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VOLUME - 2

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SCIENCE
SOCIAL SCIENCE

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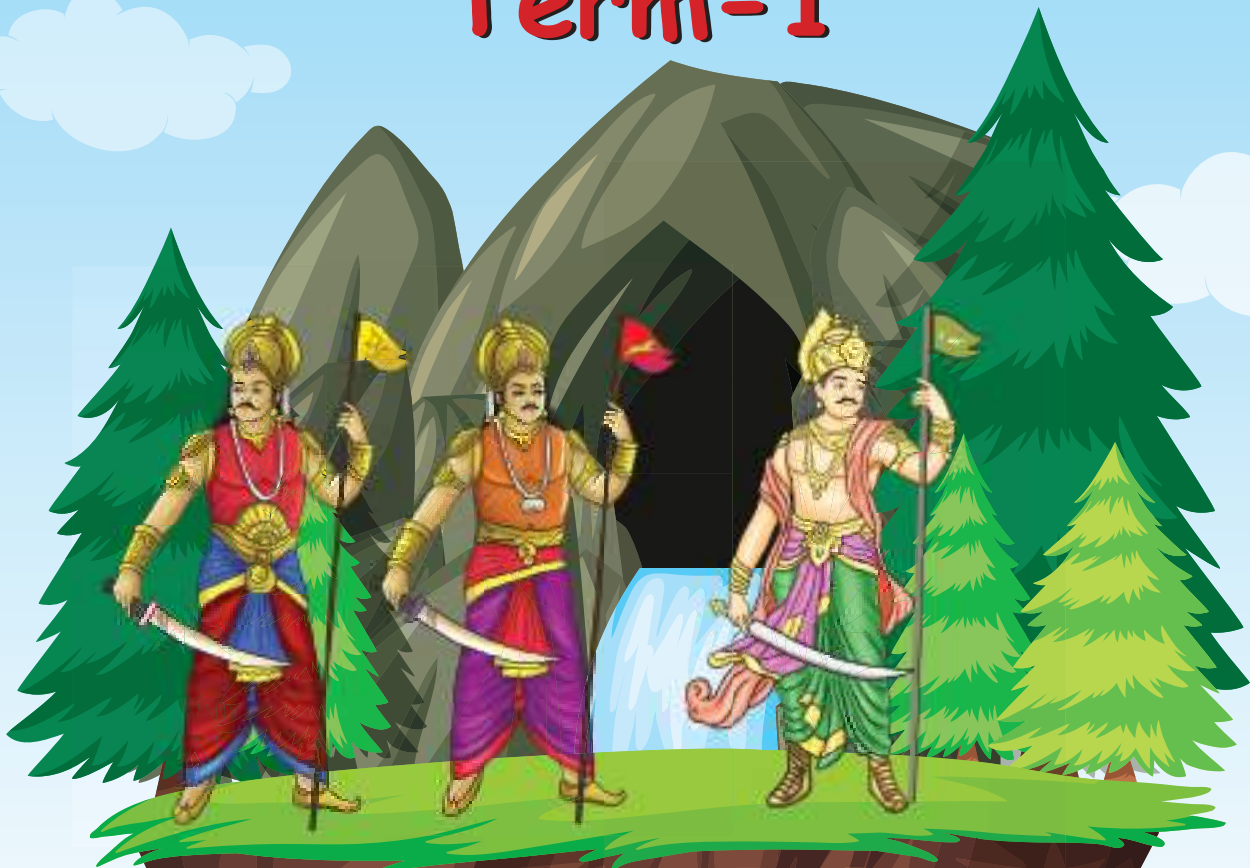
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Social Science

Term-1



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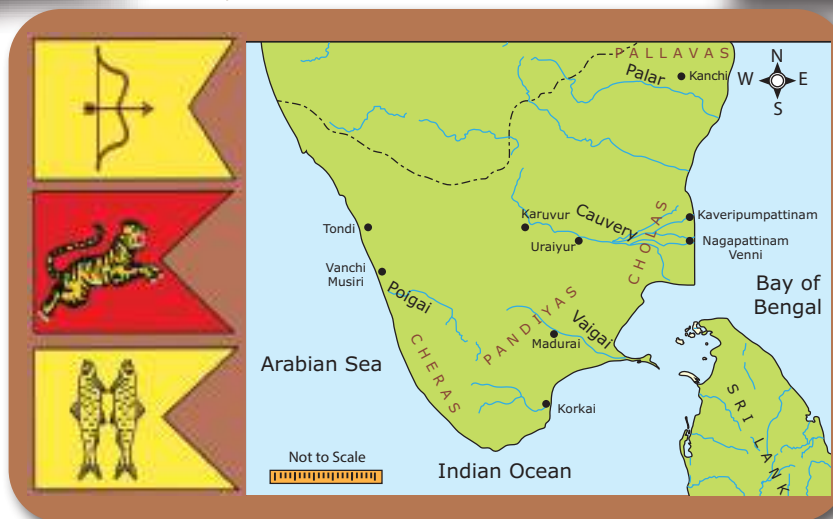
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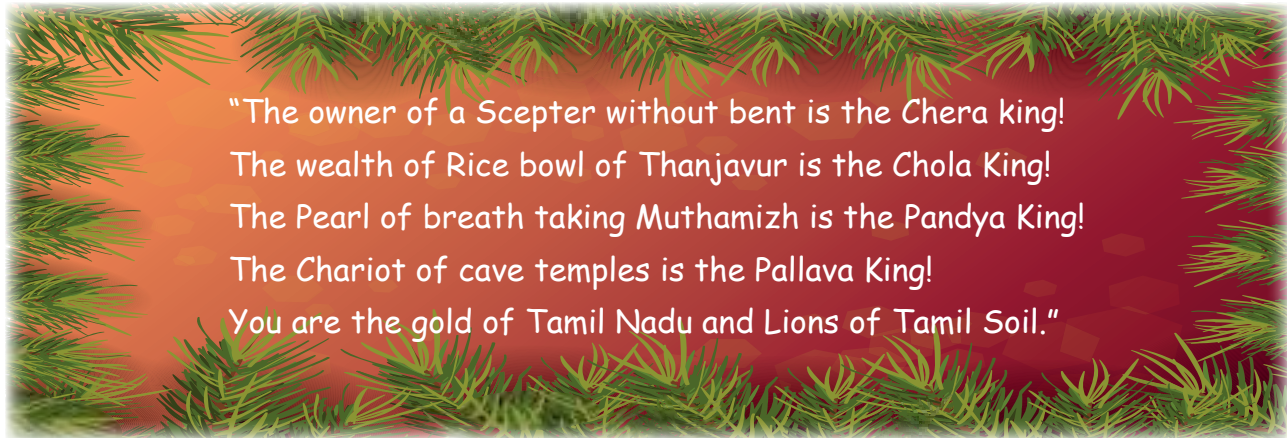


Unit 1 Kingdoms of Rivers



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





Introduction

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

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

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



Cheras

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

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

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

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

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



Himalayas



Cheran Senguttuvan

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

Cheras :

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



Try to answer

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

Cholas

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

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

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

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

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

The Cheras and Pandyas together attacked Karikalan at **Venni and Vahaipparanthalai**. Finally Karikala Cholan defeated the two rulers there and was victorious. He built the dam Kallanai across the river **Cauvery**. The dam still stands strong, even after 2000 years of its construction.

Cholas :

- | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. River | - | Cauvery |
| 2. Capital | - | Uraiyur |
| 3. Port | - | Kaveri poompattinam |
| 4. Symbol | - | Tiger |



Karikala Cholan



Kallanai (Grand Anicut)



Let us Know

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



Try to answer

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

Pandyas

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

Madurai remained as the most popular city of Sangam period. Pandya country was famous for **pearls**. **Muthamizh sangams** were held in **Madurai** under the patronage of Pandyas. The third Tamil Sangam was held in Madurai. Pandyas are credited with

establishing of Muthamizh sangam and developing Tamil. The most famous kings were **Thalaiyalanganathu Seruvendra Pandya Nedunchezhian** and **Pandya Nedunchezhian** of **Silappathikaram**.

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



Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple

Silappathikaram:

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

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



Silappathikaram

Pandyas:

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------|------------|---|----------|
| 1. River | - | Vaigai | 2. Capital | - | Madurai |
| 3. Port | - | Korkai | 4. Symbol | - | Two fish |



Try to answer

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



Let us Know

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



Ancient Tamil Kingdoms (Moovendhargal)

Fill in the blanks.

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



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

Cheras : _____
Cholas : _____
Pandyas : _____

Pallavas

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

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

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

Mahabalipuram



Varaha cave temple



Tiger cave



Pancha pandava rathas
(Monolithic rathas)

Pallavas:

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



DO YOU KNOW?

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



Try to answer

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

Feudal Lords (Kurunila Mannargal)

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



Pegan



Pari



Athiyaman



Valvil Ori



Nedumudi kari

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



Try to answer

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

Administrative System of Sangam Age

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

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

Hospitality (Virunthombal)

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

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



Economic Conditions



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



Paddy



Sugarcane



Varagu



Thinai



Samai

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

From the below poem, poetess Avvaiyar tries to convey that the prosperity of the king lies in the development of agriculture.

"Varappu uyara neer uyarum,
Neer uyara nel uyarum,
Nel uyara kudi uyarum,
Kudi uyara kol uyarum,
Kol uyara kon uyarvan"

"வரப்புயர் நீர் உயரும்,
நீர் உயர் நெல் உயரும்,
நெல் உயர் குடி உயரும்,
குடி உயர் கோல் உயரும்,
கோல் உயர் கோன் உயர்வான்"

- Avvaiyar



Let us Know

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

Conditions of Women

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

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

Festivals

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

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



Harvest festival



Try to answer

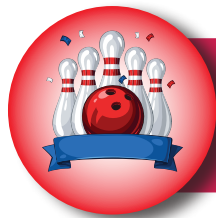
List out the festivals of Tamil people at present.

Glossary

Sangam Age	-	the period of history of ancient Tamil Nadu.
Disguised	-	to change the appearance.
Tactful	-	careful not to say or do anything that could upset someone.
Erect	-	to build



Glossary		
Prosecute	-	to charge someone with a crime and try to show that they are guilty of it in a court of law.
Depict	-	to represent or show something in a picture or story.
Reign	-	the period of rule of king or queen of a country.



Evaluation



I. Choose the correct answer.

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

II. Match the following.

- Cheras - Vaigai
- Cholas - Palar
- Pandyas - Poigai
- Pallavas - Cauvery

III. Answer in short.

- Who were the greatest kings among the Cheras?
- Who were Kadai ezhu vallalgal?
- Tell about the achievements of Karikalan.
- Which was the capital and coastal town of Pallavas?

IV. Who Said?

- "Yano Arasan, Yanae Kalvan".



Unit 2 Five Landforms



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



Introduction

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

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



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

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

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

Physical Features & Landforms of Tamil Nadu

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

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

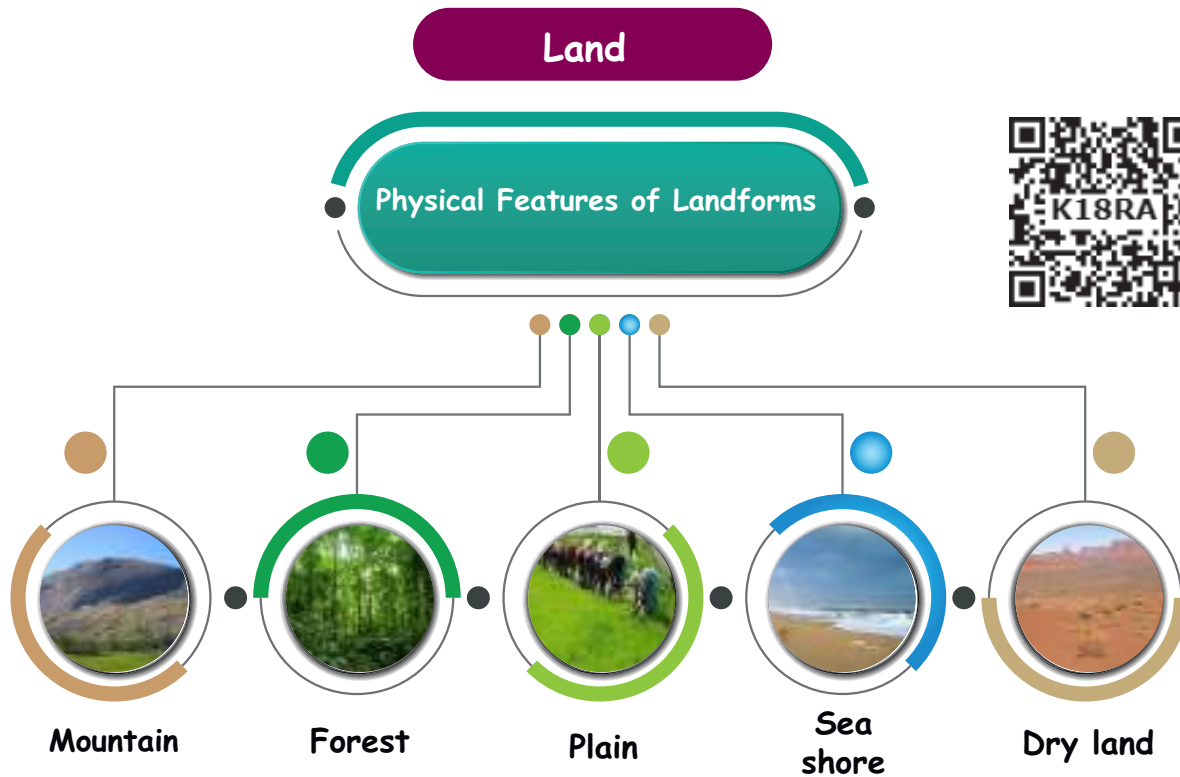


Earth



Five elements of Nature

Five Landforms



Landforms of Tamil Nadu

- ❖ During the Sangam period, the land area of Tamil Nadu was divided into five types of landforms.
- ❖ Out of the five landforms only four types were permanent. They were Kurinji, Mullai, Marutham and Neithal. The fifth land Palai was formed when Kurinji and Mullai dried up.

I. Mountains (Kurinji Land)

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

The mountain and its surroundings are known as Kurinji land.



1. The Theme

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

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



2. The People and their Occupations

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

3. The Soil of Kurinji Land

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



Some important hills of Tamil Nadu

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

Miraculous Flower-Kurinji

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



II. Forest (Mullai Land)

A large area covered by trees is called forest.

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



1. The Theme

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



2. The People and their Occupations

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

3. The Soil of Mullai land

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

Forests in Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Mangrove forests | - Pichavaram in Cuddalore district |
| 2. Mountain forests | - The Nilgiris district |
| 3. Reserve forests | - Kanniyakumari district |
| 4. Shola forests | - Coimbatore and The Nilgiris districts |



Let us Know

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



Famous Pichavaram mangrove forest

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



III. Field (Marutham Land)

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



1. The Theme

God	Indiran
People	Uzhavar, Uzaththiyar
Occupation	Farming
Plant/Flower	Kanchi, Marutham / Lotus, Kuvalai
Animal/Bird	Buffalo / Crane
Musical Instrument	Marutha yazh



2. The People and their Occupations

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

3. The Soil of Marutham land

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

Amazing fact.

Kallanai is an ancient dam which is built across the Cauvery river in Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu. Its length is 1,080 ft, width 66 ft and height 18 ft. It is the fourth oldest water diversion system for irrigation in the world.



IV. Sea / Sea shore (Neithal Land)

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

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



1. The Theme

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



Varunan



Fishing



Senganthal



Punnai



Fish



Sea gull

2. The People and their Occupations

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

3. The Soil of Neithal land

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

Known Place, Unknown Fact

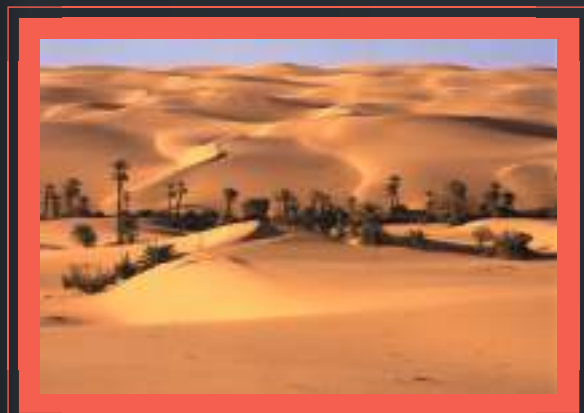
Marina beach is a natural urban beach in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It is the second longest beach in the world. The beach is situated in the eastern side of India along Bay of Bengal. The beach runs from Fort St. George in the north to Foreshore Estate (Pattinapakkam) in the south, The total distance of beach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



V. Dry Land (Palai Land)

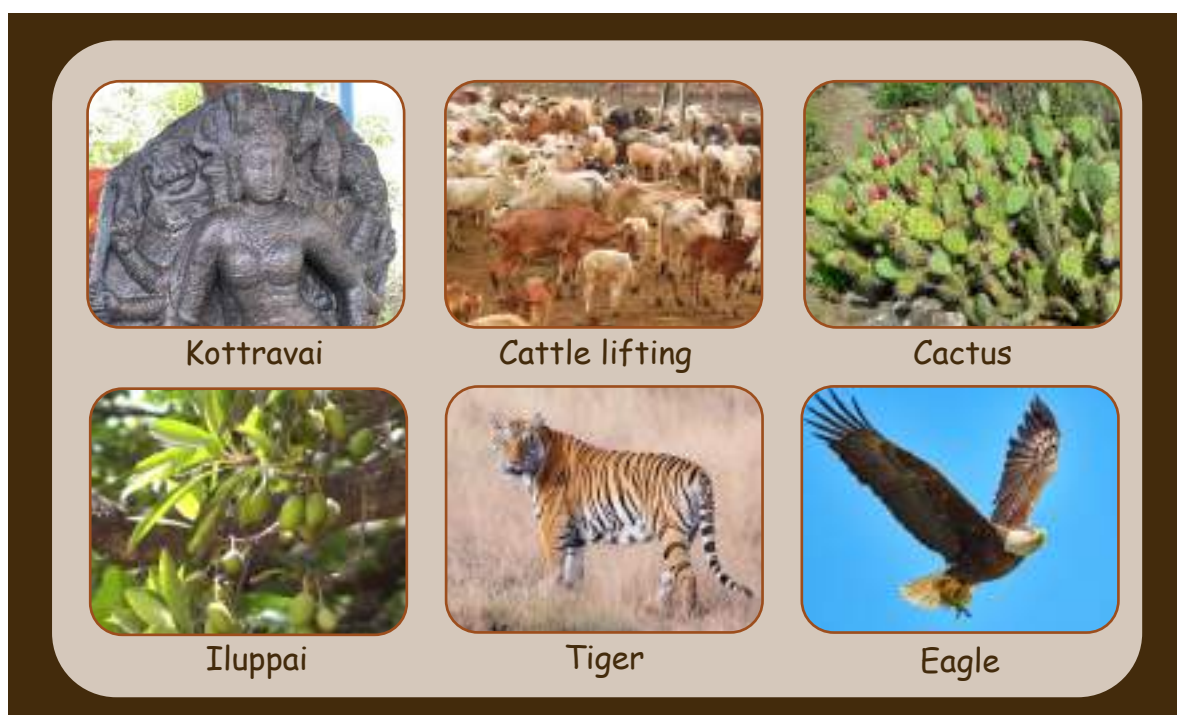
A dry region with less or without rainfall is called a dry land.

The sandy land, which under-goes drought is called Palai. When Kurinji and Mullai dries up, it is called Palai.



1. The Theme

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



2. The People and their Occupations

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

3. The Soil of Palai land

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



1. With the help of your teacher visit a nearby mountainous region and collect the herbs and know their uses.
2. "Trees are our friends". Do you accept? Discuss with group.



Glossary		
Planet	-	Large celestial body that revolves around the Sun in a fixed orbit
Occupation	-	a person's job.
Reserved forest	-	forests that have been accorded a certain degree of protection.
Fragrance	-	a pleasant smell.



Evaluation



I. List out.

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

S. No.	Mountains	Places
1.		
2.		

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

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

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The vast flat land on the Earth is called _____.
- _____ is the fourth oldest water diversion system for irrigation in the world.
- _____ forest is located in Kanniyakumari district.
- The agricultural land and the area around is called _____.
- _____ is the biggest mangrove forest in India.
- Marina beach is located in _____.

III. Match the following.

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

IV. Answer in short.

- Name the people lived in the five landforms.
- List four themes of Mullai land.
- What do you know about Sembulam?
- How the Palai (dry land) region is formed?
- What are the themes of Palai?



Unit 3 Municipality and Corporation



Learning Objectives



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





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



Why are you running? What happened?

Uncle



Mugilan

Uncle! What is Municipality?

Mugila! Municipality is a form of local government in a small town where 50,000 to 1,00,000 people live. This is divided into several wards. Our house is in the tenth ward. In our municipality there are totally 30 wards. The number of wards may vary from municipality to municipality depending on its population.

Uncle



Mugilan

Who is the head of the Municipality?



Employees of Municipalities.



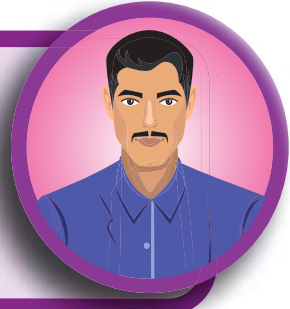
Municipal Office



Mugila,

Uncle

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



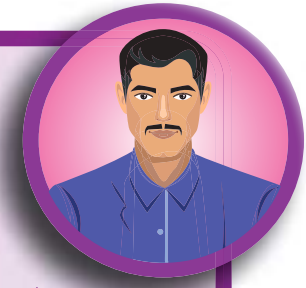
Mugilan

Uncle, What are the duties of Municipality?



Uncle

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

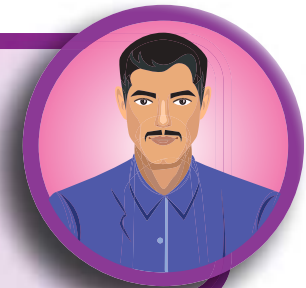


Mugilan

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

Uncle

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





Let us Know

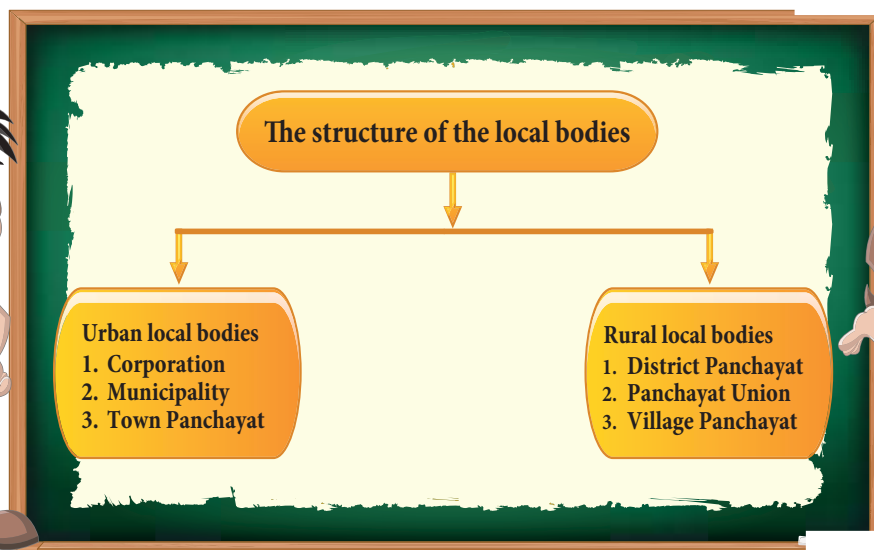
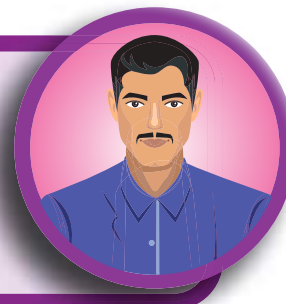


The father of local bodies - Lord Rippon

The following areas also come under Municipalities.

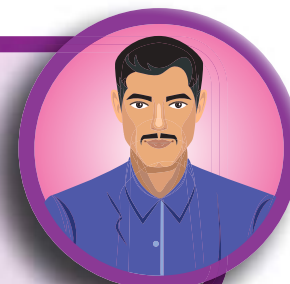
- ❖ Townships - e.g. Neyveli.
- ❖ Cantonment Boards - e.g. Parangimalai, Coonoor.
- ❖ Notified areas.

Uncle



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

Uncle



Let us Know

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

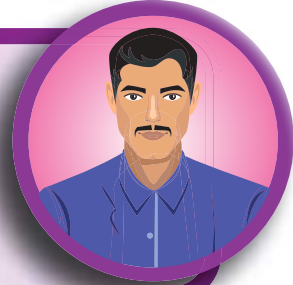


Mugilan

What is Corporation?

Uncle

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

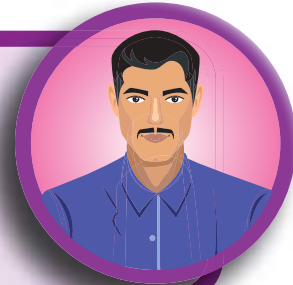


Mugilan

Uncle, How many Corporations are there in Tamil Nadu?

Uncle

In Tamil Nadu 25 Corporations have been established. The oldest Corporation is Chennai.



Nature of work in Corporation



Chennai Corporation (Rippon Building)



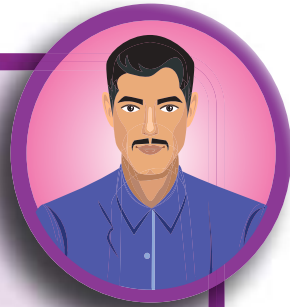
Mugilan

Uncle, How are the head and the members of corporation elected?



Uncle

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



DO YOU KNOW?

Municipal Corporations

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Chennai | 10. Thoothukudi | 19. Kumbakonam |
| 2. Madurai | 11. Thanjavur | 20. Cuddalore |
| 3. Coimbatore | 12. Dindigul | 21. Sivakasi |
| 4. Trichirappalli | 13. Hosur | 22. Karaikudi |
| 5. Salem | 14. Nagercoil | 23. Namakkal |
| 6. Tirunelveli | 15. Avadi | 24. Pudukkottai |
| 7. Tiruppur | 16. Tambaram | 25. Thiruvannamalai |
| 8. Erode | 17. Kancheepuram | |
| 9. Vellore | 18. Karur | |



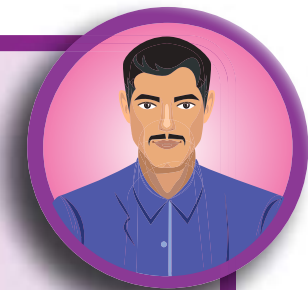
Mugilan

What are the duties of Corporation?



Uncle

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



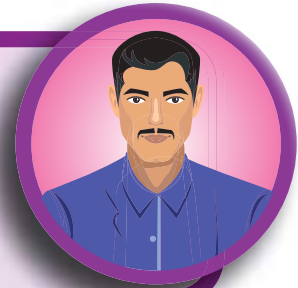


Mugilan

What is the source of income to the Corporation?

Uncle

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

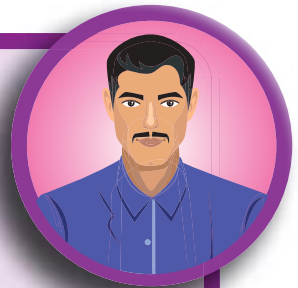


Mugilan

What else are there besides Municipality and Corporation?

Uncle

Apart from the Corporation and the Municipality Town Panchayat also exist. The head and the ward members are elected by the people directly. The tenure of the President and other members is 5 years. Panchayat is governed by the executive officer. Town panchayat functions in places where the population exceeds 5000 people.



Mugilan

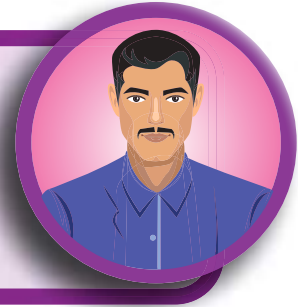
Uncle, I came to know the administration of Municipality and Corporation very well.
Thank you very much.





Uncle

Good,
Come, let us wash our hands and have lunch.



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

Glossary

Government	-	the political system by which a country or a community is administered and regulated.
Tax	-	to pay a part of their income or profits to the government.
Revenue	-	fees earned from providing services.
Population	-	all the people who live in a area.
Administration	-	the arrangements and tasks needed to control the operation of a plan or an organization.
Professional tax	-	a tax that is levied by a state government on all individuals who earn a living through any medium.



Evaluation

I. Fill in the blanks.

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

II. Match the following.

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

III. Fill in the box.

S. No.		Municipality	Corporation
1	Head	Chairman	
2	Number		25
3	Tenure		
4	Officer	Commissioner	
5	Revenue		Professional tax

IV. Answer in brief.

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

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