



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

STANDARD FOUR

**TERM - III
VOLUME - 2**

**MATHEMATICS
SCIENCE
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

4

TERM - III



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3	Rights and Duties of Children	125	March - April



E-Book



Assessment



Unit 1

Tamils Around the World



Learning Objectives



Children will be able to

- ❖ list the countries that Tamils live in
- ❖ describe the culture of Tamils in different countries
- ❖ name the countries that have Tamil in their official language or currencies



INTRODUCTION

Ancient Tamil Nadu shared its boundary with the sea on three sides. We had trade and cultural relations with many countries like **Egypt, China, Myanmar, Japan, Rome** and many more. We have trade contacts with the west from 3rd century BC(BCE). Many ships that sailed to China and Southeast Asia used our ports. **Rajendra Chola's** naval expedition helped to expand our trade and cultural relations to the East.

World Map



SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is home to many Tamils. There are two groups of Tamils living there. The first group of people living in Sri Lanka are called **Sri Lankan Tamils**. The other group of Tamils who moved from India to Sri Lanka are called **Indian Tamils**. They moved during 19th century to work in tea plantations.

Tamil is also an **official language** of Sri Lanka.

Koneswaram temple in Sri Lanka has thousand pillars. It is considered one of the richest and most visited temples in Asia.



Koneswaram Temple



Sri Lanka Currency



Tamil is one of the official languages in three countries namely India, Sri Lanka and Singapore.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is a **peninsula** located in Southeast Asia. The relations between Tamil Nadu and Malaysia have existed for more than 2000 years. In ancient times, Tamils' ships reached the modern Malaysian state of **Kedah** (**Kadaaram** in Tamil). Tamils influenced the cultural and political nature of Malaysia at the time of Pallava and Cholas. Chinese traveller, **I-tsing**, records that there was regular transport from Nagapattinam to Kedah.

An inscription dated 779 AD(CE) has been found in Ligor, Malay Peninsula. This refers to the trade relationship that the Tamil country had with the peninsula. Today, Tamils form the third largest group in Malaysia after the Malays and the Chinese. One of the biggest Hindu festivals in Malaysia is **Thaipusam**. Tamil is one of the **educational languages** in Malaysia.



DO YOU KNOW?

The **World Tamil Conferences** were held to discuss the growth of the Tamil language **three times** in Malaysia.



Batu Cave Murugan Temple

Batu Caves is a limestone hill, which has a series of caves and cave temple located at Gombak district in Malaysia. The Lord Murugan statue at the foot of Batu Caves is the **second tallest** Hindu deity statue in the world.

SINGAPORE

Modern Singapore was founded in 1819 AD(CE) by a British statesman and Lieutenant-Governor **Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles**. The real history of Singapore starts from here. But the Tamils had maintained connection with this island much before that. When British ruled Singapore, Tamils came here as workers and traders. The hard work of Tamils is one of the reasons behind the development and modernisation of Singapore.



DO YOU KNOW?

In 1828, a **Mariamman temple** was built in Singapore. It was built in **Dravidian style** by the Tamils. This is gazetted as a **National Monument** of Singapore.

During the early years of 19th century, the Singapore British government and Christian missionary schools selected only Tamils as teachers. Now the Tamil community consists of lawyers, lecturers, doctors, engineers, government officials and even politicians.

Construction of **Johor bridge**, **Sembawang shipyard**, **Kallang airport** and **St. Andrew's cathedral** are symbols of Tamils' hard work.



Kallang Airport

FIJI

Fiji is a group of **volcanic islands** in the South Pacific. The Tamils were sent to Fiji by British as labourers between 1903 and 1916.



The Tamils in Fiji have always voiced their need for equal rights. As a part of this a women's wing was formed in 1938 called the **Indian Sanmarga Maathar Sangam**. The purpose of this wing was to set aside one handful of rice each day before cooking so that poor and hungry Tamils can be fed.

The book named **Thirukurali** was launched by **Ratu Joni**, the Vice-president of Fiji. He said that the book will help to promote peace and multiculturalism in Fiji. This book was a Fijian version of the ancient Tamil book '**Thirukkural**'.

The **Siva Subramaniya temple** is a Hindu temple located in Nadi, Fiji.



Siva Subramaniya Temple

MYANMAR

Myanmar is our neighbouring country. Most of the people here follow **Buddhism**. The cultural and trade relations between Tamil Nadu and Myanmar was mostly through the sea.

King Anawrahta Minsaw was the founder of the Empire. He is considered the father of the nation and one of the most famous King. His son, **King Kyansittha**, had good relations with the **Chola kingdom** of Tamil Nadu.



DO YOU KNOW?

An inscription in Tamil belongs to 13th century AD(CE) was found in Bagang, a city in Myanmar. It says **Kulasekara Nambi**, a merchant from Chera country donated gifts to **Thirumal temple** in Myanmar.

In 1850, people from Tamil Nadu moved here and worked in the agricultural fields. The fights between Indians and Burmese led to riots in the country. This forced a large number of Tamils to leave Myanmar.

There are many temples in Myanmar for Hindu Gods like Mariamman, Murugan and Thirumal.

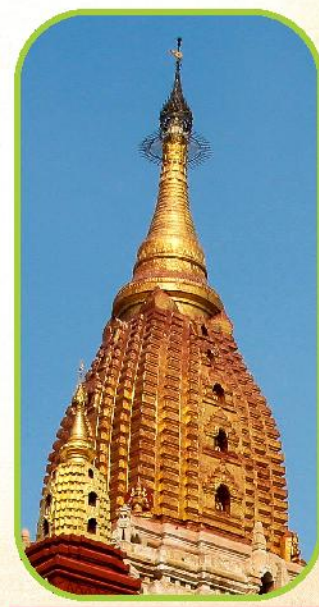


DO YOU KNOW?

Ananda temple is famous in Myanmar. This temple's tower is made in **Dravidian style**. The upper part of the tower was built in **North Indian style** of architecture.



Ananda Temple



Upper Part of the Tower

MAURITIUS

France was the first country to strive for the development of Mauritius during the early years. French brought many Indians to this island in the year 1729 AD(CE) as they were skilled workers.

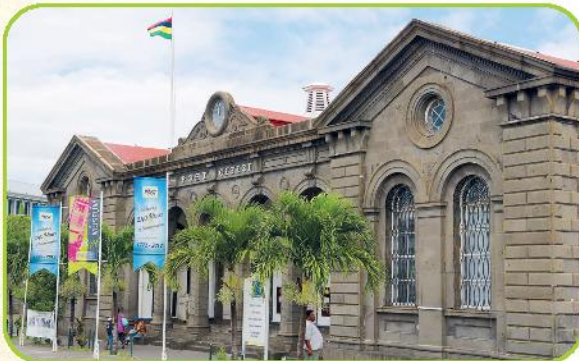


Many Tamils were brought from, in and around Puducherry from 1731 AD(CE). Generally, slaves who lived here were mere labourers but, Tamils went there as **skilled labourers** and **artisans**. The Tamils helped the French make this island suitable to live and to construct many buildings.



DO YOU KNOW?

In 1810, Mauritius was captured by English and they brought more Indians to this island. Now, Tamils are **10%** of the total population.



Postal Museum

This is a beautiful rock building of the 19th century and classified as historic monument. The building is in **Port Louis** and was built by Tamils.



Mauritius Currency

REUNION

Reunion is an island located in the Indian Ocean, near Mauritius. It is a part of the **French Overseas Department**.

The French brought Tamils to this island from Puducherry and Karaikal. In the early days, Tamils worked in tea and sugarcane plantations. Tamils are more than **one-fourth** of the total population of this island.

There are no differences among Tamils based on caste and religion there. Still, many Tamils work in the agricultural sector. The educated Tamils also hold high positions in both government and private offices.

The interest of Tamils to learn Tamil and its culture are still strong in the island.



DO YOU KNOW?

Magical **Angkor Wat** remains one of the most famous mountain-temple **King Suryavarman II** began its 30-year construction in the 12th Century.



Angkor Wat (Combodia)



DO YOU KNOW?

Tamil finds place not only in Indian currency notes but also in the **currencies** of other three countries as follows:

1. Sri Lanka
2. Mauritius
3. Singapore



DO YOU KNOW?

Tamil Heritage Month in Canada

A decision was made by the government of Canada on October 5, 2016 to declare the **month of January** as Tamil Heritage Month. This recognizes the contributions that Tamil-Canadians have made to the Canadian Society.

CONCLUSION

In ancient times, Tamils sailed to many nations as traders and warriors. Tamils are noted for their hard work. It elevated the living standard of the Tamils. Tamils in abroad feel proud to be a Tamil.

Glossary

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Expedition | - a journey for the purpose of war. |
| 2. Peninsula | - an area of land surrounded by water on three sides. |
| 3. Slave | - a person who is forced to obey his/her owner. |
| 4. Island | - a small piece of land surrounded by water on all sides. |
| 5. Multiculturalism | - the different cultural groups in a society. |
| 6. Riot | - a violent crowd of people that disturb peace. |
| 7. Strive | - try hard |
| 8. Trader | - a person whose business is buying and selling. |

Recap

- ❖ Tamils travelled to many countries like Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Fiji, Mauritius and Reunion.
- ❖ Tamil language is used in the currencies of Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Singapore.
- ❖ Sri Lanka is home to many Tamils. There are two types of Tamils - Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- ❖ Reunion is an island that has many Tamils who are eager to learn language and its culture.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

- One of the official languages of Sri Lanka is _____.
a) Mandarin b) Hindi
c) Tamil d) Sanskrit
- Modern Singapore was founded in _____.
a) 1819 b) 1820
c) 1947 d) 1835
- In ancient times, Kedah state in Malaysia was connected with _____ of Tamil Nadu by sea route.
a) Visakhapatnam b) Nagapattinam
c) Madurai d) Chennai
- Principal religion of Myanmar is _____.
a) Hinduism b) Jainism
c) Buddhism d) sikhism
- In the year _____ British captured Mauritius.
a) 1810 b) 1820
c) 1910 d) 1920

II. Match the following.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ananda temple | - Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles |
| 2. Lieutenant-Governor | - Ratu Joni |
| 3. Thirukurali | - Nagapattinam |
| 4. Postal Museum | - Myanmar |
| 5. Ancient port | - Mauritius |

III. Write true or false.

1. Tamils influenced Malaysia during Pallava and Cholas. ()
2. Fiji is a group of volcanic islands in the South Pacific. ()
3. King Kyansittha is the son of King Anawrahta Minsaw. ()
4. The Reunion island is a part of the French Overseas Department. ()
5. Tamils are living only in Tamil Nadu. ()

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Describe the past relations between Tamil Nadu and Malaysia.
2. Write a note on Reunion island.
3. Name the countries in which Tamil is one of the official languages.
4. What were the contributions of Tamils in constructing the country Mauritius?
5. a. Which is one of the biggest Hindu festivals in Malaysia?
b. Who is the father of nation in Myanmar?

Project

- ❖ Stick picture of World Map.
- ❖ Stick pictures of Tamil architecture found around the world in a chart.





The Story of Madras Presidency



Learning Objectives



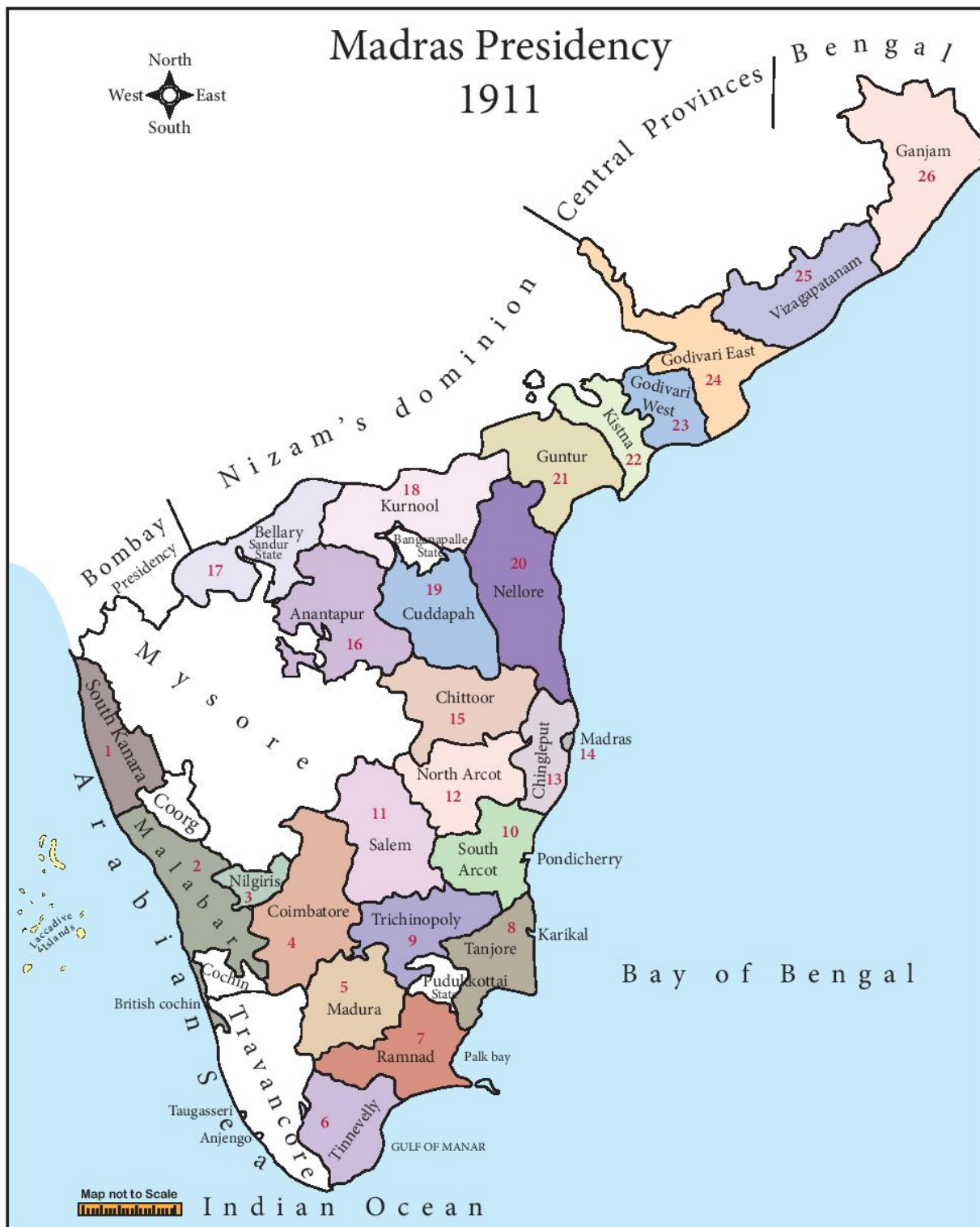
Children will be able to

- ❖ list today's states and districts that were a part of Madras Presidency
- ❖ describe the history of Madras Presidency
- ❖ recognize the districts of Madras Presidency
- ❖ name the tourist places in Tamil Nadu



Madras Presidency

Madras Presidency was formed in 1801. It was an important province of British India. It was also known as Madras Province and officially known as the Presidency of Fort St. George. It included areas of southern India, such as the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, parts of Odisha and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.



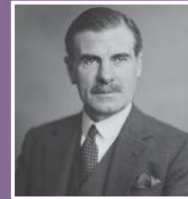


The city of Madras now known as Chennai was the capital of the Presidency. In 1862, the province was divided into 22 districts. Then it was divided into 24 districts. Later in 1911, the province was further divided into 26 districts including North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu. It was under British rule until 1947.



DO YOU KNOW?

The first British Governor of Madras Presidency was **Edward Clive** and the last Governor was **Archibald Edward Nye**.



Archibald Edward Nye

After Independence

After 147 years of its formation, the Madras Presidency was renamed as Madras State in 1947 as India gained independence.



In 1956, the Madras State consisted of (four regions comprising of) 13 districts namely Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Coimbatore, The Nilgiris, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Kanniyakumari. It was officially renamed as Tamil Nadu in 1969. Let us learn more about the four regions of Tamil Nadu.

REGION I

Madras

The modern districts of **Chennai**, **Tiruvallur**, **Kancheepuram** and **Chengalpattu** constituted the Madras district. British bought a part of the land from the Nayak rulers in 1639. They built **Fort St. George** and named the area **Madrasapattinam**.



Fort St. George

Gudiyam Caves are rock shelters in South India and are known for their prehistoric stone tools and evidence of humans living there near by two lakh years ago.



Mamallapuram was created by the Pallava Dynasty. It has many rock sculptures and is declared by UNESCO as a World Heritage site.



Mamallapuram

Uthiramerur, an ancient Chola village, is located in Kancheepuram district. The temple inscriptions of **Uthiramerur** are notable for their historical descriptions of rural self-governance.

North Arcot

The modern districts of **Vellore**, **Tiruvannamalai**, **Tirupattur** and **Ranipettai** constituted the North Arcot district.



Vainu Bappu Observatory

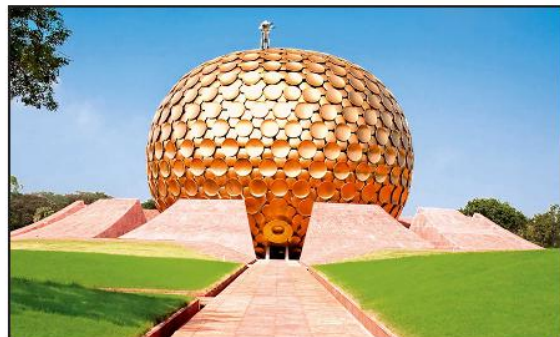
Vellore Fort is an ancient fort built in 1566 by Chinna Bommi Nayak and Thimma Reddy Nayak.

The **Vainu Bappu Observatory** is an astronomical observatory. It is located at Kavalur. This is the biggest observatory in Asia.

South Arcot



The modern districts of **Villupuram**, **Cuddalore** and **Kallakurichi** constituted the South Arcot district.



Auroville

Auroville is an experimental township in Villupuram district near Puducherry. It is a place where people from all over the world come and live together to build a culture of unity.

Gingee Fort also called as Senji Fort is one of the beautiful forts in Tamil Nadu. This fortress is built across three hillocks in Villupuram district. The British called this fort as "**Troy of the East**".



Gingee Fort



Porto Novo also called as Parangipettai, is situated in Cuddalore district. The first iron and steel industry of India was located at Porto Novo in 1830.

REGION II

Salem

The modern districts of **Salem**, **Dharmapuri**, **Krishnagiri** and **Namakkal** constituted the Salem district. The name Salem is derived from the word "SAILAM". It means an area surrounded by Mountains.



Hogenakkal waterfall

Mettur Dam also called as **Stanely Reservoir** was constructed across the river Cauvery in 1934. **Hogenakkal** is one of the waterfalls located in Dharmapuri district. Boat riding on Coracle made of bamboo is an attraction here. **Hosur** is an industrial city, located in Krishnagiri district.

Coimbatore



During British India, the Coimbatore district comprised the modern districts of **Coimbatore**, **Erode**, **Tiruppur**, **The Nilgiris** and a part of Dindigul.



Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary

Coimbatore is called as "The Manchester of South India". **Anaimalai Wildlife Sanctuary** is located in the Coimbatore district. It is now called as Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park. **Erode** district is famous for the production of handloom, power loom and readymade garments.

The Nilgiris

The Nilgiris was a place of special attraction for the Europeans because of its natural charm and pleasant climate. **Doddabetta** is the highest peak in the Nilgiris and it is the fourth highest peak in South India.



Queen of Hill Stations



The '**Queen of Hill Stations**' Udhagamandalam, better known as **Ooty**, is the most popular hill station in South India. Ooty was the summer capital of the Madras Presidency. **John Sullivan**, the district Collector of Coimbatore, is credited for developing the beautiful hill station of Ooty.

REGION III

Tiruchirapalli

The modern districts of **Tiruchirapalli**, **Karur**, **Pudukkottai**, **Perambalur** and **Ariyalur** formed the Trichinopoly district.

Tiruchirappalli Rockfort is a temple built on an ancient rock. It is constructed on a rock that is 83 meters tall. There are two Hindu temples inside the fort.



Rock Fort

Ranjankudi Fort is located in Perambalur. This fort was constructed by Nawab of the Carnatic.

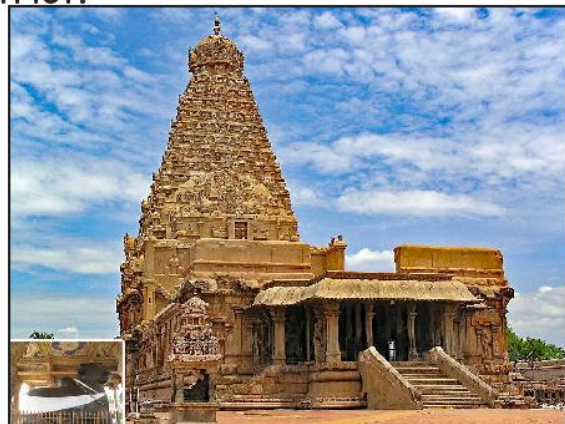
Gangaikonda Cholapuram is located in Ariyalur district. UNESCO declared this temple as one of the world famous heritage monuments. Ariyalur district is also known for its rich prehistoric fossils.

Thanjavur

The modern districts of **Thanjavur**, **Nagapattinam**, **Tiruvarur** and **Mayiladuthurai** formed the Tanjore District.

Thanjavur is popularly known as the Delta area and the "Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu". **Manora Fort** is located in the district of Tanjore. It is known for the eight-storied miniature fortress built by Rajah Serfoji.

Kallanai is an ancient dam built across the River Cauvery in South India. This dam was constructed in 2nd century AD(CE) by the Chola King Karikalan.



Brihadeeswara Temple

Brihadeeswara temple is popularly known as "Thanjai Periya Koil".

REGION IV

Madurai

The modern districts of **Madurai**, **Ramanathapuram**, **Theni** and parts of **Sivagangai**, **Virudhunagar** and **Dindigul** formed the Madurai district.

Thirumalai Nayakkar Palace, built by Thirumalai Nayakkar, located in the district of Madurai. It is classic fusion of Dravidian and Islamic architecture.



Thirumalai Nayakkar Palace

Bodinayakkanur is at the foothills of the Western Ghats. It is popularly known as "Cardamom City". It is located in the district of Theni.

Keeladi is located in Sivagangai district. According to Tamil Nadu Archaeological Department report Keeladi is an urban settlement of Sangam Age. This cultural finding belongs to the 6th century BC(BCE).

Tirunelveli

The modern districts of **Tirunelveli**, **Kanniyakumari**, **Thoothukudi** and **Tenkasi** along with a part of **Virudhunagar** formed the Tinnevely district.

Tirunelveli is located on the banks of the river Tamiraparani. **Courtallam** is located on the Western Ghats. It is called as the "Spa of the South India".



Courtallam waterfall

Kattabomman Memorial Fort was constructed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is located in Panchalankurichi, 21 km from Thoothukudi. Thoothukudi is called as the **Pearl City** because pearl fishing is one of the chief occupations carried out in the town.

Conclusion

Tamil Nadu possesses many glorious sculptures, paintings, murals adorning walls and pillars. In addition to that giant temple towers (gopurams) were constructed by Tamil Kings. These have preserved the arts and culture of Tamil Nadu. This attracts the tourists all around the world.

TAMIL NADU

Legend:

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- Railway
- Golden Corridor
- North-South corridor
- National Highway
- Coastal Road
- State Headquarters
- District Headquarters
- Other Places

Note: Based on Government Orders the newly Created Districts are shown.

Scale: 1:2,950,000
Km 0 150 300 450 600 750



	S.No	Districts	Tourist Places	Major Industries
Region I	1	Chennai	Marina Beach	Automobiles
	2	Cuddalore	Thillai Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram	Handicraft
	3	Kancheepuram	Kamatchi amman temple	Silk
	4	Chengalpattu	Mahabalipuram	Atomic power, Fishing
	5	Tiruvallur	Pulicat Lake	Agriculture
	6	Tiruvannamalai	Arunachaleswarar Temple	Silk reeling
	7	Vellore	Vellore Fort	Leather
	8	Tirupattur	Yelagiri, Jawadu hills	Leather and Small scale
	9	Ranipettai	Ratnagiri, Mahendrawadi	Leather and Tool making
	10	Viluppuram	Gingee Fort	Sugar
Region II	11	Kallakurichi	Megam falls, Komukhi dam	Rice and Sugar
	12	Coimbatore	Valparai	Cotton, Pump manufacturing
	13	Dharmapuri	Hogenakkal Waterfalls	Horticulture and Coir
	14	Erode	Bhavanisagar Dam	Cotton textile
	15	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri Reservoir Project (KRP) Dam	Automobile
	16	Namakkal	Kolli Hills	Poultry
	17	Salem	Yercaud	Steel and Sago
	18	The Nilgiris	Botanical Garden	Flower exporting
	19	Tiruppur	Amaravathi Dam	Readymade garments
Region III	20	Ariyalur	Gangaikonda Cholapuram	Cement
	21	Karur	Pasupatheeswarar Temple	Paper and Textile
	22	Nagapattinam	Velankanni Church	Fishing
	23	Mayiladuthurai	Poompuhar	Fishing
	24	Perambalur	Mayil Ootru Waterfalls	Sugar
	25	Pudukkottai	Chithannavasal	Coir
	26	Thanjavur	Brihadeeswara Temple	Handicraft
	27	Tiruchirapalli	Rock Fort	Gem cutting
	28	Tiruvavur	Thyagaraja Temple	Food products and Packed water
Region IV	29	Dindigul	Kodaikanal	Locks and Steel safes
	30	Kanniyakumari	Vivekananda Rock Memorial	Wooden furniture and Rubber
	31	Madurai	Meenakshi Amman Temple	Agricultural implements-manufacturing
	32	Ramanathapuram	Pamban Island, Rameswaram	Preserved sea food, Handicraft made in palm leaf
	33	Sivagangai	Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary	Sugar
	34	Theni	Suruli Falls, Vaigai Dam	Spices
	35	Thoothukudi	Thiruchendur Murugan Temple	Fertilizer
	36	Tirunelveli	kalakkadu Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	Cottage
	37	Tenkasi	Courtallam	Food and Beverages
	38	Virudhunagar	Ayyanar Falls	Cotton and Cement

Note to the Teacher:

The above given table is only for teachers' reference to teach about the tourist places and major industries of the district in which the school is located.



Activity

In the state map, colour your native district and mark its neighbouring districts



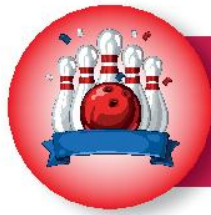
DO YOU KNOW?

❖ The districts of Madras, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris are included in modern state of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ The district of Malabar is included in modern state of Kerala.
- ❖ The districts of Chittoor, Nellore, Cuddapah, a part of Anantapur, Guntur, Kurnool, Kistna, Godivari East, Godivari West, and Vizagapatnam are included in modern state of Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ The district of Ganjam is included in modern Odisha.
- ❖ The district of Bellary, South Kanara and a part of Anantapur, is included in modern Karnataka.

Glossary

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Province | - an administrative division or unit of a country. |
| 2. Inscription | - anything written on things made of metal or rock. |
| 3. Observatory | - a building with a large telescope from which scientists study the universe. |
| 4. Delta | - a triangular area where a major river divides into smaller parts. |
| 5. Monument | - a structure or building that is built to honour a special person or event. |
| 6. Mural | - a painting or other work of art drawn on a wall. |
| 7. World Heritage Monument | - Sites of great cultural and historical importance. |



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Madras Presidency was formed in _____.
a) 1800
b) 1801
c) 1802
d) 1803
2. Madras Presidency was officially renamed as Tamil Nadu in _____.
a) 1947
b) 1953
c) 1956
d) 1969
3. Mamallapuram was created by the _____.
a) Nayak dynasty
b) Pallava dynasty
c) Cholas
d) British
4. Which is called as the "Spa of the South India"?
a) Bodinayakanur
b) Hogenakkal
c) Courtallam
d) Gingee Fort
5. Manora is known for the eight storied miniature fortress built by _____.
a) Rajah Serfoji
b) Chinna Bommi Nayak
c) Thimma Reddy Nayak
d) Thirumalai Nayakkar

II. Write true or false.

1. The city of Madras was the capital of the Madras Presidency.
()
2. Uthiramerur an ancient Chola village, is located in Salem District. ()

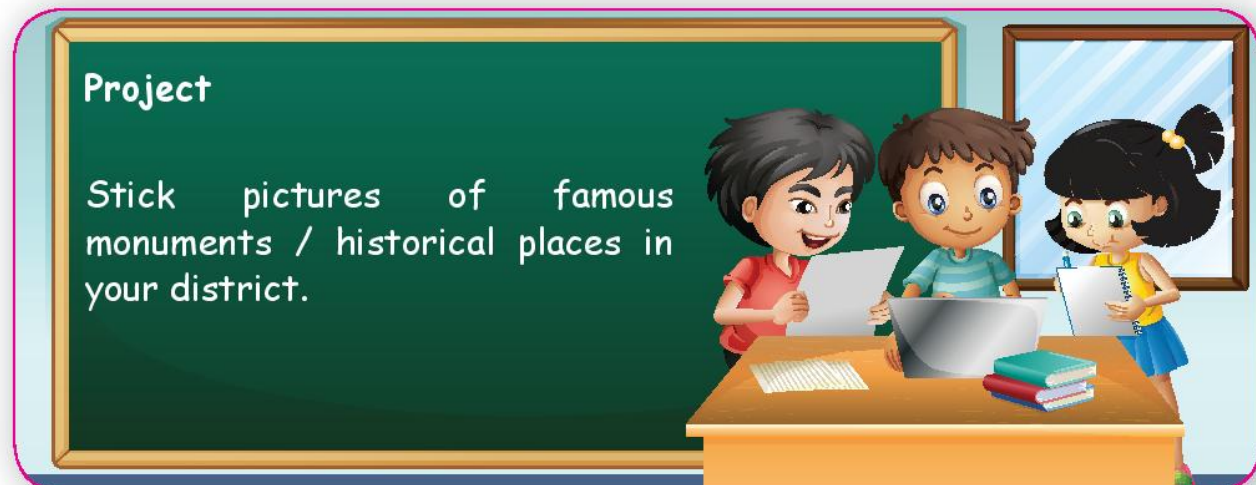
3. Thirumalai Nayakkar Palace was built by Thirumalai Nayakkar. ()
4. Coimbatore is called as "The Manchester of South India". ()
5. Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple is popularly known as Thanjai Periya Koil. ()

III. Match the following.

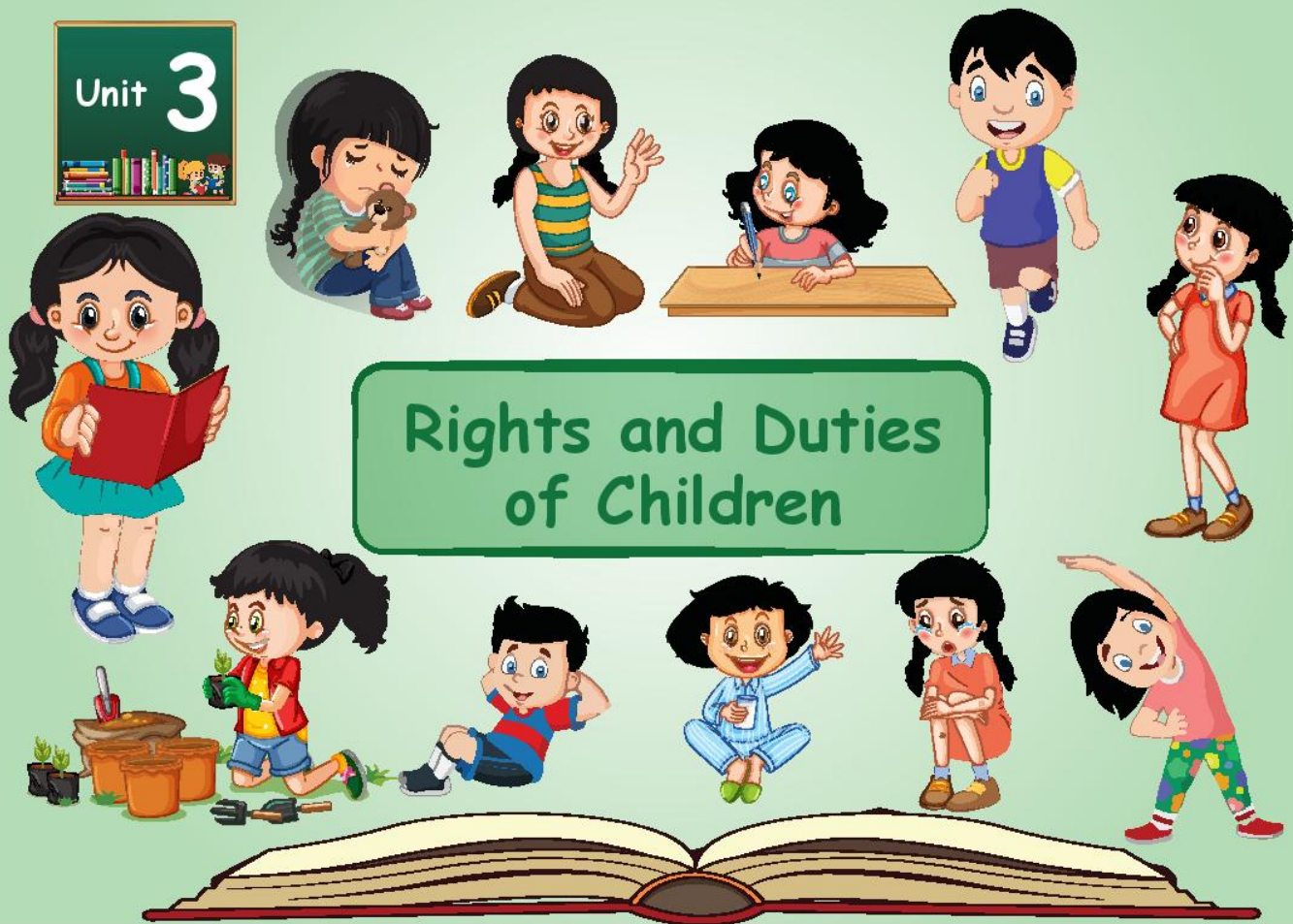
1. Kavalur - Troy of the East
2. Gingee Fort - Ooty
3. Bodinayakkanur - Vainu Bappu Observatory
4. Pearl City - Cardamom City
5. John Sullivan - Thoothukudi

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the significance of the Gingee Fort?
2. What were the main features of the Thirumalai Nayakkar Palace?
3. Name some of the tourist places in Salem district.
4. Write a short note on Kallanai.
5. Write a short note on Rock fort.
6. Name some of the tourist places in Tamil Nadu.



Unit 3



Children will be able to

- ❖ define citizen of a country
- ❖ list the rights of children
- ❖ describe right to survival
- ❖ explain right to development
- ❖ give details about right to protection and participation





INTRODUCTION

In school today, Ramesh had an interesting day. He learnt many rules that he must follow in class. Let us listen to him talking to his mother about his class.



Today my class teacher has given us a list of rules that we all have to follow, Amma.

That's good!



We should not change our seats in the middle of the class time in school as it would disturb others. Like this, there are so many rules, Amma!

I think that is very important. Rules are made so that the class can work together properly without disturbing others.



I understand. Our teacher said the same.



Do you know? There are rules that all **citizens** of the country have to follow.



Citizen? What does that mean, Amma?

Citizen is a person who is a member of a country. A citizen enjoys the rights given to him/her by the country.



Okey! Who sets these rules for citizens?



Did you know the number of years it takes for a foreigner to get Indian citizenship?

If a foreigner stays in India for 12 years, they can get Indian citizenship.

- ❖ The constitution of India sets these rules.
- ❖ The set of rules of a country is known as **constitution**.
- ❖ The constitution lays down certain rules to help the country work together smoothly.



The Indian constitution is the **longthiest constitution** of the world. The original document was **handwritten**.



So that my teacher said if we follow these rules we will become responsible. Does constitution make citizens responsible?

Yes. It helps all people to be a responsible citizen of our country.



CHILD RIGHTS



All over the world, there are different policies and rights. Children have certain rights to ensure that every child is treated the same. These are practiced to create a healthy environment for the children to live in. Let us see what Kavya and her father talk about child rights.



Appa! Do children have any rights?

Yes Kavya. All over the world there are many countries which have agreed to make some basic rights for children. Our country is one of them.



Really? Appa, can you tell me more?



Sure. The four major **child rights** are:

1. Right to survival
2. Right to development
3. Right to protection
4. Right to participation



RIGHT TO SURVIVAL



Appa, can you explain about right to survival?

It is to ensure every child has access to minimum standards of food. This helps in healthy growth in all children. There are different rights for children below the age of 6 and between the age of 6-14 years. This is because both the age groups have different needs for their growth and development.



Very interesting. What else is a part of right to survival?

The **WASH programme** is also a part of it. Have you heard of it?



WASH? What happens in that program Appa?

WASH stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. It means there should be access to clean water for drinking and other needs. There are many diseases that spread through water. To avoid these, having access to safe water is very important.



Yes Appa. Even my teacher told us to wash our hands before and after food.

Very good. Creating awareness to wash hands with soap is also a part of the WASH programme.



Last week, I saw Muthu a child in opposite house, getting some drops of medicine. Is this a part of right to survival, Appa?

Yes, Kavya. That was Polio drops. There are many vaccines and drops which are given to children to protect them from certain diseases.



So nice, Appa.



RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

Every child has the right to go to school and develop life skills. Today Vijaya teacher is teaching about right to development.



Mithra, do you know that coming to school is your right? Do you know that no one can stop you from getting admission in a government school?



Really? Near my house, I see some children not going to school.

Yes, you can see. But, all children upto the age of 14 have the right to go to school. The government is responsible to providing free education to all.



Is it so, I will convey this to their parents. May be, I can bring them to school tomorrow.

That's great, Mithra!



Activity

Think and Write.

If you see children not going to school, what will you do?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



Child Labour

What do you see in the picture?



Children are involved in different works at different places.

This is called **Child Labour**. It is illegal to force children **below the age of 14** to work.



Really? What should we do if we see children working as child labour around us?

Call the **Childline number 1098** [Ten Nine Eight] and inform.





Okay teacher. Can I call this number at any time? How much does it cost?

You can call at any time and it is free of cost. If you see a child labour, talk to him/her first. If they are forced to do the job, you can call the number and inform. They will come and help the child.



Activity

Identify a child in your neighbourhood who is not going to school and fill this questionnaire.

1. Name of the child : _____
2. Age of the child : _____
3. Has the child gone to school ever? : Yes/No
4. Reason for not going to school : _____
5. How will you guide her / him? : _____

Note

The survey can be for parents and the child. In pairs, the children of the class will visit one family or child for an interview. The teacher along with students will discuss the solutions for each case.



RIGHT TO PROTECTION

Children have the **right to be protected** in all circumstances. Indian government has set laws for the same. Raman and Kavitha's mother is talking to them about their right to protect themselves. Let us hear their conversation.



Can you tell me what are the different parts of your body that no one should touch?



Lips, chest and between my legs.

Yes! To whom will you say, if someone touches you in these parts?



We will tell to an elder we trust, like you.

Will you be scared if someone touches you in any or all of these parts or any other part and make you feel uncomfortable?



No Amma. I will not be scared.



Yes, and I will shout at the top of my voice for help.

There are laws to punish people who touch children inappropriately. All you need to do is, keep on eye out for danger and be confident.



Are there any other rules to protect us?

Yes. There is another rule, no person should hit or harm children. It is wrong to hit children, as it affects their well being.



Really?

Yes, all elders should help to create a safe environment for children to live.



RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE

Children have the right to participate in matters related to them. This includes asking questions, giving suggestions and making decisions in things that affect them. Let us listen to the discussion in Vani teacher's class.



Our school is going to be renovated. We need your suggestions to improve the school. Can you all discuss and make a list?



Yes, teacher.

(After some time)

We have the following suggestions for the school:-

1. Our school should have toilets at every floor.
2. Drinking water facility for every four classrooms.
3. The sports room needs more carrom boards, chess boards, balls and badminton racquets. So that everyone can play.



Wonderful ideas. I will send this to the headmistress.



Thank you, teacher.

It was great for all of you to participate. Each one of you has the right to express and share your opinion.



DO YOU KNOW?

Children have the **right to participate** in discussions and implementation of all things related to them.

Glossary

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Renovate | - to repair and improve something. |
| 2. Survival | - the state or fact of continuing to live. |
| 3. Vaccine | - substance that helps to protect against certain diseases. |
| 4. Protect | - keep safe from harm or injury. |
| 5. Inappropriately | - not correct. |

Recap

- ❖ Every citizen of the country can enjoy the rights and do duties.
- ❖ Children also have special rights.
- ❖ Children have the right to have healthy food for growth and development.
- ❖ Children have the right to go to school and have good education.
- ❖ Children have the right to be protected against danger.
- ❖ Children have the right to participate in the matters related to them.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. This is against Indian law _____.
a. Children studying in school.
b. Children below 14 years working in industries.
c. Children participating in school activities.
d. Children getting nutritious food.
2. Polio drops are given to _____.
a. men b. women c. children d. senior citizens
3. A set of rules of a country is known as the _____.
a. story book b. rule book c. constitution d. textbook
4. Which of the following is not a right of children?
a. Getting driving license b. Getting education
c. Getting adequate food d. Living in a healthy manner



II. Write true or false.

1. The children have the basic right to get polio drops. ()
2. There are same rights for all age groups of children. ()
3. All children of age 6- 14 years should be employed. ()
4. Hitting children is wrong. ()
5. Children should be aware of bad touch. ()

III. Match

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Childline number | - | member of a country |
| 2. Vaccines | - | sanitation |
| 3. WASH | - | illegal |
| 4. Citizen | - | protects from diseases |
| 5. Child labour | - | 1098 |

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the three parts on your body where no one should touch?
2. What are the different rights you have as a child?
3. Write short note on right to survival.
4. Have you ever used your right to participate? Describe.
5. Why are rights important?

Project

Work in groups of 5 and make a small play focusing on the need of any of the child rights discussed in this lesson.



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