

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

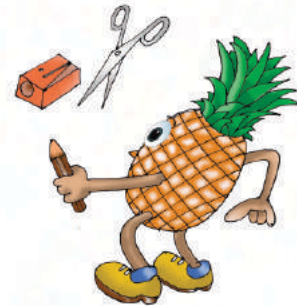
## **STANDARD FOUR**

**Term III**

## What the Logos stand for?



ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER



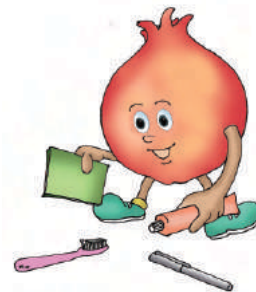
MAP ACTIVITY



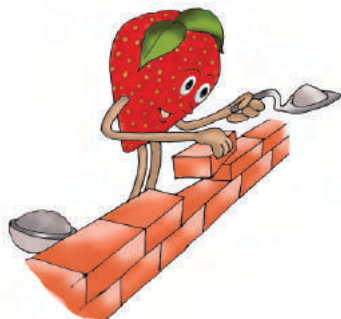
PROJECT



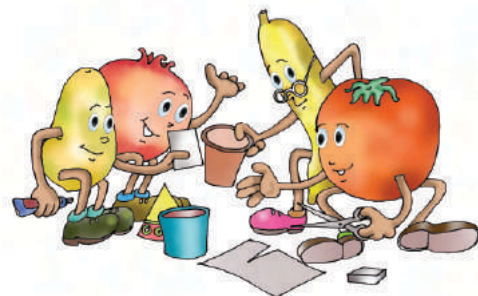
FACTS



MATCH THE FOLLOWING



FILL IN THE BLANKS



GROUP ACTIVITY



# MY STATE

Locate our state in the India map given and write the neighbouring states of Tamilnadu \_\_\_\_\_



## HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU

The history of Tamil Nadu dates back to thousands of years. The early history of Tamil Nadu was dominated by the **Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas** (the 'moondru venthar' -Three Kings) and the **Pallavas**. However, evidences show that there were many tribal kingdoms which were ruled by chieftains called **Vel, or Velir** and later by the **Nayakas**. These ambitious rulers of this region were fighting constantly with one another over supremacy until the coming of the Europeans.

Among the Europeans the British established a trading post in a small fishing village called **Madras Pattinam** on the eastern coast of India. In 1640 The East India Company established its factory in Madras which emerged as the most important trading port . Under the British rule, most part of south India was integrated into a region called the **Madras Presidency**.

In 1947 when India became independent, Madras Presidency became Madras State. In 1956 the states were reorganized on the basis of the language spoken by the majority of the people in that region. In **1969**, the name of the state was changed from Madras to **Tamil Nadu**.

Tamil Nadu is one of the 28 states of India. Chennai (earlier known as Madras) is its capital. Tamil Nadu lies in the southern part of the Indian peninsula. The southern most tip is Kanniya Kumari. It is the meeting point of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.



Tamil Nadu is surrounded by the Eastern Ghats in the North, Indian Ocean in the south, Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait in the south east and Nilgiris and Anaimalai in the west. It is the eleventh largest state in India by area.



**Tamil** is the language spoken by the people of Tamil Nadu. Tamil is also the official language of the state. It is the first Indian language to be declared as a **classical language** by the Government of India in **2004**.

## NEIGHBOURING STATES

The neighbouring states are Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

## TAMIL NADU - PHYSICAL FEATURES

We can classify the physical features of Tamil Nadu into three major divisions

1. The Hilly Regions

2. The Plateaus

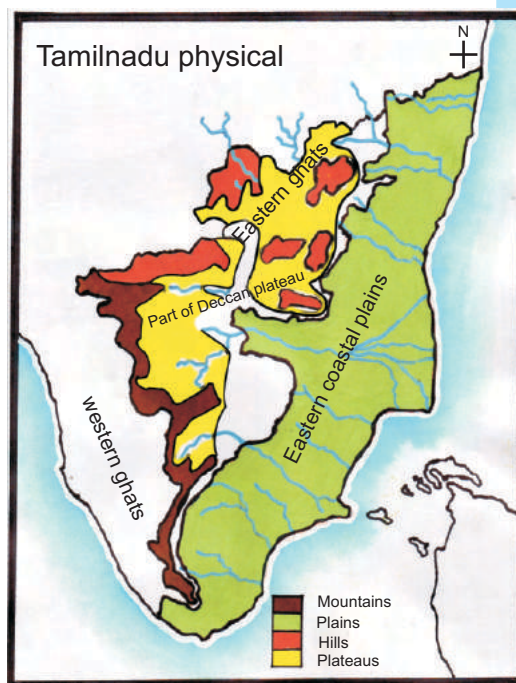
3. The Plains

### 1. THE HILLY REGIONS

This region can be divided into the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats. The Western ghats is a continuous range of mountains to the west of Tamil Nadu.

The **Nilgiris** and the **Anaimalai** are the important peaks in the Western Ghats.

**Anaimudi** in **Anaimalai** is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.



Eastern Ghats in the east are broken ranges of mountains. These two ranges meet at **Doddabetta** (the highest point) in the Nilgiris.

The famous wildlife sanctuary of this region is in Mudumalai. The famous hill stations of the Western Ghats are **Coonoor** and **Udhagamandalam (Ooty)** in the Nilgiris and **Kodaikanal** in the **Palani hills**. The famous hill station of the Eastern ghats are **Elagiri**, **Javadi Hills** and **Yercaud**.

## 2.THE PLATEAU REGION

Tamil Nadu is located to the south of the **Deccan Plateau**. The high lands found in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris are a part of the plateau region.

## 3.THE PLAINS

The stretch of plains between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal is called the Eastern Coastal Plain. This stretch is called the **Coromandel Coast** in Tamil Nadu. Chennai has an artificial harbour which is an important port on the Coromandel Coast.

Marina beach in Chennai is the second longest beach in the world.

Thirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram, Thiruvarur, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam, Pudukkottai, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Kanchipuram, Chennai and Thiruvallur districts are a part of this plain. The alluvial soil of this plain is a boon to the farmers of this region.

## RIVERS

The land slopes eastwards. As a result all the rivers of Tamil Nadu, mainly the Palar, the Pennaiyar, the Vaigai and Thamirabarani flow from the west to east, to join the Bay of Bengal. Cauvery is the longest (760 km) river in Tamil Nadu.

**Find the districts in which the following rivers are flowing in Tamil Nadu**

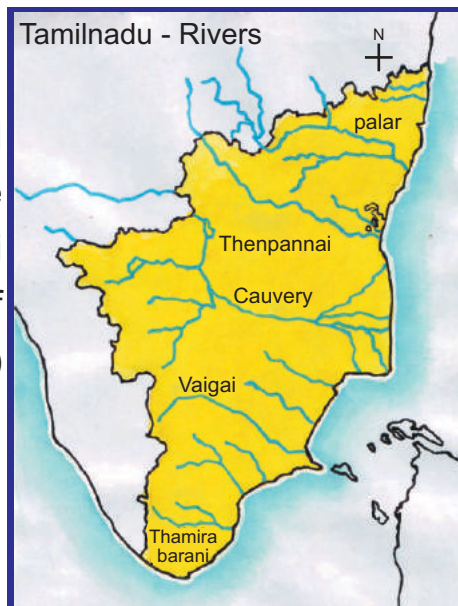
Palar \_\_\_\_\_

Thenpannai \_\_\_\_\_

Cauvery \_\_\_\_\_

Vaigai \_\_\_\_\_

Thamirabarani \_\_\_\_\_



## TAMIL NADU – ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For the purpose of easy administration the state is divided into 32 Districts. Go through the map and know about the districts in Tamil Nadu.



Tamil Nadu is essentially an agricultural state but in addition to that it has industries like cotton, chemical fertilizers, paper, automobiles, cycles, cement, iron and steel and railway-coach manufacturing industries.

In recent years the state has shown impressive progress in the field of education, health and hygiene, law and order and employment. With all these developments and many more to come, Tamil Nadu is surely on the path to become India's leading State.

## SYMBOLS OF TAMIL NADU STATE



State emblem  
Srivilliputhur gopuram



State Fruit  
Fig: Athi pazham



State Animal  
Nilgiri Tahr  
[Varai aadu]



State Bird  
Emerald Dove  
[Maragatha pura]



State Dance  
Bharatanatyam



State Tree  
Palmyra: Panai



State Flower  
Gloriosa Superba  
[Sen Kanthal malar]



State Sport  
Kabaddi



## Activities (use the Tamil Nadu map)

I. Find out the Districts in Tamil Nadu which are famous for the following.

1. Mango
2. Locks
3. Jasmine Flower
4. Pearl Fishing



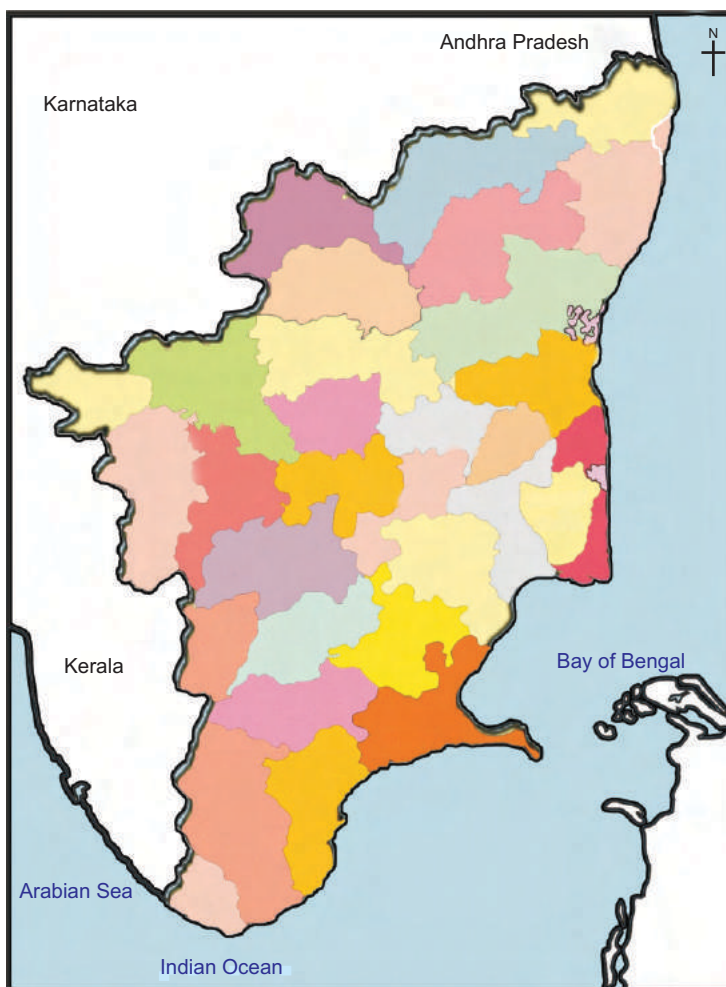
II. Collect information about your own district – its location, area, population, and important towns.

III. On the map of Tamil Nadu mark the district to which you belong. Name the neighbouring districts.

East \_\_\_\_\_ West \_\_\_\_\_

North \_\_\_\_\_ South \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Mark all the 32 Districts in the Tamil Nadu map.





## EXERCISE

## I. FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. Tamil Nadu is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest state in India.
2. The people of Tamil Nadu speak \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Chennai is located on the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast.
4. The Southern most tip of India is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tamil Nadu is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ districts.

## II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING.

- |                          |   |                      |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Eastern Coastal Plain | - | Nilgiris hills       |
| 2. Madrasapattinam       | - | Palani hills         |
| 3. Ooty & Coonoor        | - | Wildlife Sanctuaries |
| 4. KodaiKanal            | - | Coromandel Coast     |
| 5. Mudumalai             | - | Fishing Village      |

## III. UNSCRAMBLE THE JUMBLED WORDS AND FIND OUT THE ANSWER.

1. Capital of Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ ( INCNHAE )
2. Queen of Hill Stations \_\_\_\_\_ ( TOYO )
3. Highest peak in South India \_\_\_\_\_ ( NAIA UMID )
4. Longest river in Tamil Nadu \_\_\_\_\_ ( YACVURE )

## IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Name the neighbouring states of Tamil Nadu.
2. Where is the Deccan Plateau located?
3. What are the two groups of hills in Tamil Nadu?
4. Name the hill stations of Tamil Nadu.

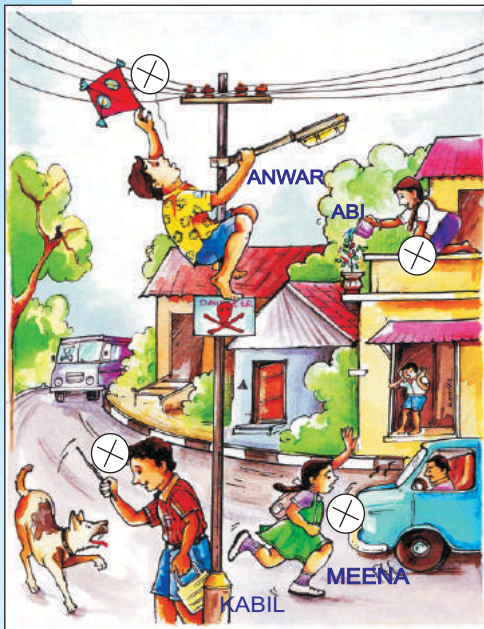
## V. AMAZING FACT.

Old and buried [fossilized] dinosaur eggs have been found under a stream in Sendurai. Today, researchers say the aggressive carnataurus and the gentle sauropods roamed in the region where Tamil Nadu is located now.





The word 'safety' means free from danger. A danger that strikes a person unexpectedly is called an accident. They may or may not cause injury or damage. But such accidents can be avoided by following safety rules and procedures.



Look at the picture. Now discuss with your friend and write down what would have happened to ?

ABI

KABIL

ANWAR

MEENA

So what causes accidents? The only answer could be either ignorance or carelessness. It is very important to know about the various safety measures that we have to follow in our day-to-day life.

## FIRE SAFETY

Fire is an important element in our day-to-day life. Fire can be used for both creative and destructive purposes. We should use it carefully.

List the uses of fire.

\_\_\_\_\_



## REASONS FOR FIRE ACCIDENTS

- ✦ Mishandling of highly inflammable items
- ✦ Leakage in cooking gas (LPG) cylinder
- ✦ Electrical short circuit
- ✦ Crackers falling on the huts

## PRECAUTIONARY METHODS TO AVOID FIRE ACCIDENT

- ✦ Do not play with matchsticks as it may cause serious burns or even major fire accidents.
- ✦ After lighting a candle put out the match sticks before disposing it.
- ✦ We should be careful and cautious while bursting crackers. It is best to have elders around.
- ✦ Do not play in the kitchen



## WHAT ARE THE USES OF THE FOLLOWING?




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## WHAT TO DO WHEN YOUR CLOTHES CATCH FIRE?

**Stop** – stop running, because running would increase the oxygen and the fire may increase.

**Drop** – drop down to the ground.

**Roll** – close your eyes and face and roll on the ground. This puts out the fire and saves you from serious injuries.



## FIRST AID



- ✚ Remove the burnt clothes.
- ✚ Run cold water over the burnt area.
- ✚ Gently clean the injured area to make it dry .
- ✚ Use a sterile bandage to cover the burns.
- ✚ Take the patient to a doctor if required for any further treatment.

## ELECTRICITY AND SAFETY



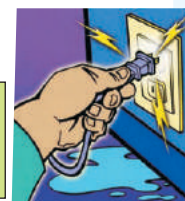
Today electricity dominates our homes, work place and modes of transportation, communication, medicine and science. So we should always remember to use the electrical appliances, machines, and other devices carefully.



### THINGS TO REMEMBER

- ▲ Do not play with electrical cords, wires, switches or plugs.  
Stay away from the snapped live wires and inform the elders immediately.
- ▲ Do not use a hairdryer or play with an electrical radio or television near any source of water.
- ▲ If a power line is close to or in contact with a tree, do not touch it or climb on it.
- ▲ Never touch an electrical appliance with wet hand.  
Fly kites in an open field and never fly them near electrical posts.
- ▲ Never climb electrical towers or utility poles.  
Stay away from transformers.

Don't pour water to put out fire caused by electric short circuit.



## FIRST AID

- ✚ It is extremely necessary to know how to administer first aid to electrical accident victims before taking them to a doctor.
- ✚ First switch off the main supply and remove the victim from the electrical contact.
- ✚ Never touch the victim before he is removed from the electrical contact.
- ✚ Take the victim to the doctor for immediate treatment.



## ROAD SAFETY

- 🚦 Always follow traffic rules.
- 🚦 Never play on the road.
- 🚦 Walk on the pavement.
- 🚦 If there is no pavement , walk on the right side of the road facing the on coming traffic.
- 🚦 Always cross the road at the zebra crossing.
- 🚦 Look left, right, and left again before you cross and keep looking both ways until you reach the other side.
- 🚦 Never try to get in or out of a moving bus.
- 🚦 Do not put your hands or head out while travelling in a car or bus.
- 🚦 Do not stand on the footboard while travelling in a bus.
- 🚦 One should not use a mobile phone while on the road



List the electrical and electronic items used in your house?

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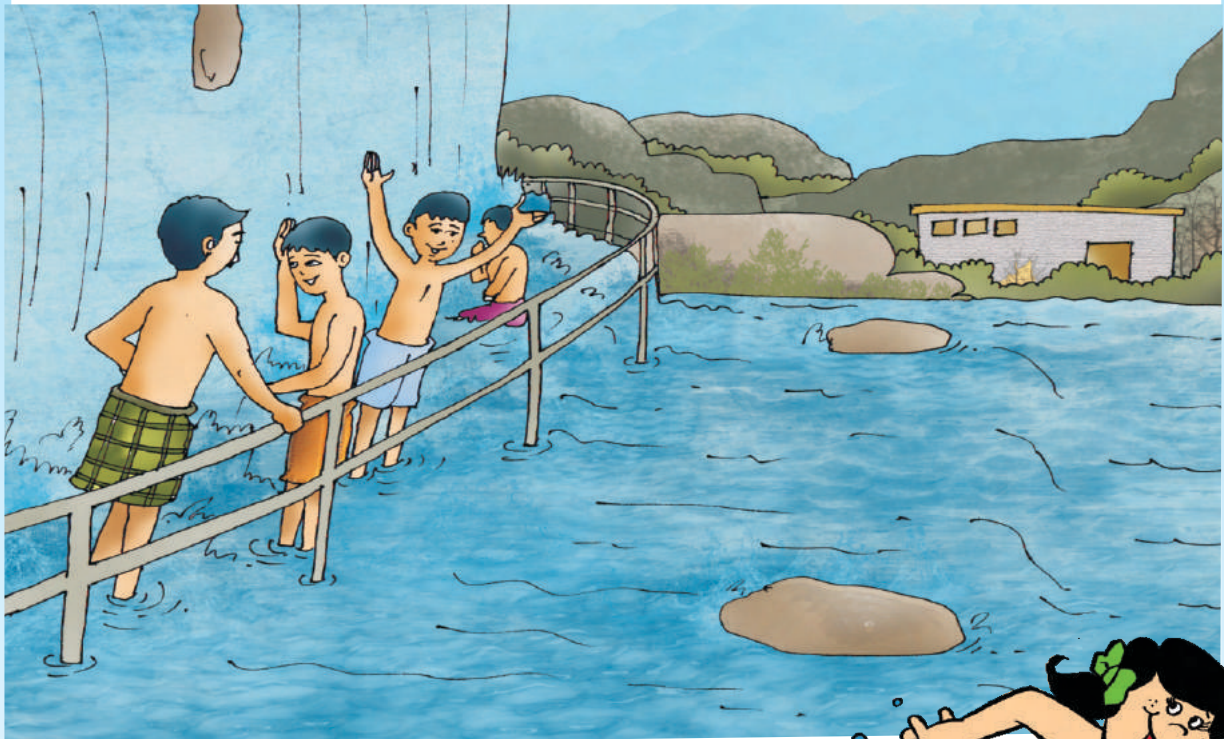
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## WATER SAFETY

- 💧 We should follow the safety rules when we are near a water body
- 💧 While learning to swim you should not go beyond the safe zone specified. Children should swim in water that is less than chest deep.
- 💧 We should not get into the sea where it is prohibited.
- 💧 While having a bath under a water fall we should hold the iron bar which is kept for safety.
- 💧 Do not peep into the well. Inform the elders at home if you have dropped something in the well.



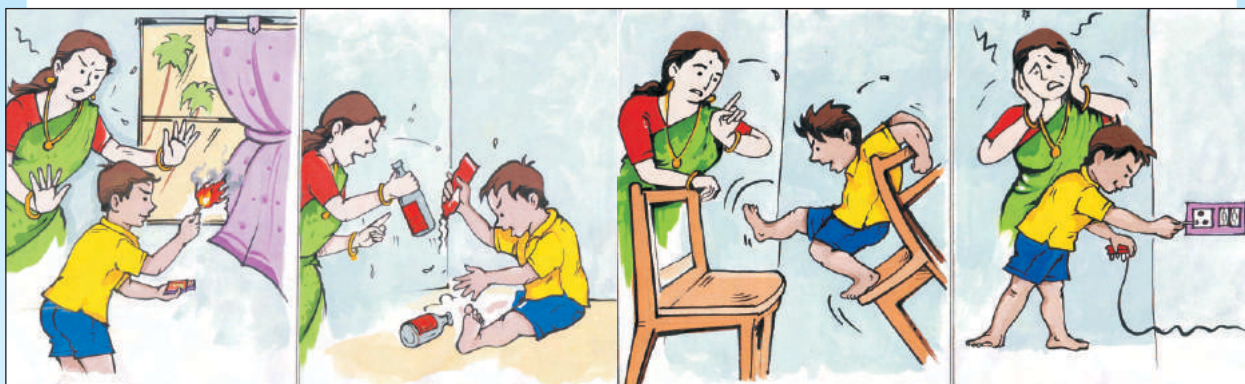
## FIRST AID

- ✚ First bring the drowned person out of the water.
- ✚ Make him lie down on his stomach, with head turned to a side.
- ✚ Then press the stomach to take the water out.
- ✚ Meanwhile send for a doctor for further treatment.

**If we are careful and cautious we can avoid and prevent accidents.**

## ACTIVITIES

1. Talk your personal experience of bursting crackers, any fire accident that you have witnessed and your reaction.
2. Talk about the accident that you have witnessed – the reaction of people involved - how it has affected you.
3. Your experience of bursting crackers during Diwali
4. Role play an accident and the first aid– in groups.
5. Role play and show how the electrical appliances should be used.
6. Form groups and write a skit on safety and act it in the class.
7. Observe your mother working in the kitchen and prepare a list of safe and unsafe methods she follows in the kitchen.
8. Look at Ravi and write how Ravi's mother would have warned him




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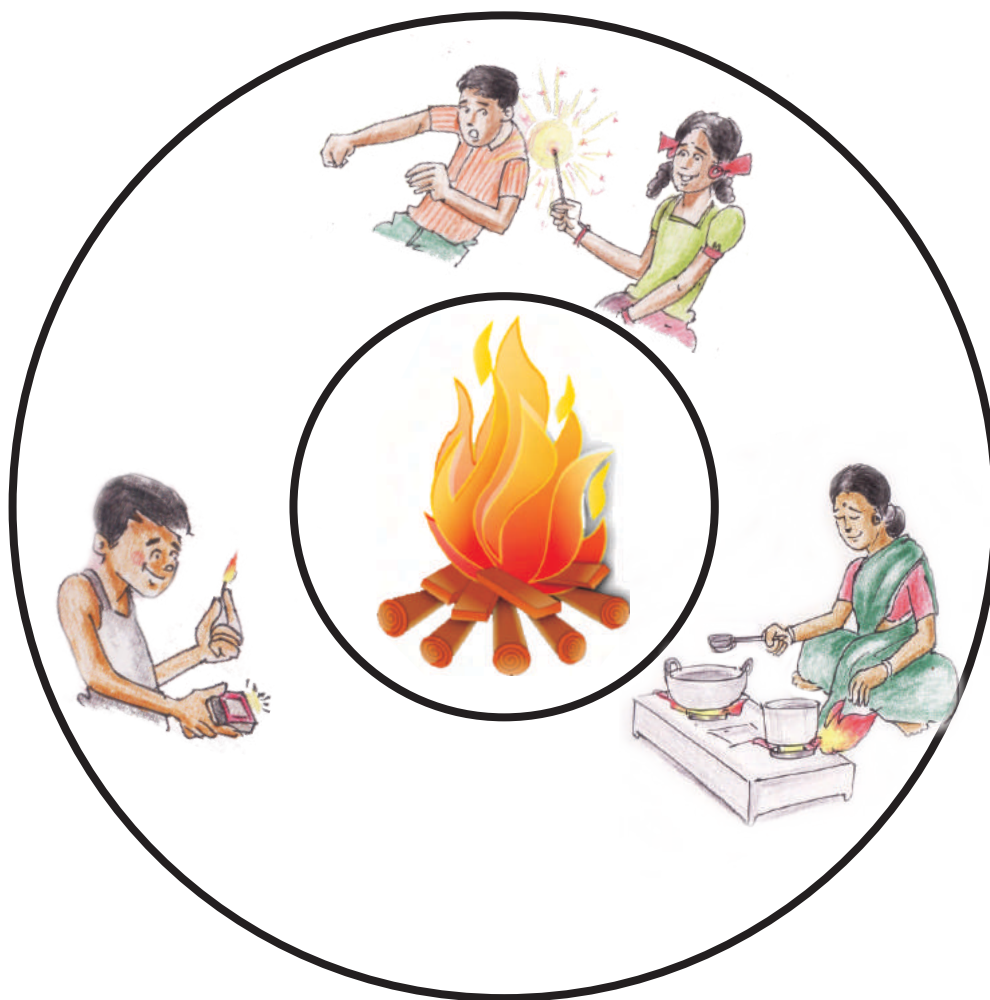


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## 9. Collect information from newspapers

ACCIDENTS	REASONS

I. OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PICTURE AND TELL WHY THESE ARE UNSAFE WAYS OF HANDLING FIRE?



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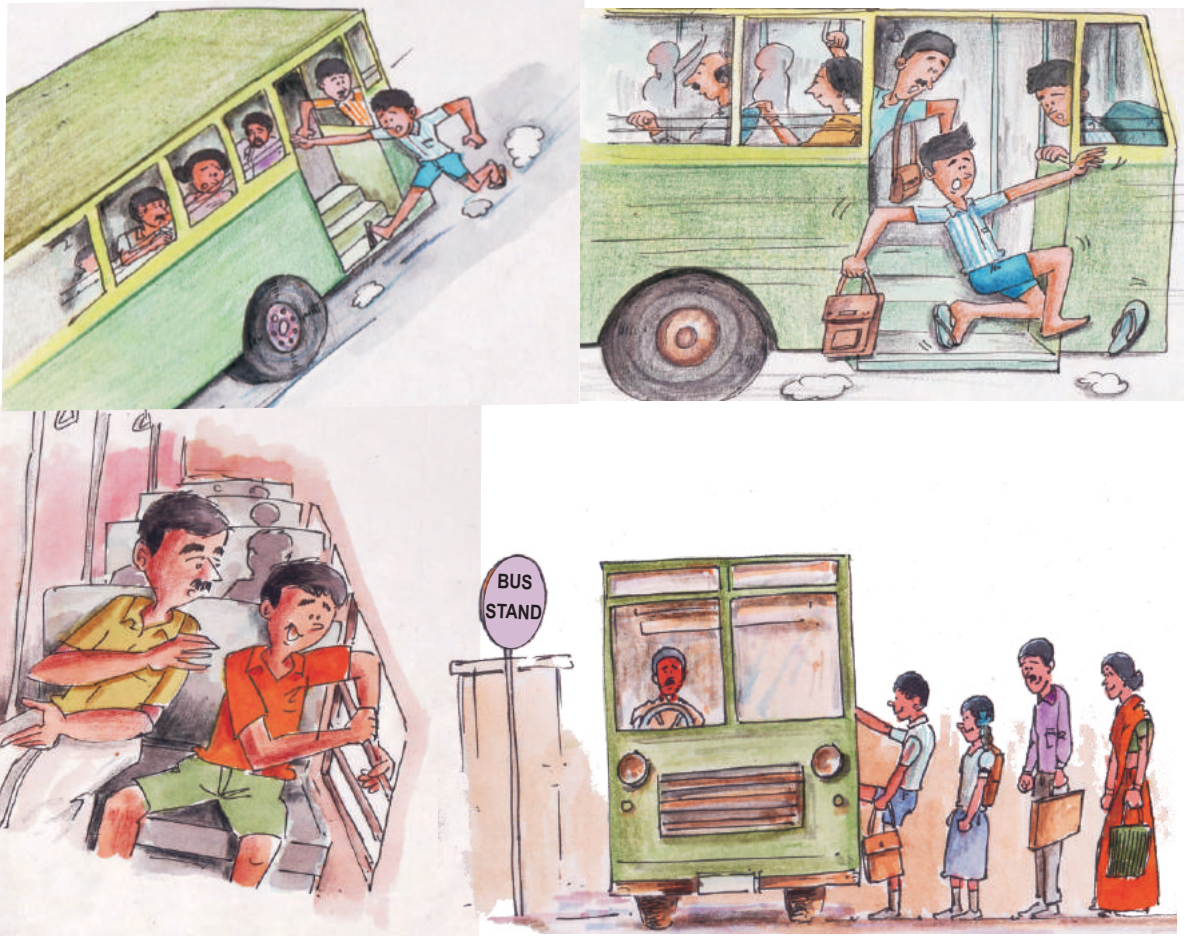
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LOOK AT THE PICTURES. ANALYSE AND REASON OUT.

What is happening in the pictures given below?

Which of these would you like to follow? Why?



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## EXERCISE

### I. READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND SAY WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE, GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Accidents occur only on the roads.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Run and inform your mother when your clothes get fire.

\_\_\_\_\_

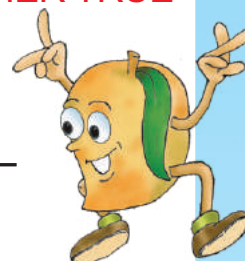
3. Never touch an electrical appliance with wet hand.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. While learning to swim you should not go beyond the safe zone .

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Look right and left before you cross and reach the other side of the road \_\_\_\_\_



### II. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

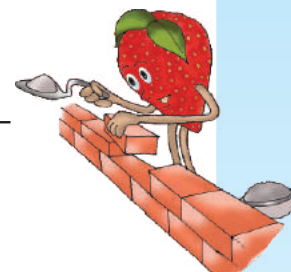
1. After lighting a candle or stove, put off the \_\_\_\_\_ before disposing it.

2. We should run \_\_\_\_\_ water over burnt area.

3. If a power line is near or touching a tree do not \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Always cross the road at the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. First bring the drowned person out of the \_\_\_\_\_.



### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What is the main reason for accidents?

2. What is the best way to practice fire safety?

3. Why shouldn't we run when our clothes get fire?

4. Which side should we walk if there is no pavement ?

5. Where should the children swim in a pool?







# FESTIVALS

When you hear the word festival, we think of good food, new clothes, visiting places and meeting relatives. We celebrate national, religious and seasonal festivals in our country. All these festivals bring joy and happiness to our lives. We share good food and greet everyone with enthusiasm.



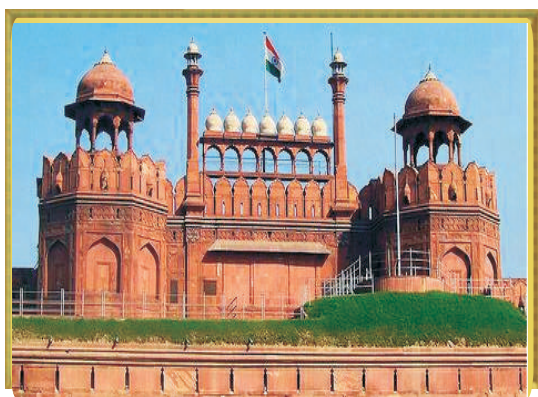
## NATIONAL FESTIVALS



Festivals of national importance are called **National Festivals**. These festivals are celebrated in memory of great leaders and historical events. They spread the message of love, peace, brotherhood and humanity. It is celebrated with great patriotism in all parts of our country. On such occasions the capital, New Delhi is the centre of national celebrations.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY

On 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1947, India won her independence from the British. We celebrate the day every year as Independence Day.



On this day our Prime Minister hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort and the Chief Ministers hoists the flag in their state capitals. Every one wears a small Indian flag on this day. All institutions across the country, including your school, hoist the national flag and salute it with pride.

On this day we remember all the Indians who laid their lives for the country.



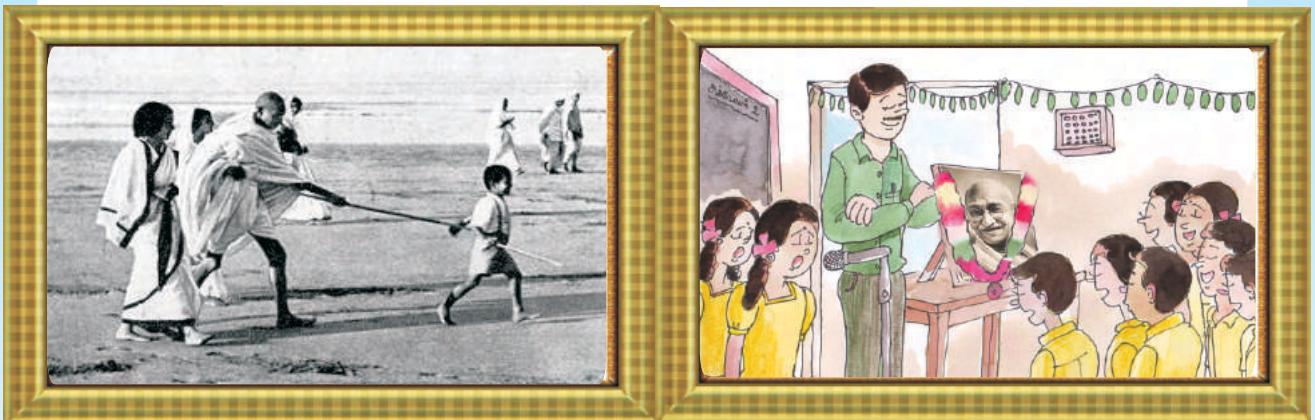
## REPUBLIC DAY

We celebrate the Republic Day on the 26<sup>th</sup> of January. On this day our President hoists our National flag. The most majestic parade is conducted on this day.

Apart from the Armed Forces, school children also participate in this parade. The states exhibit their resources and recent achievements through tableaux.

## GANDHI JAYANTHI

We celebrate Gandhi Jayanti on 2<sup>nd</sup> of October and our leaders pay homage to the **Father of our Nation**.



On this day, the nation as a whole rededicates itself to the ideals and principles for which Gandhiji worked.

## RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

Since India has many religions and faiths, we celebrate a number of festivals.

### DIWALI

Diwali the Festival of Lights is the most popular Hindu festival. This festival is filled with a lot of fun and is celebrated in most parts of the country with great enthusiasm. People in the Northern part of India celebrate Diwali to signify the home coming of Rama and Sita after 14 years of exile.



Huge effigies of Ravana are burnt to symbolise the killing of evil. They worship Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth and then light lamps to welcome prosperity and well-being. This day is celebrated with lights, crackers and merriment.

Diwali is known as **Deepavali** in the Southern part of India. It is believed that the evil demon Narakasura was killed on this day.



To celebrate the triumph of good over evil, people wake up before dawn, have an oil bath and wear new clothes. It is believed that taking a bath before sunrise is equal to taking a holy bath in the Ganges. After the puja, children burst firecrackers to celebrate the defeat of the demon. It is a day of rejoicing. So, people meet family, relatives and friends and exchange sweets and greetings.



## Ramzan

There are a number of Muslim festivals like Muharram, Bakrid Id, Ramzan, Id-I-Milad and others. Ramzan is the most enjoyable festival among them. During the Ramzan month they fast during the day and eat after sun set.

It is celebrated at the first day of **Arabi Shavval** month when the crescent moon appears.



The most important part of Ramzan Id is the Community prayer. It is generally held in an open space. They give alms to the poor before attending the public prayer. Some give food and new clothes to the poor. When friends and relatives meet they greet each other "**Id Mubarak**". Thus Ramzan Id is a general expression of goodwill and friendship.



## CHRISTMAS



Christians celebrate the birthday of Jesus Christ on the **25<sup>th</sup> of December** every year as Christmas. It is a celebration that conveys humanity, mankind, love, tolerance and brotherhood.

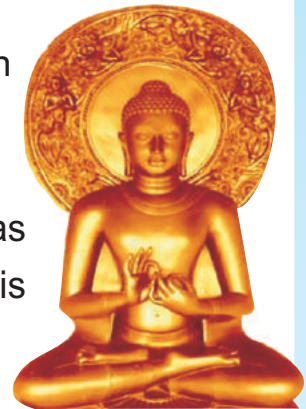


On that day children wait eagerly for Santa Claus to bring them gifts. Another most common feature of Christmas is the **decoration of the crib** (manger) the stable where Jesus Christ was born. People participate in special masses organized in churches. Celebrations of Christmas are marked by carols, cakes, candles and decoration of the Christmas tree. Christmas gifts are given to family members and friends. They help the poor especially during this season and spread the message of love and brotherhood.

## BUDDHA POORNIMA

Buddha's birthday is celebrated on the full moon day of Tamil month Vaigasi (May-June) as **Buddha Poornima** by Buddhists.

Vardamana Mahaveera's birthday is celebrated as Mahaveer Jayanthi by Jains and Gurunanak's birthday is celebrated as **Gurunanak Jayanthi** by Sikhs



## SEASONAL FESTIVALS

We celebrate festivals connected to seasons like spring or winter. Some of the seasonal festivals are thanksgiving to natural forces like the sun or the rain, as India's backbone is agriculture.

## PONGAL OR UZHAVAR THIRUNAAL

Pongal is celebrated to thank the Sun God, Earth and cattle which help the farmers. Usually this festival is celebrated in the middle of January for four days.

This festival marks the end of winter. It is the time when people get ready to thank the **Sun God, Earth** and their **Cattle** for the wonderful harvest. Well ahead of the festival, people clean their houses and throughout Pongal days, women decorate their houses with colourful **Rangoli**.



## THE FIRST DAY - BHOGI PONGAL



Bhogi Pongal is celebrated to thank the God of rains. On this day people wake up before sunrise and burn the unwanted things. Children enjoy singing and dancing around the bonfire.

## THE SECOND DAY - PERUM PONGAL

The second day is the most important day of the entire festival. On this day, the **Sun God** is worshipped with great devotion. Members of the family gather outside their houses and cook '**Pongal**' in new earthen pots with newly harvested rice and fresh milk. When the rice boils and overflows, everybody shout 'Pongal O Pongal' and pray to the Sun.



It is believed that the overflow of rice symbolizes a prosperous farming season.

## THE THIRD DAY - MATTU PONGAL



The third day is celebrated as Mattu Pongal. The cow which gives us milk and the bull which draws the plough in the fields are considered very sacred. So, the farmers honour them by celebrating the day as a day of thanksgiving to them. They clean their cattle; paint their horns and decorate them according to their taste.

**Alanganallur Jallikattu** is conducted with enthusiasm on this day. Jallikattu or taming of the bull is a traditional sport of **Tamilnadu**. The most famous village for this sport is Alanganallur near **Madurai**.

This day is also celebrated as '**Thiruvalluvar Day**', to honour the great Tamil author who composed 'Thirukkural' which explains all aspects of life.



## THE FOURTH DAY - KAANUM PONGAL

Kaanum Pongal is celebrated by sisters for the welfare of their brothers. On this day people meet their friends and relatives and greet each other. They go out on sightseeing and enjoy the day together.

### ONAM

People of Kerala celebrate Onam with great gaiety and enthusiasm. It falls in the Tamil month of Aavani (August-September). Drawing **flower carpets** is the main attraction of this festival. This is also celebrated as the harvest festival in Kerala. Stories from Ramayana and Mahabharata are told through **Kathakali** dance.



**Snake** boat races are held during Onam. Scores of long snake boats and other smaller crafts participate in these events. Colourful water parades are conducted before the snake boat races. It is the largest team sport in the world.



The people of Kerala look forward to The **Nehru Trophy** Boat Race with excitement. Thousands of men, women and children come to the watersides of **Alappuzha** to witness the race. There are separate races for women too.



### HOLI

The colourful festival of Holi is celebrated in March, to welcome spring [flowering season]. There are many folk tales about the celebration of **Holi**. The festival is seen as the victory of good over evil. People walk down their neighbourhoods to spray coloured water on one another. Earlier these colours were natural dyes. Plant and mineral colours were used to create pink, green, yellow and blue water.

Today, people use many chemicals to create these colours, but the spirit of fun and joy have remained the same for thousands of years! Holi signifies a feeling of **friendship, brotherhood and reunion**.



Holi is also celebrated as harvest festival besides being a spring festival. It marks the harvesting of the winter crop (Rabi) when wheat and corns ripened and turn golden brown. Farmers celebrate Holi by offering a small portion of their first crop to the **Fire God, Agni**. If you had a chance to celebrate the spring, what would you do?

## RAKHI OR RAKSHA BANDHAN



Rakhi is celebrated on the full moon day known as the Shravan Poornima in the month of July-August. It is celebrated to strengthen the emotional bond of affection between brother and sister. On this day sisters tie a holy thread around their brothers' wrist. The brothers in return promise to protect their sisters from harm. Both offer sweets to each other. One does not have to be a blood brother, to build this bond. Anyone whom a woman accepts as her brother or well-wisher can receive a rakhi.



In history, Rani Karnavati of Chittor sent a rakhi to the Mughal Emperor Humayun and he accepted it! This thread is tied with sisterly love and is called '**Rakhi**' which means "**a bond of protection**".

## AADI PERUKKU

Aadi perukku or Padinettam Perukku is a unique celebration in all the *perennial* [where water flows all through the year] river basins in Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of the Tamil lunar month Aadi, to welcome the onset of the much-awaited monsoon.

People living along the river banks (especially on the banks of Cauvery) in Tamil Nadu celebrate this day with great enthusiasm to pay their tribute to water, which is essential for all life.



## CAR FESTIVAL

This is an important part of temple festival in India. During this festival the idols of God are kept in the temple car which is elaborately decorated with flowers, lights etc. People pull the temple car with great devotion. Various forms of dance and music are an essential part of this procession. The most interesting feature of this festival is the



make shift shops set on either side of the street preceding the temple. The largest temple car festivals are hosted by the temples in Thiruvavur (Thanjavur district), Puri (Odisha), Srivilliputhur (Virudunagar District) and Tirunelveli.

## OTHER IMPORTANT DAYS

### CHILDREN'S DAY

14<sup>th</sup> November, the birth day of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is celebrated as Children's Day. He was the first Prime Minister of India. This day refers to his love for children.



### TEACHER'S DAY



We celebrate Teacher's day the on 5<sup>th</sup> of September every year. This Day is dedicated to Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. He was the first Vice President and the second President of India. He was a great scholar and teacher. As a mark of respect, we celebrate his birthday as Teacher's Day. Teacher's Day is celebrated to pay tribute to the hard work and devotion of the teachers to educate children.

### EARTH DAY

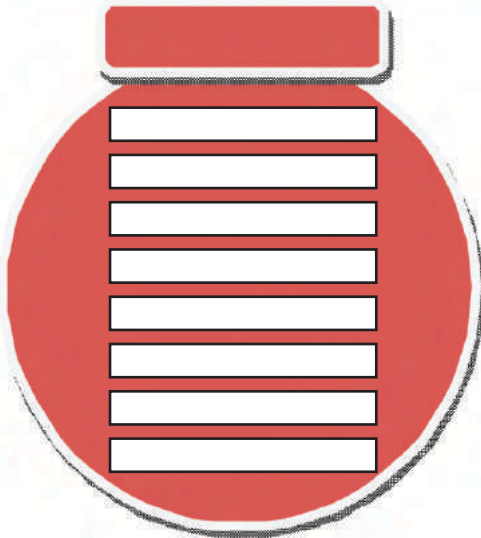
Gaylord Nelson of the United States first celebrated Earth Day on the 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1970 in the USA. On this day we celebrate the unique place of earth in the universe. People all over the world celebrate to protect plants and animals and to clean up the world we live in. Every year we celebrate Earth Day on 22nd April.



## ACTIVITIES



I. Choose the correct ingredients given below and write them on the pot to make sweet Pongal .



Wheat

Rice

fruits

sugar cane

Jaggery

dal

milk

ghee

cardamom

banana

cashew nuts

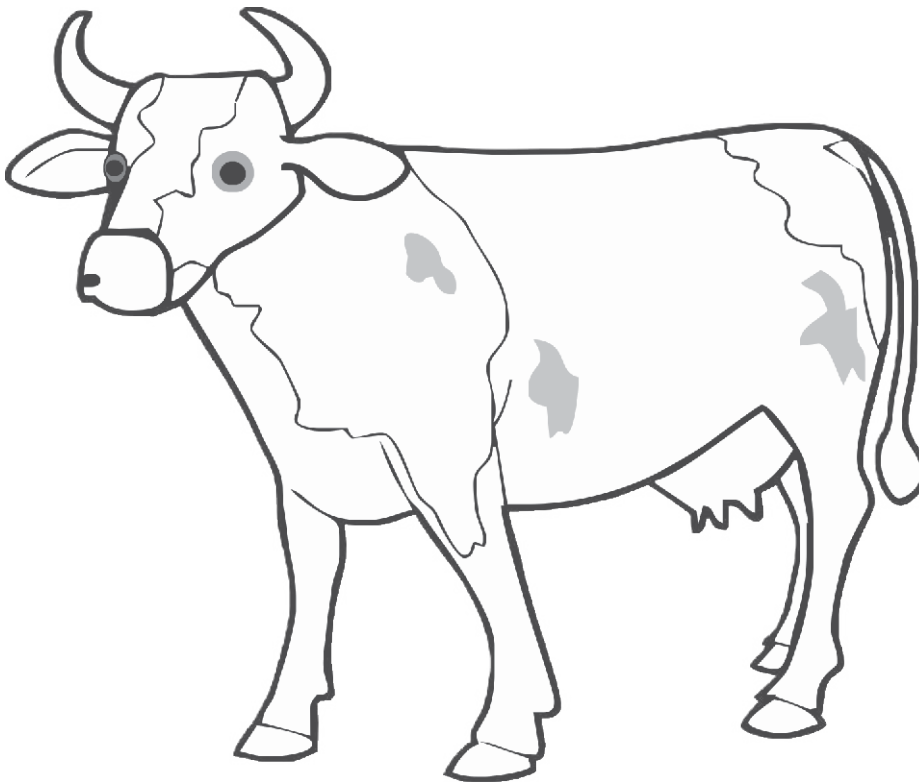
coriander

driedgrapes

pepper

atta

II. Decorate the cow and get it ready for Mattu Pongal .



III. Unscramble and find out the answer

1.Regional name for bull fight \_\_\_\_\_ (kattujalli)

2.The place which is famous for bull fight in Tamil Nadu  
\_\_\_\_\_ (nallalanganur)



#### IV. Name a Local Festival and Fill the word web.

Region _____ _____	Month/Period _____ _____	No. of Days _____ _____
Special food items _____ _____	Name of the Festival _____ _____	God Worshipped / Events Remembered _____ _____
Crafts/Arts _____ _____		Cultural Activities _____ _____

#### EXERCISE

##### I. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Festivals of national importance are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. On Diwali day we welcome prosperity and well-being by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Brothers promise to protect their sisters on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Community prayer is the most important part of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Christmas is celebrated to convey the message of love and \_\_\_\_\_.

##### II. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE FOLLOWING?

1. Crib
2. Carol
3. Id Mubarak
4. Onam
5. Agni

##### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Why is 26<sup>th</sup> January important?
2. Why is Holi important to the farmers?
3. What is Alappuzha known for?
4. When is Earth Day celebrated?
5. How do we honour Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan the first Vice President of India?



## FOLK ARTS

Everything on this earth is created for the benefit of man. He observed, the rain water falling on the ground with a rhythm and the fully ripe grain pods tossing their heads gently in the breeze. He saw the peacock dancing gracefully at the onset of monsoon and he could see some grace and poise even in the deadly tiger and snake.



He imitated them in various dance forms. He used these dances to express his happiness when a child was born in the family, during weddings, to welcome the monsoon and during harvest.

When do you feel like dancing? \_\_\_\_\_

Which dance form you like best? \_\_\_\_\_



Folk art is the expression of cultural identity. It expresses the values of different groups and their sense of beauty. They identify with each other and with the society at large. Tamil Nadu has developed the art of entertainment in three ways namely **Iyal** (Literature) **Isai** (Music) and **Nadagam** (drama). These three have their roots in the rural folk art. Folk artists traditionally learn skills and techniques from the elders in an informal community setting.



**THERUKOOTHU, KARAGATTAM, OYILATTAM, KAVADI KUMMI, KOLATTAM** are the most celebrated form of village folk dances.

## THERUKOOTHU

Therukoothu is the most prominent among the village folk arts. It is performed in the open air where people meet usually. The stories are taken from Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata and local folklore. In this art form music and singing are given importance.

The stories are told in such a simple way that people remain spellbound during the performance.



They use very few properties like crown and sword. They use glittering costumes as they perform during the night under the lantern.

The performers of Therukoothu have been providing useful information to the people at a time when there was no proper communication system. Therukoothu artists are living in groups in [Purisai](#), a small village in [Thiruvannamalai](#) district of [Tamil Nadu](#).



What type of stories are used in Therukoothu?

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Therukoothu had developed into stage dramas nowadays.



## KARAGATTAM



This is the most popular folk art. Karagam is a small metal pot which is filled with grains. This pot is decorated in the shape of a cone with flowers and zari. The top of the cone is decorated mostly like a parrot or a peacock. The performer balances this decorated pot on his/her head and dances to the rhythm and music. This is performed during temple festivals and processions.



## OYILATTAM

'Oyil' means 'Beauty', both men and women wear the same costume and dance gracefully. These performers wear a turban on their head, anklets around the leg and keep a piece of cloth in different colours. [Madurai](#), [Theni](#) and [Virudhunagar](#) Districts are known for this art form.







## KAVADIATTAM

In the beginning either side of a smooth piece of wooden leg, the articles needed for worship were tied and the devotee carried it on his / her shoulders to worship God. This in course of time took the shape of a bow. A Kavadi performer keeps the decorated Kavadi on his shoulder and head.

He balances and rolls them on his head and shoulder. This art form has a special type of songs called 'Kavadi Sindu'.



## KUMMY



In the folk art, kummy has a special place. Usually women keep an idol of a deity or a 'Kuthuvillaku' in the centre and go round it clapping to the rhythm set for the song sung by them. This is performed during festivals or during social and family celebrations. The tamil poets like Bharathi and Bharathidasan have written a number of Kummi Songs.





## KOLATTAM



The performers of Kolattam keep colourful sticks in their hand and beat them rhythmically and dance to the music.

Both men and women perform this art. It is a sight to see the girls wearing colourful dress and perform. A special type of Kolattam is called 'Pinnal Kolattam' in which the performers weave a plait by moving and changing places systematically.



## PURAVIYATTAM

This is one of the oldest folk arts of Tamil Nadu. Both men and women perform this. Men dress like a king and women dress like a queen. It is called as Poikal kuthirai (dummy horse) because the performers tie wooden legs and get into the decorated dummy horse made for the performance.



Facial expressions, to and fro movement of the horse, the swiftness with which the dance is performed adds beauty to this art form. This is one folk art which is appreciated and enjoyed by the people of all ages.

Write a few lines about your favourite folk dance?

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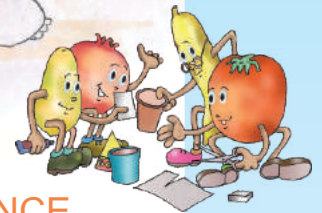
Silambattam and Bommallattam are other famous folk dances of Tamil Nadu

## VILLUPATTU

This art form is used to give useful information to people. The main person who tells the story sits in the middle. He holds the decorated bow along with two slender wooden rods called veesukol. He beats the bow to the rhythm set for the song. Usually a group of eight persons performs this. They usually take stories from Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata or topics of historical events or social reforms.



### ACTIVITIES



#### 1.COLLECT INFORMATION ABOUT ANY FOLK ART DANCE.

S.NO	FOLK ART	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	PLACE

2. HAVE A DEMONSTRATION OF THE VARIOUS DANCE FORMS IN THE CLASS.
3. INVITE A GUEST DANCER AND ASK THEM TO PERFORM IN THE SCHOOL.
4. THE STUDENTS CAN ENACT THE VILLU PATTU SEQUENCE.
5. COLLECT PICTURES OF VARIOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MAKE A SCRAPBOOK.



## 6. WRITE THE NAMES OF THE FOLK ARTS RELATED TO THE PICTURES




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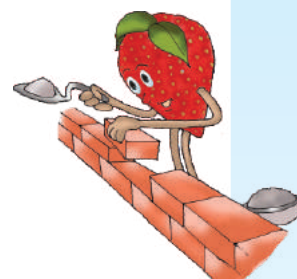
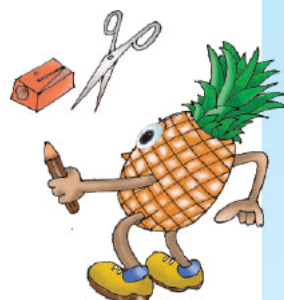



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### EXERCISE

#### I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

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- Oyil means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) beauty    b) intelligence    c) love
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#### II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- A folk art that is performed in open air \_\_\_\_\_.
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- A dance form in which the performers go round in a circle clapping their hand rhythmically \_\_\_\_\_.



### III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Write a few sentences about Therukoothu.
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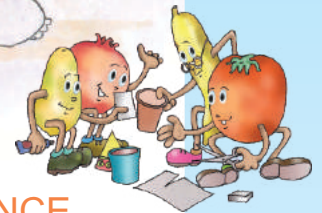


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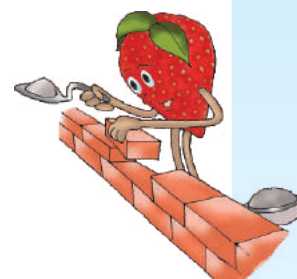



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# CRAFTS

The rich history of culture and tradition of Tamilnadu has evolved over centuries. The development of Tamil culture can be seen in the handicrafts of Tamilnadu. They not only speak volumes about the imagination and creativity of the people of this region but also improve the economy of the villages. These crafts are famous all over the world.

Can you name some craft items?



What is a craft?

A craft is an occupation that requires special skill. These skilled persons are called **artisans** or **craftsmen**. They make attractive and useful things.

Name some craft items that we need and use in our day-to-day life

Most of them are made from natural materials. Handicrafts are **eco-friendly** and use materials that are available in nature.

**Example:** clay, bamboo, coir, palm leaves, reed, jute fibre etc.,

**PALMYRA [PANAI]**



**PALM LEAF**



**PLATES**

**BASKETS**



**BAGS**



It is interesting to note that the palm leaves [olai chuvadi] were used to record the events in the beginning.

Brooms, rakes, ropes and brushes that we use to clean our homes are made out of the coir from coconuts.

### COCONUT [THENNAI]



COIR

ROPE



TEA CUPS



BROOM



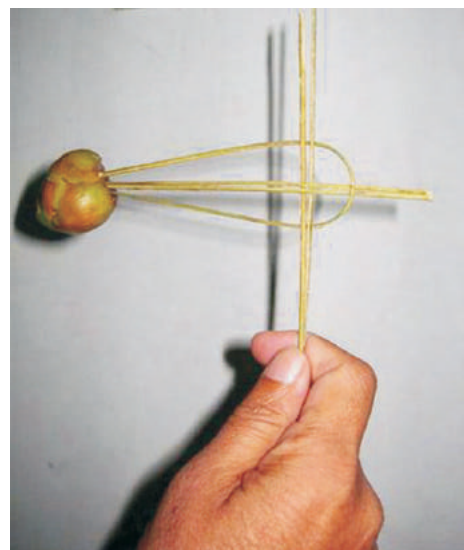
HANDICRAFTS

### MAKE A TOY WITH A BABY COCONUT

#### MATERIALS NEEDED

- 😊 BROOMSTICKS
- 😊 BABY COCONUT

I Insert the broom sticks into the baby coconut as shown in the picture. hold it upside down and rotate it gently. Can you hear the sound tick...tick.....tick.....



Do you know?

The word 'coir' comes from the Tamil word, 'kayiru'



## BAMBOO [MOONGIL]

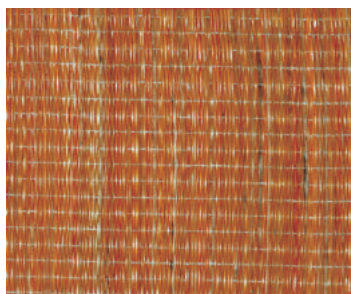


The bamboo plant grows very fast. Certain varieties of bamboo can grow up to three feet in 24 hours. Many useful and fancy things are made out of it. In Tamilnadu the ancient martial art of **silambam** is practised with a bamboo stick only. **Flute**, which is made out of bamboo can produce the most mesmerizing music.

**Have you heard the mythological stories about Lord Krishna?**



CANE [PIRAMBU], and various grasses and reeds like [KORAI PUL].



Beautiful reed mats are crafted out of korai grass with cotton or silk. **Korai** grass is found in abundance along the banks of the rivers and in marshy areas in Tamilnadu. Earlier only black and red colours were used in mats; but now with the introduction of chemical dyes a wide range of colours are used. **Pathamadai** a village in Tirunelveli district is famous for these mats. The innovative craftsmen of Tamilnadu have used even banana and pineapple fibres to make attractive products. The main centres of these crafts are **Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts.**

## JUTE [SANAL]



## MUD [CLAY]



Items made from mud have contributed to our culture, housing and roads, since ancient times. Bricks have been made in Tamilnadu for thousands of years. Perhaps the making of bricks is one of the earliest crafts known to man!

Can you think of one such item?

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## POTTERY



The distinctive feature of pottery lies in its highly artistic shapes, original colours in glazes and excellent ornamentation. The red and black earthen ware of **Vellore** (North Arcot district) and the black pottery of **Karukurichi** (Tirunelveli District) are known for their beauty.



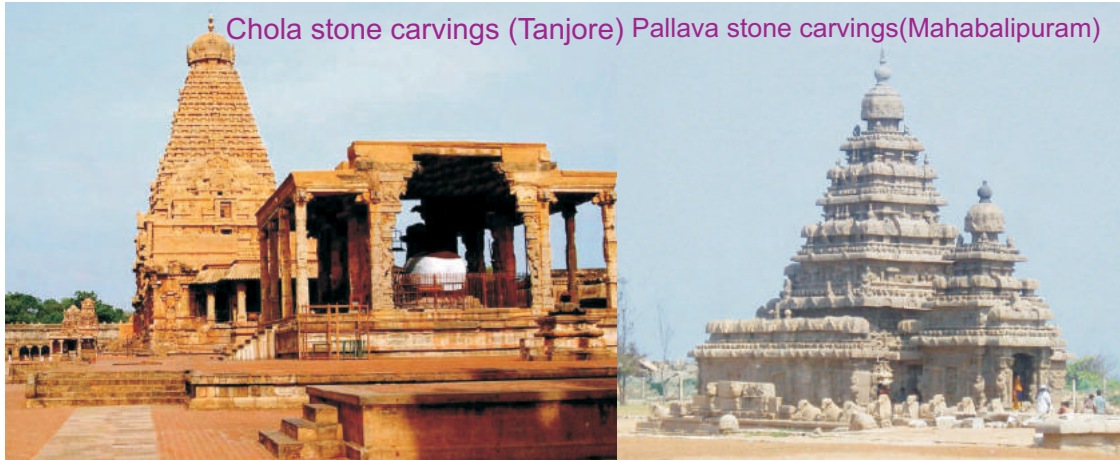
Thanjavur dolls of Tamilnadu are very famous all over the world.



## STONE

Stone has been a great source of beauty.

Can you think of one monument made of stone?



Today, granite carving is done around Mamallapuram and Chingleput. Soapstone or maakal carving is found in the region between Pondicherry and Cuddalore and around Salem.

## WOODEN CRAFTS

Wood too has been used in various ways. The bold forms and the minute details add a style to this workmanship. The table tops covered with floral motifs, parrots or panels with epic scenes are the most outstanding examples of this type of craft.



## THANJAVUR ART

One beautiful handicraft of Tamil Nadu is the Thanjavur painting. This art flourishes in Thanjavur. Thin sheets of gold and semi-precious stones are used along with primary colours.



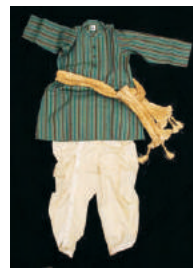
## KANCHEEPURAM

Kancheepuram is famous for its intricate weaving of silk and cotton sarees and materials. Every weaver has a loom in his house. It takes almost 35-40 days to weave a single sari.



## COTTON TEXTILES

Cotton materials are also produced in handloom. There are many centres in Tamilnadu which produces hand-woven cotton materials. The famous centres are Coimbatore, Arni, Thanjavur, Erode, Karur, Madurai etc.



The craft tradition of Tamilnadu is a valuable and growing one. It is learning to adapt itself to changing technologies and modern developments. We now mix polyester with our handlooms and make 'polycot' sarees! We also mix plastic with our coir ropes to make them strong and also to recycle plastic. Look around and learn more!



## EXERCISE

### I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is a craft?
2. What are most craft items made of?
3. What are some of the craft items made from palmyra?
4. Name some of the ways that coconut fibre can be used.
5. Name 5 bamboo, cane and grass products.

### II. WHO AM I?

1. I am also called the Silk City. K \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am a famous place for handlooms. C \_\_\_\_\_
3. I am a traditional painting. T \_\_\_\_\_
4. They make mats with me P \_\_\_\_\_




### III MATCH THE FOLLOWING

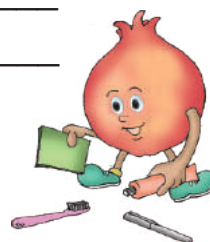
- |                          |   |              |
|--------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Red and black pottery | - | Mamallapuram |
| 2. Cotton textiles       | - | Vellore      |
| 3. Soapstone carving     | - | Arni         |
| 4. Shore Temple          | - | Salem        |

### IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the things made out of jute.
2. The crafts of Tamilnadu add \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to our lifestyles.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is one major raw material in making fibre products.
4. Numerous sculptures, magnificent proportions, thousand-pillared mandapas and pillars of stone can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_ temples of the Chola period.

### ACTIVITIES :

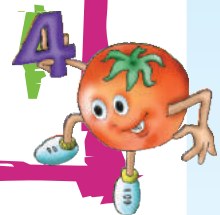
-  Make students aware of the rich living tradition of crafts in Tamilnadu today.
-  Ask students to collect news about the various new things that craftspeople have produced. {example: clay refrigerator}
-  Students are asked to talk about the craft that they have brought. (material used, the place where it is made, the materials required to make it etc.)



## LET US RECALL

What comes to your mind when you think of each lesson?

Write in the given space .



## CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

Congratulations for learning all  
the lessons of Standard four with interest  
and enthusiasm.

Name of the student :

Name of the school :



PHOTOGRAPH

SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER



# 'I can, I did'

## Student's Activity Record

**Subject:**

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