing Centers (APMC)** distributed all over the districts of Tamil Nadu. The APMC is further classified

into Primary, Secondary marketing centers and non-regulated marketing centers ( Agmarknet statistics 2010 ). The largest number of 34 Marketing centers are found in Erode district followed by Coimbatore and Thanjavur with 21 centers.

**Uzhavar Sandhai** scheme was initiated for direct selling of fruits & vegetables at a fair price by the farmers to the consumers without any intermediaries. The 1<sup>st</sup> Uzhavar Sandhai was started at Madurai in 1999 and there are about 103 such Uzhavar Sandhais in the state. Every day on an average 1609 MT of fruits and vegetables worth of ₹ 191.77 lakhs are sold by 7526 farmers. 2,71, 685 consumers were benefitted through Uzhavar Sandhais during the year 2008-2009.

Market Complexes with storage facility are available all over the state.

Tamil Nadu Co-operative Silk Producers Federation, TANSILK an apex co-operative body, with Headquarters at Kancheepuram, purchases raw silk and supplies them to Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and other weaving sectors.

Industrial Co-operatives, a wing of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of TamilNadu in arranging to the market the products of rural artisans through Handicrafts Co-operative Societies. State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu(SIPCOT) focuses on developing, marketing and maintaining industrial complexes / parks within the state.

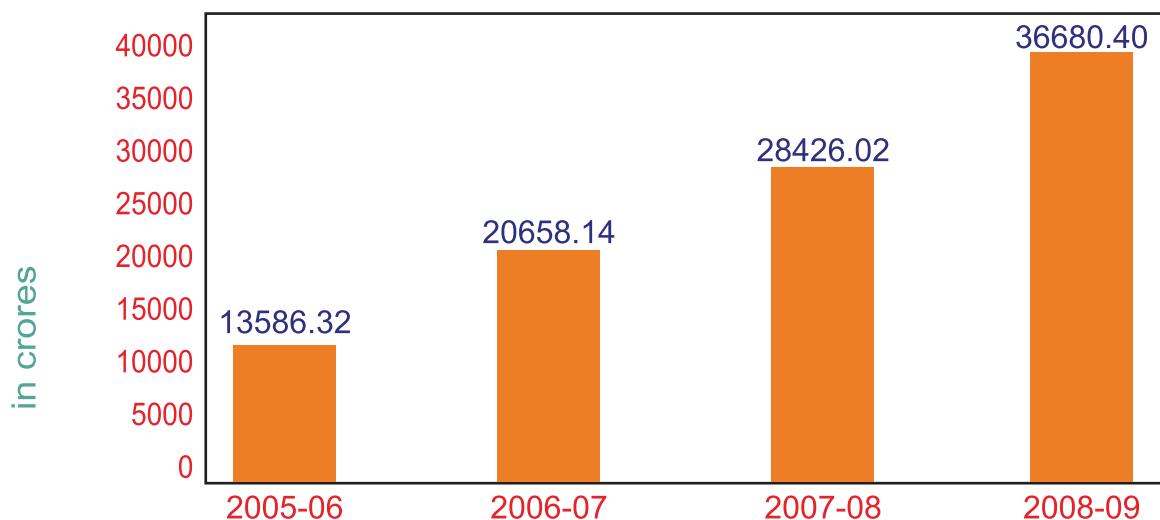
The exports of TamilNadu has been increasing at faster rate than the overall exports of the country. The significant rise in Information Technology (IT) companies in Tamil Nadu has

promoted the value of software export in recent years. The following are the value of software products sent abroad.



Tidel Park- Chennai

#### Tamil Nadu–Major Exports 2005-2009 value in Rupees



YEAR	EXPORTS (Rs.in million)
2007/08	284,260
2008/09	366,800

FOREIGN TRADE (Rs.in million)	
<b>Export</b>	
By sea	602,600
By air	74,990
<b>Import</b>	
By sea	1,285,400
By air	304,950

#### Importance of Trade

Trade is called an engine of growth because:

1. It helps in the increase of foreign currency reserve.
2. It makes available all kinds of goods anywhere.
3. Trade increases technology transfer from one country to another.
4. It improves the welfare of the workers.
5. It helps to increase the total production of a country.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct word.

1. Primitive method of trade was known as \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
a) value      b) barter      c) traditional      d) Money
2. \_\_\_\_\_ decides the economic growth of a country.  
a) Export      b) Import      c) Trade      d) Transport
3. In Tamil Nadu domestic trade is effectively handled between \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) States      b) Districts      c) Countries      d) Cities
4. \_\_\_\_\_ district exports crackers.  
a) Vellore      b) Virudhunagar      c) Villupuram      d) Sivagangai

### II) Match the following.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1.Exports              | Kancheepuram   |
| 2.Imports              | Thuthukudi     |
| 3.Tidel Park           | Market centres |
| 4.Tansilk              | Madurai        |
| 5.First Uzhvar Sandhai | Chennai        |
|                        | Machinery      |
|                        | Software       |

### III) Answer in brief.

1. Define Trade.
2. Name some of the imports of Tamil Nadu.
3. Distinguish between import and export.
4. Differentiate internal trade from international trade.

### IV) Give paragraph answer.

1. Why is trade called an engine of growth?
2. Write a paragraph about Uzhvar Sandhai.

## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Collect pictures of currencies of different countries and calculate its equivalent to Indian Rupees.
2. Visit a nearby supermarket and collect information on sources of their selling products and price. Make a list of the imported items.
3. What were the reasons for the failure of the Barter System?

## 2 . TAMIL NADU - POPULATION

People of a country are the greatest assets for development. People living in an area together are known as population. The study of population is known as demography. People are considered as resources because of their ability to change available natural resources into value added products. Human potential, knowledge and energy are used for the betterment of individuals, the society and the nation. Every individual contributes to the nation's development. Therefore, the size of population and its individual capacity in terms of education, health and work force decides the pace of national development. For this reason, people of the country should be nurtured in proper manner to maintain the quality and quantity.

### Population of Tamil Nadu

As per 2011 Census, the population of Tamil Nadu was about 7,21,38,958 of which 3,61,58,871 was males and 3,59,80,087 was females. Tamil Nadu as a whole has 5.96 % of the total national population(India).

The Census of India, a central governmental organisation, is engaged in collecting, tabulating and publishing all statistics related to population, once in ten years.

### Demography indices

The **crude birth rate**—the annual number of live births per 1,000 people.

The **crude death rate**—the annual number of deaths per 1,000 people.

The **infant mortality rate**—the annual number of deaths of children

less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births.

The **sex ratio**—the number of females per 1,000 of males.

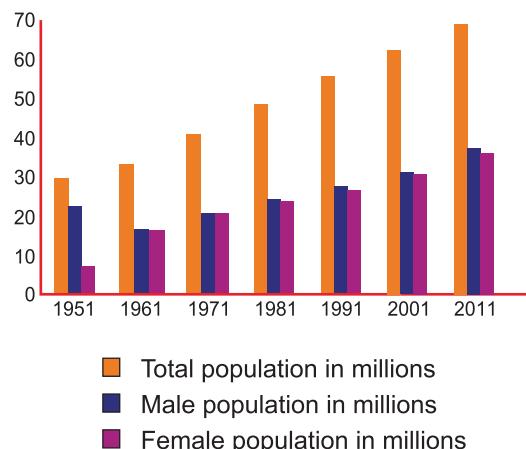
**Life expectancy**—the number of years an individual at a given age would be expected to live at present mortality levels.

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. The Total Fertility Rate of Tamilnadu.

Birth and death rates for Tamil Nadu for the year 2006 is 15.9 and 7.6 per thousand population, respectively. Infant mortality rate has reached 37 to 1,000 live births by 2006.

### Growth of population

From the bar diagram given, may be inferred that the population of Tamil Nadu has doubled over a period of 60 years from 1951 to 2011.



The difference between birth and death rates gives the natural increase of population of regions. When

expressed in percentage it is known as the growth rate. The annual growth rate is 1.1 %, which is lower than that of India.

When birth rate is continuously high, a nation has to provide education and health facilities for more number of children. Other environmental problems also increase with high population. Tamil Nadu has shown a considerable rate of reduction in growth rate in recent years.

### Distribution of population

Chennai possesses the largest share of 6.4 % of the total population of Tamil Nadu. This is followed by Coimbatore, Vellore and Salem districts. Perambalur has the least population of (0.078%).

### Factors influencing the distribution of population

- Generally, plains with suitable climate support a huge population.

- Coastal plains with mild temperatures and good opportunities for economic activities support huge population.

- Job opportunities in large towns and cities attract both literates as well as illiterates.

- Dry regions generally support a small population.

- Mountainous regions with steep slopes and forest cover support a small population as well.

In general, the variations in population among different regions are identified by **population density**. Density of population is a means of finding out the number of persons living in one unit area, which is generally expressed as persons per square kilometre. It gives an idea of how crowded a region is. The following table gives the density of population in Tamil Nadu, by districts of the states.

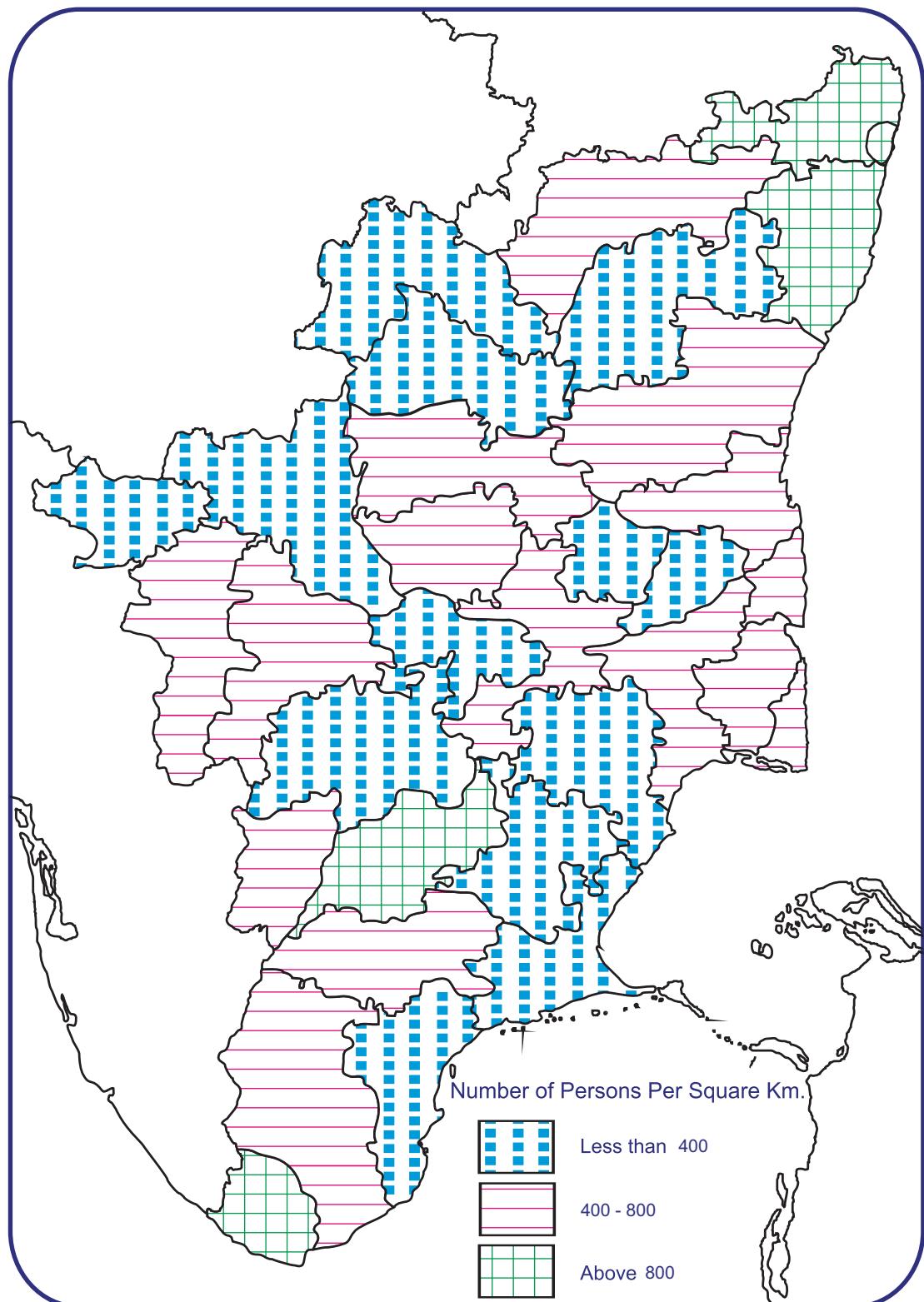
**Table: Tamil Nadu: District wise density of population**

Number of persons per square km	Density	Districts (density is given in brackets)
Less than 400	Low	Nilgiris (288), Ramanathapuram (320), Perambalur (323), Sivagangai (324), Dharmapuri (332), pudukkottai (348), Dindigul (357), Krishnagiri (370), Karur (371), Thoothukkudi (378), Ariyalur (317), Erode (397), Tiruvannamalai (399)
400-800	Medium	Theni (433), Virudhunagar (454), Tirunelveli (458), Tiruppur (476), Viluppuram (482), Namakkal (506), Thiruvarur (533), Tiruchirappalli (602), Vellore (646), Salem (663), Nagapattinam (668), Thanjavur (691), Cuddalore (702), Coimbatore (748).
Above 800	High	Madurai (823), Kancheepuram (927), Thiruvallur (1049), Kaniyakumari (1106), Chennai (26903).

Source: Census of India 2011

## Tamil Nadu Population Density

N  
▲



### Activity

- With the help of the given map and the table, identify the status of population in your area.
- List the reasons for this variation among districts.

From the table, it may be understood that eight districts exhibited high population density. Seventeen districts have medium densities and five districts fall under low population density. Chennai, the capital city, a centre for administration, education, industry, trade, commerce and recreation, has the highest density of population. Sivagangai has the lowest density of population.

### Composition of Population in Tamil Nadu

As per 2011 census, 37 % of population in Tamil Nadu is below 20 years, 54% is between 20 and 60 years, and 9% is above 60 years.

Percentage of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes is 20% and 1.1 % respectively.

In Tamil Nadu there are about 88% Hindus, 5.5% Muslims, 6% Christians and the rest are of religions such as Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains.

The state has a sex ratio of 996 women for 1,000 men. The highest sex ratio is in Thuthukodi (1042) and the least is in Dharmapuri (946). Fifteen districts record more females than males.

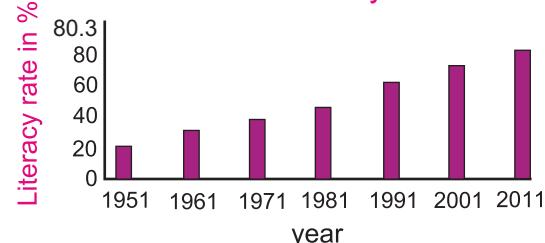
In Tamil Nadu, 51.55% of the people live in rural areas and 48.45% of the population live in urban centres.

### Literacy

The literacy in Tamil Nadu has greatly increased in the period 1951 to 2011. The overall literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.09 %. Among the districts,

Dharmapuri has the least literacy of 68.5 %. Kanyakumari has the highest 91.75 % of literates. Chennai, Thuthukudi and the Nilgris have 80 % literates. Among the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes 55 % and 35 % of them are literates.

Tamil Nadu—Literacy rate



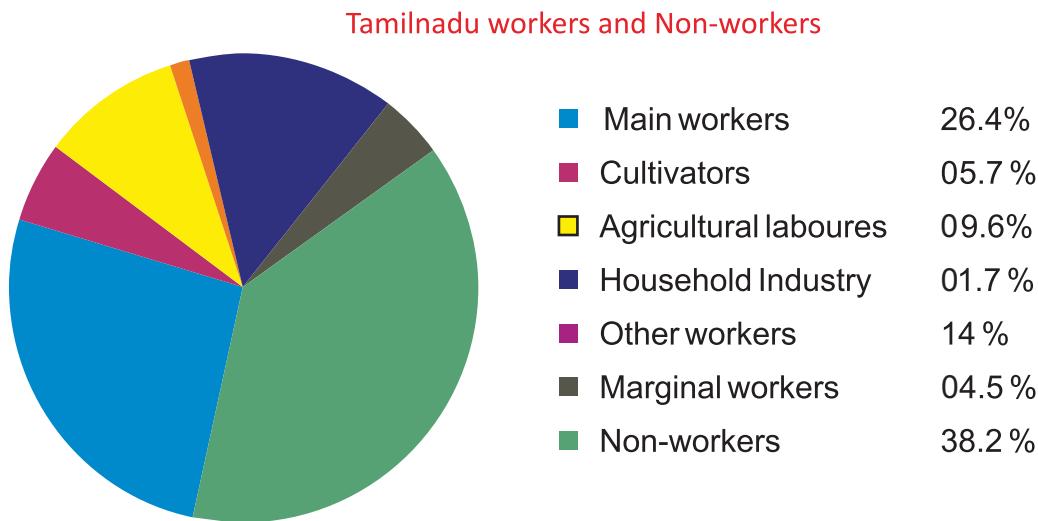
The state has considerably reduced the school dropouts. Education for all is the prime ambition of the government. Among men, 726 out of every 1000 are literates. Likewise among women 571 out of every 1000 are literates. Among the districts, Kanyakumari has the highest literacy rate with 803 for every thousand men and 758 for every thousand women

### Occupation

According to 2011 Census, the total number of workers in Tamil Nadu account for 44.67 %; non-workers accounts for 55.33 %. Among the workers, 41.5% work in the primary sector, followed by 27.7 % in the secondary sector and 30.8 % in the tertiary sector.

### Classification of workers

It may be noticed from the table that agricultural workers are seen to, be reducing in number. Construction workers and tertiary workers are increasing year after year which indicates the trend of increasing urbanization in Tamil Nadu. In the year 2000, the unemployment rate for the state was 2.4 %.



**Table: Classification of Workers and Distribution**

<b>Workers</b>	<b>1961 (in %)</b>	<b>1991 (in %)</b>	<b>2001 (in %)</b>
Cultivators	42.0	25.0	18.4
Agricultural labourers	18.4	36.0	31.1
Household, Industry, Manufacturing	13.4	03.6	05.3
Other workers	26.2	35.0	45.2

Source: Tamil Nadu Human Development Report.

### **Women Development and their contribution to Economy**

The potential of women should be realized and recognized for the well-being of any society and development of the nation. Tamil Nadu is a pioneer state which has encouraged the empowerment of women.

#### **Do you Know?**

Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has stated: "Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance".



Women empowerment includes:

- Women's sense of self-worth
- Right to seek and decide upon choices;
- Right to have access to opportunities and resources; and
- Right to have control on their lives, both within and outside of their homes.

### **Strategies Adopted by Government of Tamil Nadu for Women Empowerment**

Tamil Nadu Government has implemented several welfare schemes for women empowerment.

In order to empower women, the Science City has been organizing Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) and

Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP) to bring out the talents of women and to make them prove their potential.

A Self-Help Group(SHG) is a group of women, organized for eradication of poverty. They agree to save regularly and convert their savings into a common fund known as the Group Corpus. The members of the group use this common fund through a common management. In Tamil Nadu the SHGs were started in 1989 in Dharmapuri District. At present 1,40,000 groups are functioning with 2.383 million members. Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women Ltd arranges credit assistance for the successful groups through various schemes implemented by State as well as

Central Government. Tamil Nadu ranks first in witnessing economic well-being of the people involved in such SHGs.

### Human resource management

Since human resources are the most valuable of the resources of the earth, the people must be carefully managed so that everyone on the earth live peacefully. Human resource management aims at developing personal qualities in an individual so that he or she may contribute in a healthier manner for the national and world peace.

#### Activity

List the qualities to be developed by each individual to live and let others live peacefully.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6



### EXERCISE

#### I) Choose the correct answer .

1. \_\_\_\_\_ has the highest percent of literates in the state.  
a) Karur                    b) Kanyakumari            c) Chennai                    d) Perambalur
2. The district which has the lowest density of population is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Sivagangai              b) Nilgris                    c) Kanyakumari              d) Thiruvallur

3. Population in Tamil Nadu has \_\_\_\_\_ over a period of 60 years from 1951 to 2011.  
a) increased      b) doubled      c) decreased      d) No change
4. Mountainous regions with steep slopes and forest covers supports \_\_\_\_\_ population.  
a) medium      b) more      c) small      d) very low

**II) Match the following.**

- |                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. The annual growth rate            | 51.55% |
| 2. Rural population                  | 48.45% |
| 3. Literacy percentage in Tamil Nadu | 1.1%   |
| 4. Hindus                            | 80.09% |
| 5. Urban population                  | 88%    |
|                                      | 10%    |
|                                      | 25%    |

**III) Give brief answers.**

1. What are the factors that influence the distribution of population?
2. What are self-help groups?
3. Give reasons for considering people as a resource.
4. Distinguish between birth rate and death rate.
5. What are the aims of human resource management?

**IV) Answer in a paragraph.**

1. Describe the distribution of population in Tamil Nadu.
2. Write about the strategies adopted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for Women Empowerment.

**V) Mark the following on the given map of Tamil Nadu.**

1. Mark the regions of low density of population.
2. Mark the regions of high density of population.

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. What are the reasons for a high density of population in cities like Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai?
2. Make a list of reasons as to why it is essential to develop the human resource in a place.

### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

#### Man and Environment

Development and environment are the two sides of a coin. Development is highly essential for economic growth of a country but not at the cost of the environment. Man has lived continuously in harmony with nature. Man has transformed the environment by scientific and technological revolution. In recent years human intervention in the natural process has created ecological imbalance and environmental damages. Environment is the surrounding in which living organisms live and interact. Human beings are dependant on the environment for their basic needs. Needs multiply with the increase of population. To meet these needs, all natural resources in the environment are being used at a rapid rate which leads to long term adverse effect. These adverse effects become environmental issues of the entire surrounding in which human beings live.

Major environmental issues are:-

- \* Urbanization
- \* Deforestation
- \* Environmental pollution and
- \* Global warming.

#### Urbanisation

It refers to increasing inhabitants of people with non-agricultural occupation with a higher population density than the surrounding regions. The factors influencing urbanization are, industrialization, commercialization, dense network of transport and communication. The

level of urbanization in Tamilnadu is about 44% as per census of 2001. It is the second highest urbanized State in the country. In Tamilnadu, Sriperumbudur, Kancheepuram and



Arakonam are being urbanized due to rapid industrialization and nearness to the Chennai City and due to this they face higher rate of environmental deterioration.

Unorganised encroachment and uncontrolled growth of slums that spring up on all available chunks of vacant lands, river margins and road margins have created an adverse impact on urban environment. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has already taken steps and constructed nearly 3000 shelter units to replace the existing slums.

**Table: Slum families along Major Waterways**

Name of the river	No of slum families
Coovum River	8266
Buckingham Canal	18423
Adyar River	6624

Source: Census 2001.

## ACTIVITY

Find out any slum near your area and assess the living conditions.

## Notable impacts of urbanisation

- Large areas of agricultural and pastoral lands around the City are getting converted into residential and industrial areas.
- Increase in traffic and traffic congestion cause environmental pollution.
- Clearance of trees and bushes to meet the fuel and construction needs has reduced the green cover which in turn reduces the amount of rainfall.
- Loss of habitats of animals and birds and depletion of greenery has made the urban air polluted with less oxygen content.
- A rapid increase in the urban population has resulted in the breaking down of sanitary facilities and other infrastructures in cities and towns.
- Land value increases and rent becomes high due to stiff competition for land.

## Deforestation

Deforestation is simply the cutting down of trees. It has seriously affected the quality of environment by increasing the temperature, decreasing rainfall, top soil erosion, loss of bio-diversity and causes flash floods. Trees play an important role in maintaining the environmental balance.

## Long term effects of Deforestation

- The long term effects are climate change and loss of bio - diversity. Climate change occurs due to an increase of green houses gases such

as carbon dioxide. An increase in carbon dioxide will increase the temperature of the earth and will therefore alter the weather.



Deforestation

Deforestation ruins the habitat of the animals and plants causing them to die. Destruction of forest affect the beauty of an area and directly exerts an impact on tourism.

## Short term effects of Deforestation

Fast depletion of forests urges rural people to use inferior quality firewood and make them spend more time on fuel collection. Shortage of forests also force the villagers to use more commercial fertilizers in the place of organic manures. Fodder for grazing cattle diminishes resulting in decreasing number of live stock. Loss of green cover leads to soil erosion. Landslides occur due to in discriminate cutting of trees(Ooty and Coonoor).

## Activity

### List the uses of a tree

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)



## Bio Diversity

A wide variety of living organisms including plants, animals and micro organisms are collectively referred to as bio diversity.



Bio diversity

Today, human beings are largely to be blamed for their irrational activities that cause bio diversity losses.

## Loss of Bio Diversity

Extinction of plants and animals due to natural causes or human activities is called loss of bio diversity. It leads to an ecological imbalance.

Major threats to biodiversity in Tamil Nadu are:

- Uncontrolled commercial exploitation of natural resources like forest, coastal areas, wetlands and habitat destruction.
- Conversion of rich bio diversity sites for human settlements and industrial development.

## ACTIVITY

Areas in Pitchavaram and Muthupet with dense mangroves suffered due to human encroachment. (Guess what human activities threaten these areas)

To protect the biosphere, biosphere reserves have been set up in the Nilgiris and Gulf of Mannar.

The main objectives of the reserves are:-

1. To conserve the genetic diversity of species and to restore degraded ecosystems to their natural and original conditions.

2. These natural reserves are alternatives for the sustainable growth of species.

## Do you know?

**Common household items derived from killing animals:**

1. Paint brush - from wild boar and mongoose
2. To produce 100 gm of silk - about 1500 silkworms are boiled to death
3. Silver foil - Ox-gut is used (intestine)
4. Lac - To produce 1 kg. of lac 300,000 insects are killed.

## Global Warming

Global Warming may be defined as an increase in the atmospheric temperature near the earth surface due to rise in carbon dioxide levels and the greenhouse effect.

## Causes of Global Warming

The main causes of Global Warming are,

- Emission of greenhouse gases like carbon di-oxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbon.
- Burning of fossil fuels (coal and petroleum) and aggravated deforestation.

## Effects of Global Warming

- 1) Heat waves and fluctuating weather cause diseases and warming up of Antarctic and Arctic oceans.
- 2) Sea level rise and coastal flooding due to glaciers' melting.
- 3) Coral reef bleaching due to change in ecosystem.
- 4) Frequent drought, fire and heavy snowfall.



Melting of Glacier

### Control of Global Warming

A few controlling measures are:

- Switching over from non-renewable energy sources to renewable energy.
- Stopping the emission of greenhouse gases.
- Afforestation and encouraging people to use public transport.

### Role of man in protecting the deteriorating environment

It is now the duty of every citizen of the world to conserve all the resources and aim at sustainable development. Human beings need to change their lifestyle and realize that they should take special responsibility towards protection of the environment. The following are the steps to be taken for protecting our green earth from degradation.

- Maintaining harmony with the nature and protecting the environment
- Eco-development eco-efficiency and eco-friendly technology for the protection of natural resources.
- Switching off the unused lights and electrical equipment at home and save fuel in transport.

- Stabilising the population growth, control of overconsumption of natural resources and preservation of biodiversity.

### Pollution

Substances released into an environment that cause harm to living organisms and built up structures are called pollution. Any substance that causes pollution is called pollutant. Pollutants are of two types: chemical and biotic. Our planet is getting choked with poisonous gases released from industries and vehicles. The problem is worse in crowded metropolitan cities. On the basis of sources, they are classified as

- 1) Air pollution;
- 2) Water pollution; and
- 3) Noise pollution

### Air pollution

Air is polluted by the harmful gases released from industries and vehicles. Pollutants such as Co, Co<sub>2</sub>, which cause air to be polluted.



Air Pollution

Air pollution causes health hazards like respiratory infection and lung cancer.

### Chief sources of air pollution

1. Industrial wastes;
2. Automobiles;

3. Domestic wastes;
4. Thermo -nuclear wastes;
5. Volcanic wastes and forest fires.

In Tamil Nadu air pollution is heavy and widespread in urban areas due to vehicular growth, higher concentration



**Vehicular pollution**

of industries along with thermal power plants and indiscriminate burning of garbage and refuse.

### Effects of air pollution

- 1) Global warming;
- 2) Acid rain;
- 3) Ozone depletion;
- 4) Smog; and
- 5) Health problems

### Find the chemicals by substituting the missing letters

### Harmful effects of certain chemicals

- 1) L\_\_d-can damage the working of the kidneys and intestines.
- 2) M\_\_\_y\_\_ can lead to paralysis and mental retardation
- 3) C\_\_\_\_nmo\_\_\_\_\_e\_ reduces oxygen carrying capacity of blood
- 4) \_it\_\_gen d\_\_ xi\_\_ causes irritation in the eyes
- 5) Su\_\_r \_\_\_xide\_ causes severe lung ailments
- 6) Hy\_ \_gen\_ \_phide causes sore

throat, takes up the iron from blood.

7) It causes acute poisoning of tissues. (hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide, tin, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, mercury and lead)

### Water Pollution

**Contamination of water is due to pollutants released from**

1. Sewage and domestic wastes.
2. Pesticides and agricultural run offs;
3. Industrial wastes;
4. Nuclear wastes;
5. Oil spills.



**Water Pollution**

### Harmfull effects of water pollution

- 1) It destroys microorganisms in water and affects aquatic life.
- 2) It causes water borne diseases such as cholera, jaundice, dysentery and typhoid.
- 3) Damages crops, decreases agricultural production due to deterioration of soil quality and fertility.
- 4) Oil spill results in death of sea organisms.

### River Pollution in Tamil Nadu

Most of the rivers of Tamilnadu are non-perennial in nature. Due to irregular supply of water the rivers are mostly used to carry effluents of

tanneries, textile bleaching, dyeing and hospital wastes.

The indiscriminate discharge of effluents from textile bleaching and dyeing units in and around Tiruppur, Erode and Karur areas have caused pollution in the river system of Noyil and Amaravathi. Effluents from tanneries is the main reason for land quality deterioration in the Palar river basin of Vellore district. Most towns located along the banks of four major rivers cause sewage pollution. The Kaveri river receives sewage from 11 towns, Palar from 6 towns, Vaigai from 5 towns and Tamiravaruni from 3 towns.

The Government imposed a total ban on setting up of highly polluting industries close to important water sources such as the Kaveri and its tributaries, Ponnaiar, Palar, Vaigai and Tamiravaruni. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) has set up a special monitoring cell in the head office for monitoring the highly polluting industries. Ooty, Kodaikanal and Yercad lakes are monitored by GEMS (Global Environment Monitoring System). Chennai City River Conservation Project has taken up Cooum River, Buckingham Canal, Adyar River, Otteri Nallah and Mamblam Canal for cleaning up.

### Soil and land pollution

Land pollution is the contamination of land by solid wastes. Any substance that reduces the productivity of the soil and lessens the quality is known as a soil pollutant and the process is known as soil pollution.

### Sources of soil and land pollution

Land pollution is caused due to dumping and accumulation of solid wastes from agricultural, industrial and urban sources.



Dumping of Waste on land

The excessive use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides greatly reduce the quality and fertility of the soils.

Table : Solid wastes generated in major cities of Tamil Nadu

City	Tons/Day
Chennai	3500
Madurai	711
Coimbatore	710
Trichy	408
Salem	330
Tirunelveli	210

### Effects of soil pollution

Harmful chemicals enter food chain and cause harmful diseases. Pesticides affect the central nervous system, liver and damage reproductive organs.

### Noise pollution

Noise can be defined as the unwanted and undesirable sound. Noise pollution is severe in the industrialized, urbanized and thickly populated regions of Tamil Nadu. Ambient noise level in Chennai is about 75-80 decibels, Coimbatore 80-85 decibels and Madurai 70-75 decibels.

### Harmful effects of noise pollution

- 1) It causes loss of hearing, headache, mental disorder, anxiety and stress.
- 2) Excessive noise causes vibration in buildings .

- 3) Disturbs sleep which leads to irritability and nervous disorder.
- 4) The fertility of living organisms gets reduced considerably due to noise pollution.

### **Measures taken by the Government to protect and preserve the environment**

- 1) Rehabilitation and reclamation of forest resources through afforestation.
- 2) National Green Corps: It is mainly to strengthen environmental awareness among school children. The programme was launched in 29 districts. Under the scheme, the Government of India provides the grant of ₹ 1000 to every school annually. Nearly 3 lakh children are participating in this programme.
- 3) Environmental awareness camps, competition and eco-celebration:

Special days like World Environment Day (June 5), Earth Day (April 22), Ozone Day (September 16) are celebrated every year.

- 4) Segregating solid wastes into different types on the basis of degradation through waste management.

#### **5) Electronic Waste Management**

The increasing pace of IT and Electronic industries generate 70% of e-wastes and should be disposed through the authorized recyclers as approved by the TNPCB.

- 6) In order to control the emission from goods transport vehicles, vehicle emission monitoring stations are set up in Chennai by the TNPCB at

Alandur, Madhavaram and Ambattur areas and in the other districts at Nilgris, Dindigul, Palani and Chengalpet. Three monitoring stations have been established at Guindy, Vyasarpadi and Thirumangalam in Chennai to check vehicular emission. There are 46 air pollution monitoring stations in the city of Chennai.



**Electronic waste**

- 7) To create Singara Chennai, parks, flyovers, bridges, modernization of beaches and relaying of footpaths and roads, besides clearing encroachments have been undertaken.

#### **Do You Know ?**

House Sparrows are not found now-a-days due to electromagnetic waves from mobile towers.

Tiger population is going down rapidly due to poaching.



## EXERCISES

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The surroundings in which organisms live and interact is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Environment      b) Ecosystem      c) Lithosphere      d) Biosphere
2. The process of clearing the forests by human is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Afforestation      b) Deforestation      c) Cultivation      d) Attrition
3. The process by which an ecosystem species become extinct is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Loss of biodiversity      b) Deforestation      c) Acid rain      d) Bio-diversity
4. The excessive use of artificial fertilizers greatly reduces the quality of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Air      b) Soil      c) River      d) Sea

### II) Match the following.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Global warming  | pesticides   |
| 2. Deforestation   | air pollution                                      |
| 3. Automobile      | unauthorized encroachment                          |
| 4. Water pollution | CO <sub>2</sub>                                    |
| 5. Urbanisation    | coastal flooding<br>H <sub>2</sub> O<br>Congestion |

### III) Answer in brief.

1. What are the major environmental issues?
2. What is global warming?
3. What is deforestation?
4. Name some of the greenhouse gases.
5. What is pollution?
6. What is urbanization?
7. What are the main threats to biodiversity?
8. What are the sources of land pollution?

### IV) Answer in a paragraph.

1. What are the effects of global warming?
2. What are the main objectives of the biosphere reserves?
3. Mention the areas of water pollution in Tamil Nadu and what steps have been taken by the Government to stop it?

4. What steps have been taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to protect and preserve the environment?
5. What are the adverse effects of deforestation?

### **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

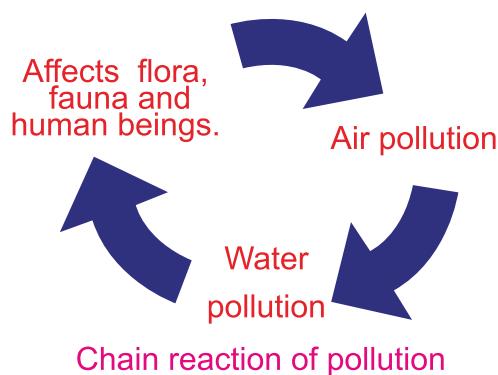
1. Collect information on various Environmental issues other than what is mentioned in your textbook.
2. Discuss the Environmental problem faced in your locality.
3. Walk around your school and note down the various causes of pollution.
  - a. Collect or draw pictures of the most polluted areas of the school.
  - b. Suggest ways to overcome the problem.

(Look for pollution due to use of plastics, emission from cars, lack of trees, Noise pollution etc.)

## 4. CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Nature is generous in providing a variety of resources to the people. Humans in modern civilization, with advanced development in science and technology, utilize these resources beyond permissible limits. It has lead to environmental degradation. In response to it, humans have been forced to think of conservation and preservation of all kinds of resources.

Resources are valuable and are mandatory for life. The existence and purity of one resource reflects the status of the other and finally the human beings. Therefore proper management techniques should be adopted for retaining the uniqueness of these natural resources.



### Activity

- 1) Draw a flow chart to represent the chain reaction of the ill-effects of pollution in your locality.
- 2) Find the source of pollution
- 3) Interact with other students to know the intensity of the ill-effects of such pollution.
- 4) Find few methods to reduce the ill effects.
- 5) Conduct an awareness programme regarding this, among other students and the public.

Conservation of resources means a judicious and planned use of natural resources so that the different resources are also left over to the benefit of the future generations. Preservation is to protect the resources not exploiting excessively.

### Conservation of land resources

Soil is the most important land resource as it provides room for all human activities. In Tamil Nadu soil erosion by wind is very common in Kambam valley, parts of Thirunelveli, Thuthukudi and Ramanathapuram. Soil erosion by river flow and deforestation occur along the hill slopes of the Western Ghats. Several soil erosion control schemes have been successfully implemented by the Tamil Nadu government. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Department has set up soil testing laboratories at the village level to help farmers with the scientific assessment of soil quality and treating method. Every district has a soil research station to help the farmers in assessing the fertility of the soils. Soil conservation is done in two ways: namely restoring soil fertility and preventing soil erosion.

### Do you know?

A Soil health card is issued to the farmers to monitor the soil status. There are also 16 mobile soil testing laboratories to serve the villages in Tamil Nadu.

<b>Conservation</b>	<b>Preservation</b>
<p>1) Afforestation is one of the method to conserve forests.</p> <p>2) Drip irrigation is one method to conserve water.</p> <p>3) Seasonal shearing of fur of animals is one of the methods of conservation.</p> <p>4) Protecting animals in their habitats is also conservation.</p>	<p>1) Declaring an area as a reserve forest is preservation.</p> <p>2) Percolation tank is a technique for preserving underground water.</p> <p>3) Reproduction of endangered animals in captivity is preservation</p> <p>4) Delimiting an area for biosphere reserve is preservation.</p>

### Types of soil erosion and conservation methods



Sheet erosion



Gully erosion



Wind erosion



Intercropping



Contour ploughing

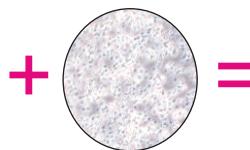


Terrace farming

Restoring soil fertility



Farm waste and garbage



plus beneficial bacteria and fungi



equals biofertilizer

## Conservation of Forests and Wildlife in Tamil Nadu

TamilNadu has 17% of its land area under forest cover. Forests are rain harvesters, rechargers of soil moisture, reservoirs for underground water, habitats for variety of fauna and flora, and stabilizers of environment. For constant supply of forest products in a region at least one-third of the area should be under forests.

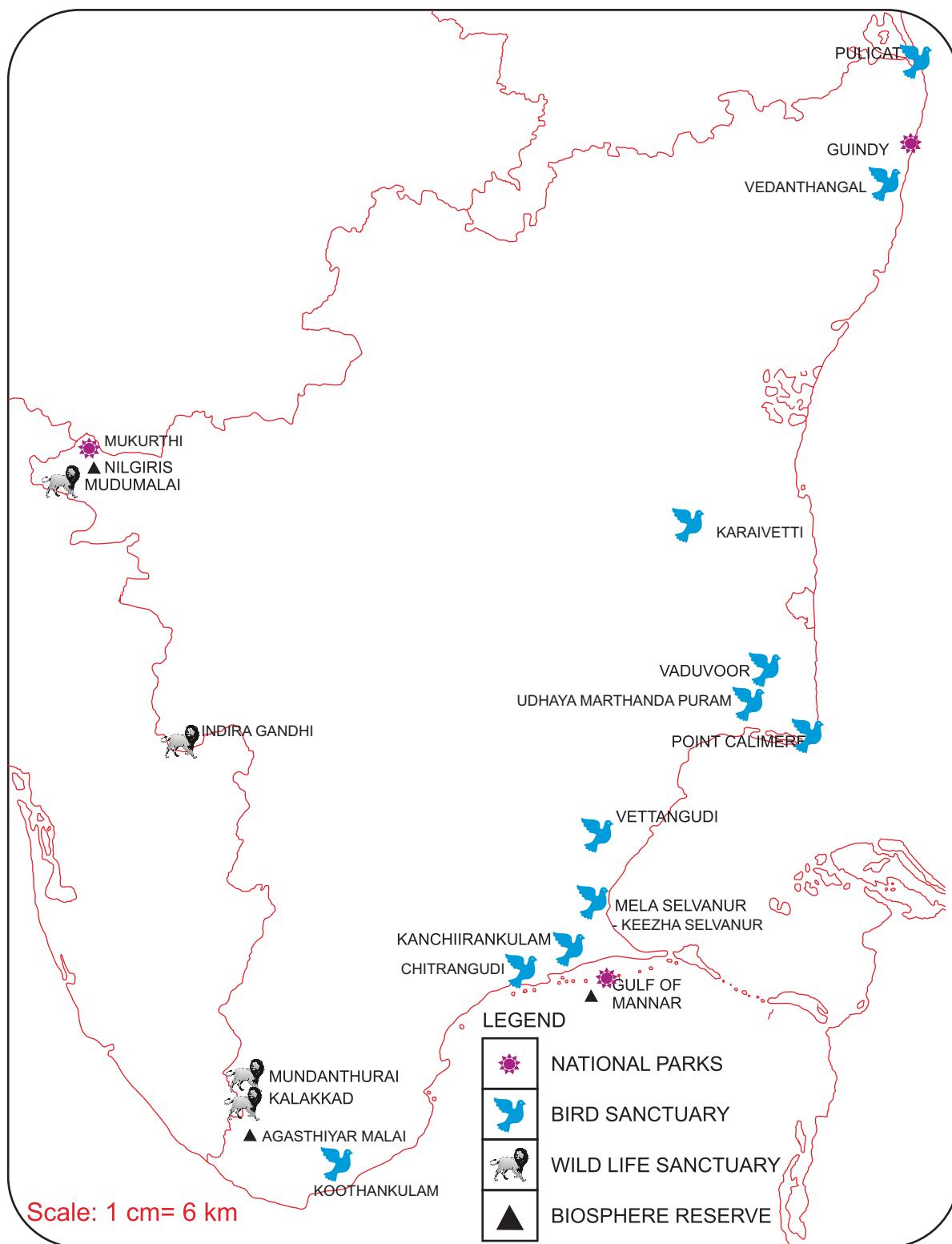
Many afforestation programmes are carried out in Tamil Nadu by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. The trees are planted along the road sides, railway tracks, river banks, and catchment areas

under social forestry schemes. The vacant lands available in villages are brought under community forest schemes. A comprehensive programme to retain the ecological balance and maintain the bio-diversity has been undertaken as Peoples' Participatory Programme in selected aeras. There are 12 Bird Sanctuaries 5 National Parks 10 wildlife Sanctuaries and 3 Biosphere reserves in Tamil Nadu. Birds from Arctic region visit the sanctuaries in Tamil Nadu every year during the winter season for breeding. Like the Project Tiger, Project Elephant has been launched by the Government to save elephant from extinction.

**Table: Bird Sanctuaries and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Tamil Nadu**

NAME	DISTRICT
<b>I. BIRD SANCTUARIES</b> 1. PULICAT LAKE 2. VEDANTHANGAL 3. VELLODE 4. KARAIVETTI 5. UDHAYA MARTHANDA PURAM 6. VADUVUR 7. CHITRANGUDI 8. KOONTANKULAM 9. POINT CALIMERE 10. MELA SELVANUR – KEEZHA SELVANUR 11. KANCHIRANKULAM 12. VETTANKUDI	1. THIRUVALLUR 2. KANCHEEPURAM 3. ERODE 4. PERAMBALUR 5. THIRUVARUR 6. THIRUVARUR 7. RAMANATHAPURAM 8. THIRUNELVELI 9. NAGAPATTINAM 10. RAMANATHAPURAM 11. RAMANATHAPURAM 12. SIVAGANGAI
<b>II. NATIONAL PARKS</b> 1. INDIRA GANDHI 2. MUDUMALAI 3. MUKURTHI 4. GUINDY 5. GULF OF MANNAR MARINE	1. COIMBATORE 2. NILGIRIS 3. NILGIRIS 4. CHENNAI 5. RAMANATHAPURAM
<b>III. WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES</b> 1. INDIRA GANDHI 2. MUDUMALAI 3. POINT CALIMERE 4. SRIVILLIPUTHUR GRIZZLED SQUIRREL 5. VALLANADU BLACK BUCK 6. KANYAKUMARI 7. KALAKKAD 8. MUNDANTHURAI 9. KAVERI NORTH 10. GANGAIKONDAN SPOTTED DEER	1. COIMBATORE 2. NILGIRIS 3. NAGAPATTINAM 4. VIRUDHUNAGAR 5. THOOTHKUDI 6. KANYAKUMARI 7. THIRUNELVELI 8. KANYAKUMARI 9. DHARMAPURI 10. THIRUVARUR
<b>IV. BIOSPHERE RESERVES</b> 1. GULF OF MANNAR MARINE 2. NILGIRIS 3. AGASTHIYAR MALAI	1. RAMANATHAPURAM 2. NILGIRIS 3. THIRUNELVELI-KANYAKUMARI

## Tamil Nadu National Parks and Wild life Sanctuaries



### Activity

Name the sanctuaries located nearby in your district. List birds, animals and plants known in that sanctuary.

### Birds of Tamil Nadu

The following are the list of birds that are native to Tamil Nadu.



Spot-billed Pelican



Common spoonbilled stork

Spot-billed Pelicans, Cormorants, Egrets, Grey heron, Stork, White Ibis, Common Spoonbills, Flamingos, Teals, Gulls, Terns, Plovers and Stilts, Little Cormorant, Darter, Indian Reef Heron, White-necked stork, Black-headed Munia, White-breasted Kingfisher, Spotted Dove, Pintail Ducks, Darter, Asian Openbill Stork and Night Herons. Apart from these, migratory birds such as Garganey, Teals, Shovellers also can be seen in the state.



Painted stork

### Animals of Tamil Nadu

Tiger, elephant, Nilgiri tahr, hare, squirrel, dugong, sea turtles, dolphin, chital, black buck, grizzled giant squirrel, flying squirrel, tree shrew, panther, sloth bear, wild boar, dhole, Nilgiri langur, and lion-tailed Macaque are the common animals of Tamil Nadu.

Appiko movement synonymous to chipko movement, started in Karnataka and spread over forests of Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu. This is a comprehensive people's participatory movement. It aims at saving the remains of tropical wet evergreen forests in the Western Ghats. It is initiated to restore the denuded forest areas, to propagate the rational use of forest products and to relieve the pressure created on forest resources. The popular slogan for this movement is “to save, to grow, and to use rationally”. Alternative energy sources have been popularized among the villages which have reduced firewood consumption to nearly 40% in Southern India.

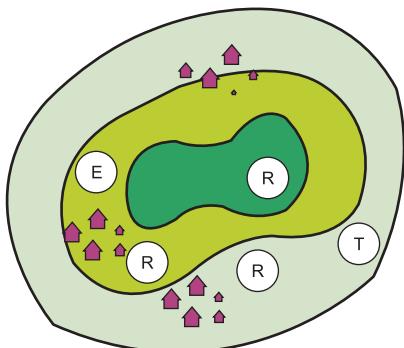
### Do you know?

The UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) was established in 1977 to promote an interdisciplinary approach in research, training and communications in ecosystem conservation and rational

use of natural resources. This resulted in forming 553 biosphere reserves in 107 countries of the world.

### Biosphere Reserves

Biosphere reserves are a series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development. It consists of;



Model of biosphere reserve

- Core Area
- Buffer Area
- Transition Area
- ▲ Human Settlement
- (R) Research
- (E) Education / Training
- (T) Tourism

- An inner core area which is well protected.
- A buffer zone with facilities for education training and research.
- An outer transition area for tourism and recreation.

Tamil Nadu has three such Biospheres in Nilgiris, Gulf of Mannar and Agastiyamalai.

#### Do you know?

The notable governmental and non-governmental organizations that are actively engaged in conserving medicinal plants of Tamil Nadu are

- FRLHT(Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health and Traditions)

- Tamil Nadu Forest Department
- DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency).

Tamil Nadu Forest Department has initiated two methods to conserve medicinal plants in the forests with the help of non-governmental organizations. As a part of it, Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCA) have been identified to protect the endangered species of plants. There are 11 MPCAs in Tamil Nadu in the following places:

- Alagarkoil
- Kodaikanal
- Kolli Hills
- Kurumbaram
- Kuttralam
- Mundanthurai
- Ambasamudram
- Pechiparai
- Thaniparai
- Thenmalai and
- Top Slip

Medicinal Plants Development Area (MPDA) is yet another method which aims at restoring degraded forests by raising the native plants with community participation.

There are eight such MPDAs in Tamil Nadu. They are at :

- Attur
- Chengalpattu
- Coimbatore
- Dharmapuri
- Doddabetta
- Madurai
- Salem and
- Vellore

### Activity

Name a few medicinal herbs and their usage.

Example: Thulasi is used as medicine for cough and common cold.

### Wetland conservation

Areas of marshy land not exceeding 6 m depth with or without permanent water, is classified as **wetlands**. A wetland has a prominent role in groundwater recharge. A wetland area directly or indirectly support many people and is a salient caretaker of the entire region. Tamil Nadu has such wetland areas in the following places: Point Calimere, Kazhuveli in Villupuram, Pallikaranai in Chennai, Muthupet, and Pichavaram and in a few pockets of Ramanathapuram district. Government has taken steps to restore these regions, realizing the immense benefit they provide for the entire surroundings.

### Conservation of water

Water is the basis for life. It is essential to conserve water and to protect water from being polluted. Watershed management is the comprehensive method to conserve water not only during heavy rains when rivers and tanks are over-flowing but also during dry season when they are devoid of water. Linking rivers which have surplus water with rivers in deficit areas is a wise suggestion to manage the twin problems of flood and drought.

### Common practices of conservation of water

- 1) Wastage of water should be avoided.
- 2) Rainwater harvesting methods and construction of small check dams to arrest water from runoff and to store water for ground water recharge.

3) Recycling of water wherever possible.

4) Grow more trees. Trees act as sponge in absorbing excess water and recharge the underground water reserve.

### Activity

Look at these pictures and discuss about issues of water.

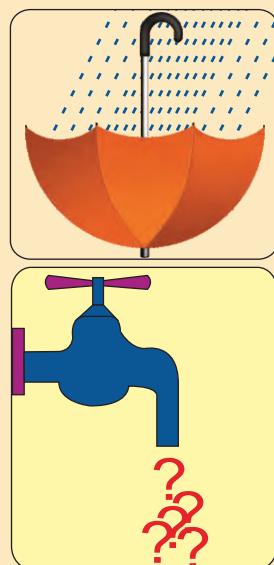
Do you pay for your potable water?

List the possibilities of saving water in your neighbourhood.

Write slogans to save water, like “**Do not watch rain, catch rain**”.

### Activity

As an individual list the possible ways by which one can reduce the amount of water used everyday.



List the ways by which wastage is avoided and yet sufficient water is supplied to plants in agriculture.

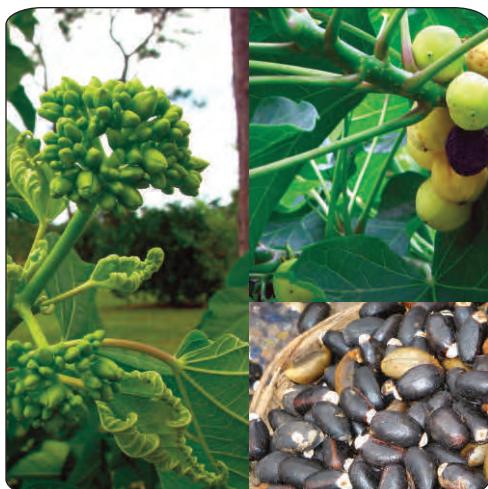
Find out by discussion how to use recycled water in industries.

### Conservation of Energy

Energy produced by conventional resources is definite to be exhausted in future. Therefore, every country is

trying to trap energy from renewable resources like energy from winds, waves, bio-gases, and bio-fuels. Under the scheme Bio-Gas Development Programme Tamil Nadu has installed 1,285 Bio-Gas plants up to March 2008. Tamil Nadu Government is a pioneer in bio-fuel production. It is one among the nine states to use 5% ethanol blended fuels for vehicles since 2003.

The state Forest Department, Government of Tamil Nadu has established Karanja based biodiesel esterification plants at three locations. These plants are based on the TNAU model developed at Hosur and Thuthukudi Forest Division.



Jatropha plant and seeds

#### Do you know?

Esterification is the general name for a chemical reaction in which two reactants form an ester as the reaction product. Ester is used in fragrance and flavour industry for their pleasant, fruity odour.

Seeds of Jatropha plant is used in the production of biofuel. Other seeds used in the production of biofuels are neem, karani and pungam.

Any developmental programme aiming at development of a place should meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the right of the future generations to do so. This is known as Sustainable Development.

Conservation and preservation are not only for natural regions and resources but also for the large built-up areas in cities. Eco-friendly building materials and techniques are emerging in the market in order to conserve and preserve our natural resources without sacrificing our comforts.



It is very important to realize that the nature's gift, in the form of resources should go to the hands of next generation with minimum damage.

## EXERCISES

### I) Choose the correct answer .

- 1) In Tamil Nadu soil erosion by \_\_\_\_\_ is very common in Kambam valley.  
a) wind      b) river      c) glacier      d) wave
- 2) For constant supply of forest products in a region at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the area should be under forest.  
a) three-fourths    b) two-thirds    c) one-third    d) one-fifth
- 3) Seasonal shearing of fur of animal in captivity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) conservation    b) preservation    c) protection    d) destruction
- 4) Protecting animals in their habitat is in  
a) Preservation    b) Sanctuary    c) Park    d) zoo
- 5) Garganey, Teals and Shovallers are \_\_\_\_\_ birds.  
a) migratory    b) native    c) captivity    d) domestic

### II) Match the following.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1) Gulf of Mannar | Tiger reserve   |
| 2) Point Calimere | Elephant reserve  |
| 3) Agastiyamalai  | Marine sanctuary  |
| 4) Mudumalai      | Bird sanctuary  |
| 5) Mundanthurai   | Biosphere reserve<br>reserve forest<br>squirrel sanctuary |

### III) Give brief answers.

- 1) Give reason for conservation and preservation of all kinds of resources.
- 2) Distinguish between conservation and preservation.
- 3) Distinguish between MPCA and MPDA
- 4) Define Sustainable Development.

### IV) Answer in a paragraph.

- 1) What are the common practices of conservation of water?
- 2) What are the methods of soil conservation?
- 3) Write a note on the Appiko movement.
- 4) What is a bio-sphere reserve.

### V) Mark the following on a given map of Tamil Nadu .

- 1) Bird sanctuaries, National parks, Biosphere reserves.

## **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. List out the medicinal qualities of the things which are used to cook our heritage food . Ex. Ginger.
2. Memorise the impact of Tsunami in the coastal districts. Know about the natural disaster warning centers of our state.
3. Coin slogans to explain the needs for the development of non conventional energies.

# CIVICS

## 1. CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISSUES OF TAMIL NADU

### Social Inequality

Social divisions exist in every country. But India's caste system is a unique one. Here social status, responsibilities, socio religious privileges and occupational positions have been determined by birth. Such birth-based social divisions are the basis of social inequalities and social injustice. Large sections of the society, mostly doing manual work, had been termed as Sudras and Panchamas. These people were deprived of education, government jobs, right to temple entry, property and usage of public paths and water sheds; such a system resulted in exploitation of majority of people by the people of higher castes.

In Tamilnadu, the chaturvarna based caste system was not popular in the Sangam age. In the post Kalabhras age especially during the days of Pallavas, Imperial Cholas and Imperial Pandiyas, Brahmins gained ascendancy in the social order. They were able to attract the monarchs towards the Vedic yagnas and Smritis and gradually influenced the royal houses to accept and adopt the Varna system. Due to the Bakthi movement, the temple system became a major socio political economic factor. The Brahmins by invoking "Agamas" captured the priesthood in the rich temples. Already as scholars in Vedas and the Smritis they received fertile villages as endowments. Temples, formal education, high offices and property rights were denied to the hardworking tillers and artisans. All of them were categorised as Sudras and the landless labour were denigrated as

Panchamas. Thus the masses of Tamilnadu were deprived of rights, property, education, office and social status for thousands of years leading to their deplorable backward conditions in the modern times.

Untouchability is an extension of the caste system. Sudras were also subjected to untouchability. Inspite of Constitutional prohibitions on untouchability and inhuman treatments even now the scheduled communities (Dalits) continue to suffer from denial of basic rights resulting not only in inequality and deprivation but also humiliation in extreme forms.

The Brahmin monopoly in higher education and in government services and cornering of public institutions and facilities by them prompted the non-Brahmins to launch a Non Brahmin movement. By 1912, **C.Natesa Mudaliar** ran a "Dravidian Hostel" for non-Brahmin students in Madras. **Pitty Thiagaraya Chetty and Dr.T.M Nair** organised a socio political movement



Dr.T.M Nair



Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy

(South Indian liberal Federation), popularly known as the Justice party to secure constitutional safeguards for the non-Brahmins that party headed the first diarchy government at Madras for 16 years (1921-37).

During that period they brought out the “Communal G.O” assigning government jobs to different communities on the basis of their strength in population. By removing the “Sanskrit Compulsory” clause they enabled non-Brahmins to enter medical colleges.

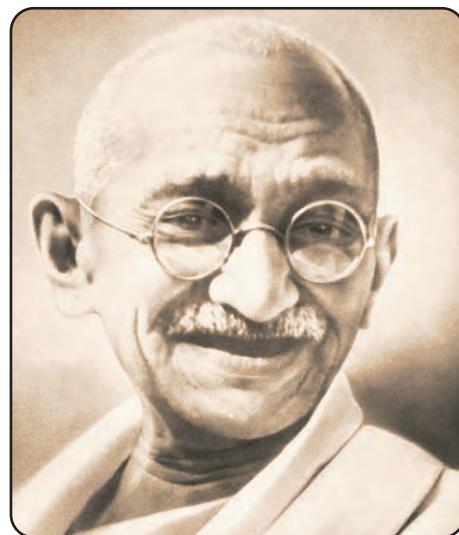
The monopolistic Brahmins exploitation of rich temples was restrained by “**Hindu religious Endowment Act**”. The **Devadasi system** was abolished in which **Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy** the first women doctor, played the key role. By invoking Panchami land act, lands were distributed to the scheduled communities. To improve the condition of landless labour, **Mirasdari system** was abolished. For the first time in India women were enfranchised in the Madras Presidency. The Justice Party administration of Madras city introduced a mid day meal scheme at

Chindadripet School to ensure uninterrupted education for poorer children. Positive industrial regulations and encouragement to industries in the form of industrial estates also go to the credit of the Justice Movement.

#### Caste system

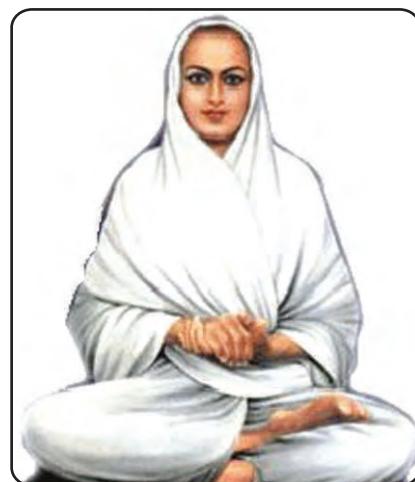
#### Caste reforms and castless social order

A progressive liberal society requires the negation of caste system and its offshoots. There were movements which wanted to reform the caste system.



Mahatma Gandhi

The “Sanadhanists” including Mahatma Gandhi favoured only the

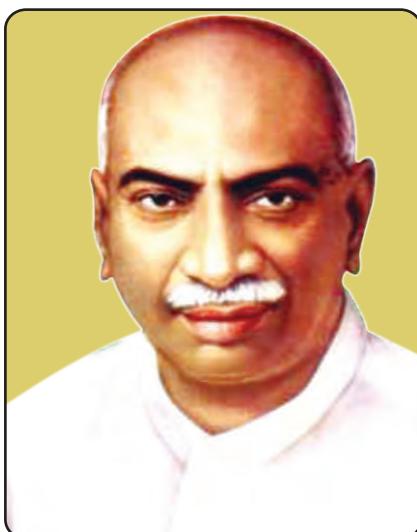


Ramalinga Adigalar

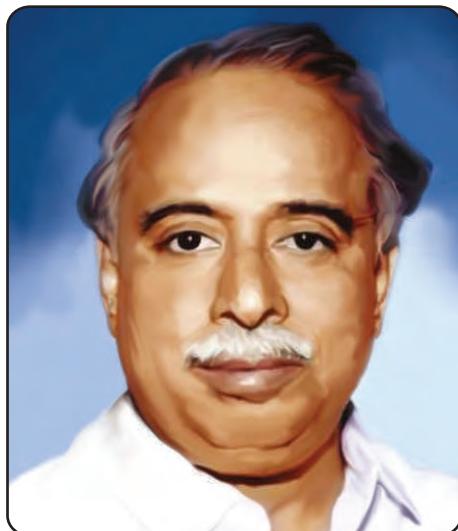
abolition of untouchability, but justified the Varna system. Dayanand Saraswati (Arya samaj) rejected caste but justified Varna system. The Siddhas and Ramalinga Adigal (Vallalar) and Vaikuntasamy in Tamilnadu disapproved caste system in to Jyotiba Phule and Sahu Maharaj in Maharashtra, Narayana Guru in Kerala, Ayothidas Pandithar in Tamilnadu condemned both Varna and caste.

Reserving certain number of seats in the legislature of the diarchy government at Madras was the first step towards this direction, and the Communal G.O ensuring proportional representation to all social segments was another major step towards that goal. While the reformers were content with temple entry acts, the opponents of caste order strived for equal footing for all especially the depressed and deprived classes in all fields.

In the post independence Tamil Nadu, the judicial verdict against reservation for backward and depressed communities in educational institutions became a major challenge to efforts for social justice.



K. Kamarajar



C.N. Annadurai

Periyar. E.V.R launched a vigorous struggle against this verdict. Kamaraj of the Congress party and C.N. Annadurai of DMK extended support to the demand of Periyar.

Ultimately Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru brought forward the first amendment to the fundamental rights enabling the states to implement social reservation policies. Now the reservation system in Tamil Nadu is improved and more elaborate with 18 percent reservation for SC, 1 percent for ST, 20 percent for MBC and 30 percent for other backward communities. Further inner reservation is provided for Arunthathiyan, backward Muslims, and adequate reservation for women in local bodies and full reservation for women in certain categories of jobs are also provided.

### Thanthai Periyar

E.V.Ramasamy (Periyar) was a strong crusader against caste system. He took a leading part in the Vaikkam Satyagraha (1924) which was meant for securing equal rights for Sudras and Panchamas in using the public path. His struggle against Cheremadevi Gurukulam was against caste

discriminations in educational institutions. E.V. Ramasamy opposed the Varnashrama followed in the VVS.Iyer's Cheranmadai's gurukulam. He, as a leader of the Congress party argued for proportional representation for all social divisions in political bodies and in administrative spheres.



E.V. Ramasamy

His Self respect movement was meant to liberate the Sudras and panchamas from socio cultural religious slavery and to redeem women to equal status. Its aim was to liberate the Dravidians from Brahminical order and to expose its tyranny and deceptive methods by which they controlled all spheres of Hindu life, he denounced the caste system and encouraged Inter caste marriages and Self respect Marriage. He himself conducted many marriages without any rituals. He emphasised rationalism and humanism as the basis for social change. He founded the Tamil journals Kudiarasu, Puratchi, Viduthalai and an English journal Revolt to propagate his ideas. He condemned the laws of Manu which he called the basis of the entire Hindu social fabric of caste. His struggles to secure reservation of seats

for deprived caste in educational institutions and priesthood rights to all castes have been revolutionary ones. His crusade for women rights earned for him the title "**PERIYAR**".

The constitution of India with its intensive democratic ideas does not recognise the caste system and specifically forbids discrimination against untouchables. Great thinkers and leaders of India right from the days of Buddha and Mahaveera to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Ramalinga Adigalar , Periyar and Dr.Ambedkar denounced the caste and urged for a progress towards casteless society. The major task of today is the bridging of social gaps, by special measures which include encouragement and protection to trans-caste marriages, removal of social disabilities and measures to overcome religious, social, cultural and economic backwardness; all these require a change in the mindset of the people. Fraternal feelings should replace caste consciousness.



Dr.B.R Ambedkar

Proper education plays an important role to uplift the under privileged and to bring about equality

among various social groups. The Grant in aid system introduced by the British government in the 19<sup>th</sup> century instituting more schools in rural areas, the midday meal scheme introduced by kamaraj government and improving the same into the Nutritious Noon Meal scheme by MGR government, abolition of tuition fees upto graduate level and special considerations for first generation learners and such measures meant to uplift the socially backward classes. The 'Equitable education' schemes are also meant to promote social equity.

### Untouchability

Untouchability in India is worse than slavery and 'Apartheid'. Until the advent of the British rule and during the British rule the untouchables were treated as outcastes (i.e. beyond the Hindu fold). The Untouchables had no right to education, to residence in general villages and towns, to use public path and watersheds, to enter temples, to own land, to do official work or to seek justice in the court of law. Their women were not even allowed to cover their upper parts of the bodies, or wear sandals use umbrellas and were not permitted to have civilised names. Even in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Panchamas and sometimes even Sudras were not allowed to use the public transport and public restaurants. In short they were not even treated as humans. During the colonial period, especially in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century voices were raised against this inhuman tradition. Demands for equal opportunities in education, employment religious rights, social status, and economic opportunities

arose in different parts of India. The British government and Christian missionaries were sympathetic to the cause of untouchables. A considerable number of them embraced Christianity. The prospect of large scale conversions opened the eyes of benevolent Hindu leaders like Dayanand Saraswati, G.Subramaniya Iyer and Mahatma Gandhi who began to focus on the removal of untouchability. Gandhi accepted them as Hindus and named them 'Harijans' (Children of God').

Gandhi ran a journal '**Harijan**' and brought forward Harijan upliftment programmes within the Congress. He also evinced interest in Temple entry programmes.

In Tamilnadu Ayothidasa Pandithar suggested conversions to Buddhism. However, Periyar in Tamilnadu, and Dr.B.R Ambedkar at all India level were the effective contributors in bringing up the scheduled communities on par with other communities. Due to Ambedkar's efforts, untouchability, denial of public places, and humiliation were declared crimes in our Republican constitution. In 1938, the first Congress party ministry led by Rajaji introduced legislation facilitating entry of 'harijans' into Hindu temples. Madurai Vaidyatha Aiyan and Muthuramalinga Thevar were actively involved in securing temple entry rights to scheduled communities in Madurai Meenakshi temple. The Tamilnadu Archaka Act of 2006 enables non Brahmins including Sudras and Panchamas to enter into temple services as Archakas. Now there is no

constitutional protection to caste system and untouchability. Reservations in education, political and administrative bodies have constitutional protections. Much is yet to be done to change the mindset of the people who are blindly subscribing to unhealthy and inhuman caste prejudices especially in remote villages. Formal and informal education will help to enlighten the people to overcome caste based prejudices, so that a healthy fraternal feeling can be strengthened and social integration and peace can be achieved.

### Child labour

According to the Committee on Child labour (1978-79) "child labour can be broadly be defined as that segment of the child population which participates in work either paid or unpaid".



Child labour

Child labour means a working child who is between 6 and 15 years of age, not attending school during the day, and working under a employer or learning some trade as an apprentice. The term "child labour is commonly interpreted in different ways: first, as an economic practice and second, as a

social evil. There is a general opinion that India has the largest child labour force in the world.

### Areas of child labour

A child may be found employed in many different kinds of activities to earn his/her livelihood. He/She may be employed forcibly or voluntarily, in an organized sector or in an unorganized sector. The commonplaces of employment may be carpet weaving, match factories, fireworks, beedi works, restaurants, auto garages, quarries, household work, rag picking, cultural traditional begging etc.,

### Causes of Child Labour

There is no single factor responsible for Child labour. Poverty seems to be one of the most explicit reasons.

Child Labour is no longer legally permissible. Poverty of parents, or Parental neglect leads children to seek employment. Inadequate income of the parents does not fulfil the minimum requirement of the children which in most of the cases induce the children to enter into the jobs market, by foregoing their education.

Poverty is most often supplemented by other socio-cultural factors to expose the child to manual jobs. Due to high degree of illiteracy and ignorance of the parents, the children are deprived of getting proper counselling for building up their future career. The greedy employers lure such poor, neglected, and ignorant children to their factories, hotels and other work places by promising them food and paltry wages. The child labour becomes a convenient tool for employers to evade adequate wages to employees, and to evade all laws on

labour protection. The tendency to employ child labour for hazardous works, for low wages and without required service conditions has serious socio, economic, cultural implications. Health hazards of the working children, the adverse impact on physical and mental development, and treating them almost like bonded labour are the serious human issues that cannot be ignored by a civilised society.

### Impact of Child Labour

It is said in general terms that physical labour has an adverse tremendous impact on the growth of the child. The socio –psychological studies have portrayed the real magnitude of the problem. Labour has its impact on the physical development, psyche, general condition and morality of a child. Physical labour and consequent work pressure make the child weak at times. The use of children as a source of labour force, raises many other questions with regard to demographic and economic implications. Among other implications child labour causes adult unemployment, low productivity and inefficient utilization of manpower with economic loss to the society.

### Government efforts against Child Labour

Legislation has vital role to play in combating hazardous child labour. Article 24 of the Indian constitution mentions explicitly that no child below

the age of 14 shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous employment.

Besides these constitutional provisions, at least 13 major legislative enactments for children have been made. Employment of Children Act of 1938, Factories Act of 1948, Merchant Ship Act of 1950, Plantation Labour Act of 1951, Mines Act of 1952, Motor Transport workers Act of 1961 were brought in different states. Free and compulsory primary education, midday meal schemes, and other incentives are meant to reduce the avenues of child labour.

### NGO's Role

Here it is worth mentioning that child labour cannot be abolished by mere legislations alone, creating public awareness, and organising campaigns for compulsory primary education, improving social protective measures for poorer families, and effective social monitoring to detect child labour are to be carried out. In this NGO's can play a vital role. Most of the measures adopted by the government to eradicate child labour have not yielded the expected results due to public non-participation. The role of non-governmental organizations is expected to be of immense help. The effectiveness of the NGO is attributed to two major factors. First its workers do not belong to the government department, they are more acceptable to the people as these people had an aversion towards government officials. Secondly since the workers of the NGOs operate at the grass- root levels, they constitute the strongest source of motivating the people by their personal interest and involvement with the problems that the people face in their day to day activities.



Conference on Child Labour

## Unorganized Labour

In recent years there has been a growing awareness of the pathetic conditions of the unorganized labour. The unorganised labour has no clear-cut employer-employee relationships and have been beyond the reach of labour protection acts and social welfare measures.



unorganized labour

The unorganized sector workers include agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, forest workers, fisher folk, beedi rollers, garment makers, construction workers, rag pickers etc. Having no fixed employer and no labour protective arrangements these workers attempt to earn a living from whatever meagre assets and skills they possess. Unorganised women labour is another social issue, In fact women constitute the majority in unorganised labour. Now attempts are being made to improve the service conditions of the domestic help; balawadis, anganwadis are being promoted to take care of the children of unorganised women labour.

## Migrant Labour

India is a vast country with high percentage of uneducated, unemployed and unskilled labour suffering from acute poverty. Regional



Migrant Labour

imbalances add to their problem. Many of them are unable to find means of livelihood within their habitat. Frequent droughts, famines and other calamities force these poorest sections to migrate. These sections of people are constantly on the move seeking avenues of manual work. Such migrants are mostly employed by contractors in road works, quarry and brick works, mining works, clearing forests and in many hazardous works. A few of them become domestic help, and some became menials in hotels and other establishments. As migrant labour, there is no protection to their person, no guarantee of a fair wage. They are forced to live in unhygienic transit slums without clean water and nutritious food. There is no guarantee for health care and no provision for care and education of their children.

Migrant labour, means, the labour who goes on moving from place to place seeking manual employment on temporary basis. They are constantly exploited by contractors. As they work in regions of different languages it becomes very difficult to become organised and to articulate on their needs and to demand and secure necessary remedies. It is a fact that the ration cards and benefits of public distribution systems are inaccessible to them. In fact, most of the migrant labour are treated almost like bonded labour.

In a globalised economic order, Tamilnadu is making remarkable progress in infrastructure expansion. Wider highways, huge buildings for industries, business and institutions are coming up fast, however the conditions of the human labour involved in the expanding economy cannot be ignored. More than half of the labour involved in these developmental activities are migrant labour. Now the government and the nongovernmental organisations are awakened to the miserable conditions of the migrant labour. Attempts are being made to ensure proper working condition, fair wage, adequate living condition, and to provide avenues of social security including education to their children. But more is yet to be done.

#### **Transgender Evolution of the term Transgender**



The term transgender (TG) was popularized in the 1970's describing people who wanted to live cross gender without sex reassignment surgery. In the 1980's the term was expanded to an umbrella term, and become popular as a means of uniting all those for whom no gender could be assigned at birth.

#### **Government Policies towards Transgender in Tamilnadu**

Tamilnadu became the first state in the country to recognize transgender as a separate gender and issue ration cards to them. The application for a new passport now has three options in gender- M, F and E(for Eunuch).

#### **A Matrimonial website for Trans Community**

Members of the transgender community in Chennai launched the world's first matrimonial website for their clan. Thirunangai.net is a matrimonial website for Tamil trans women. Trans women by birth are not physically women but by soul and heart, they consider themselves women. Later in their journey to completeness, they had gone through innumerable struggles and only those who are courageous succeed.

#### **Transsexuals model villages in south Indian state**

In a unique first of its kind move in India, the Cuddalore district administration in the southern state of Tamilnadu has proposed to establish model villages to rehabilitate members of the transgender community. Tamilnadu is the only state in India that has given a gender status to transsexuals.

The model villages planned in Cuddalore, Panruti and Chidambaram regions of Tamilnadu will help reallocate members of the transgender community and begin hassle-free implementation of several welfare schemes by the state government under the newly established welfare board of transgender. The district administration has identified a two acre site in Cuddalore and according to the Revenue Divisional officer (RDO), the

transgender would be provided with three cent house sites (about 308 square feet) and loans would be arranged for construction of houses. Once the beneficiaries move into the proposed villages all other basic requirements right from the ration cards, voter identity cards and medical care would be provided for them.

### Education

The State Government has issued an order, providing for admission of transgenders into government colleges. This is probably the first instance where a third gender category was created for giving admission to transgender in government colleges and the G.O., was passed by the State Higher Education Department. In an effort to broaden employment opportunities for transgender people, the Tamilnadu government offers computer training.

### Conclusion

The Preamble of the constitution and the Directive Principles envisage measures towards a just social order and fair distribution of wealth and opportunities.

Thousands of years of discriminatory orders, alien rule, ignorance and superstitions caused irrational inequalities in the Indian and Tamil society. Political freedom should lead us socio-economic freedoms too. Here freedom, means, freedom from inequalities and exploitations. The Government of India and the Government of Tamilnadu have brought forward several schemes to promote social and economic justice. The non-governmental organisations and the general public, including the enlightened students have to support and supplement these measures.

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The Dravidan Hostel for Non Brahmin students was run by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Pitty Thiagaraya Chetty      b) Dr. Ambedkar  
c) Dr.Natesa Mudaliar      d) Dr. T.M. Nair
- 2) Dr. Muthu Lakshmi abolished \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Caste system      b) Mirasdari system  
c) Devadasi system      d) Non – Braminial movement
- 3) Self Respect movement was led by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Kamaraj      b) C.N.Annadurai      c) Periyar      d) Dr.T.M Nair
- 4) First amendment to the Fundamental rights for social reservation policies to the state was brought by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) V.V. Subramaniya Iyer      b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) Dr.Muthu Lakshmi      d) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
- 5) The Panchami land Act distributes lands to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Brahmins      b) Archakar      c) Temples      d) Scheduled communities

## **II) Answer briefly.**

- 1) What are the inequalities that exist in Tamil Nadu's society?
- 2) What are the results of the Bakthi Movement ?
- 3) Write a short note on Justice party .
- 4) Who condemned the Varna and caste system ?
- 5) What is meant by self respect marriages ?
- 6) Define – Child Labour.

## **III) Answer in a Paragraph.**

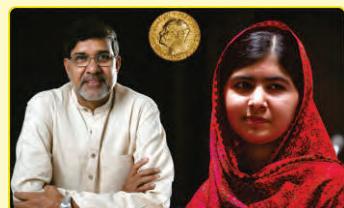
- 1) Write a note on some of the social issues in Tamil Nadu.
- 2) Write a note on untouchability .
- 3) What were the Government Provisions to prevent child labour ?
- 4) Write a note on Transgenders in Tamil nadu.
- 5) Describe unorganized labour.

### **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Collect pictures and information on Child labour.
2. Make a list of the contributions of EVR Periyar to Tamil Society.
3. Discuss in class “The Right to Education Act”.

### **NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS 2014**

KAILASH SATYARTHI (60), shared the Nobel Prize for peace for the year 2014. is a Child Rights activist from India. His “Save Childhood Movement” (Bachpan Bachao Andolan) has been struggling against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of education to all children. So far, 80,000 child workers have been redeemed through this movement.



MALALA YOUSAFZAI (17), is the Youngest Pakistani girl to receive the Nobel Prize in the world. She is a Women’s Education Rights activist. She is fighting for the education rights of Women and children all over the world. education”.

### **NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS 2015**

NATIONAL DIALOGUE QUARTET - TUNISIA

The Nobel peace prize 2015 was awarded to National Dialogue Quartet “For its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia” in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011.



# ECONOMICS

## 1. EQUILIBRIUM PRICE

You have learnt the relationship between price and demand and the relationship between price and supply in the previous lesson. This relationship is explained with the help of law of demand and law of supply.

It is clear from the table given below that demand decreases and supply increases when the price rises. At a particular price the quantity demanded and the quantity supplied will become equal. At this price the quantity bought (Demand) and the quantity sold (Supply) will be equal. This price equalizes the demand and supply.

Price (in Rs)	Demand (in Kilos)	Supply (in Kilos)
20	5	1
40	4	2
60	3	3
80	2	4
100	1	5

When the price of mangoes is ₹ 20 per Kg demand is 5Kg and the supply is 1Kg. When the price rises to ₹ 40, ₹ 60, ₹ 80 and ₹ 100 per Kg, the demand decreases to 4Kg, 3Kg, 2Kg and 1Kg and the supply rises to 2Kg, 3Kg, 4Kg, 5Kg. At a particular price the demand and supply are equal that is 3Kg. This price is called equilibrium price and the quantity is called equilibrium quantity. In the given table equilibrium price is ₹ 60/- and equilibrium quantity is 3Kg.

If the price is greater than equilibrium price that is ₹ 80 per Kg, supply is more than the demand. Sellers are interested in selling 4Kg but the buyers are willing to buy only 2Kg. There is a gap between the demand and supply that is 2Kg. Supply is greater than demand by 2Kg. This is called excess supply. To dispose the excess quantity the sellers will reduce the price and it will fall to ₹ 60.

If the price is lower than equilibrium price that is ₹ 40 per Kg, demand exceeds supply by 2Kg. This is called excess demand. At this price demand is 4 Kg supply is 2Kg. So the buyers increase the price to ₹ 60.

Thus if the price is below or above the equilibrium price the forces of demand and supply will react to bring the price to the equilibrium level. This is called market equilibrium.

### Changes in equilibrium price

The role of time in influencing the equilibrium price is explained by Alfred Marshall who introduced the following time periods that affects the equilibrium price.

#### 1. Market period or very short period

Here the time available to change the supply is very much limited. So the supply can not be increased or decreased. Hence the supply is constant in this period. So if the demand increases price increases, and if the demand falls price also falls. Thus during the market period demand plays a dominant role in influencing the price as the supply is constant.

## 2. Short Period

During the short period supply can be altered to some extent only. Supply cannot be fully altered to the demand changes. The rise in demand increases the price slightly and a fall in demand

decreases the price slightly. The price rise and price fall during short period is not to the extent of price rise or price fall in market period because of slight changes in the supply in the short period.



## NOBEL PRIZE - 2015

**ECONOMIC SCIENCES:** Angus Deaton (69), British Economist was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences "For his analysis of consumption, poverty and welfare".

## EXERCISE

### I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Equilibrium price equalizes
  - a) Demand and supply
  - b) Demand and income
  - c) Supply and production
  - d) Demand and utility.
  
2. Supply is constant in
  - a) Very short period
  - b) Short period
  - c) Long period
  - d) Very long period.

### II) Write short note on.

1. Equilibrium price
2. Short period.

### III) Write in a paragraph.

1. How is the equilibrium price determined?

# ASIAN GAMES



The **Asian Games (Asiad)**, is a multi-sport event held every four years among the athletes from all over Asia. The first Asian Games began on March 4, 1951 in New Delhi. The emblem of the Asian Games is a 'bright full rising sun' with interlocking rings. The 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Games (2014) was conducted in Incheon, South Korea. The next Asian Games (2018) will be held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

## Do you know?

### INDIA IN ASIAN GAMES - 2014

country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Place
 INDIA	11	10	36	57	8

### OUR GOLD MEDAL WINNERS

JITU RAI  
Pistol Shooting



YOGESHWAR DUTT  
Wrestling



MARY KOM  
Flyweight Boxing



MEN'S ARCHERY TEAM



SEEMA PUNIA  
Discus Throw



MEN'S HOCKEY TEAM



SQUASH TEAM



Tennis Mixed  
Doubles Team



4 X 400 METRES  
WOMEN'S RELAY TEAM



WOMEN'S KABADDI TEAM



MEN'S KABADDI TEAM



# 'I can, I did'

## Student's Activity Record

**Subject:**

Sl.No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks