

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Standard Six

Term III

TEXTBOOK TEAM

REVIEW COMMITTEE

V.A. Sivagnanam, Director (Rtd), Directorate of School Education, Chennai.

A.T. Egbert Sachithanatham, H.M (Rtd), Anderson Hr. Sec. School, Kanchipuram,

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE

Prof. M. Naganathan, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Prof. A.K.Arunananthan, HOD (Rtd), Dept. of History, Vivekananda college, Chennai.

D.V. Vengateswaran, Scientist, Vigyan Prasar, Dept. of Science & Technology, New Delhi.

AUTHORS

M. Manimegalai, Principal, DIET, Chennai.

K. Nadarajan, Senior Lecturer, DIET, Kaliyamboondi.

K. Iramaraj, Lecturer, DIET, Kalaiyarkovil.

S. Ravisankar, BRTE, Thiruthani Block, Thiruvallur.

S. Suganthi, BRTE, Villivakkam Block, Thiruvallur.

S. Seyanthi Esther, BRTE, Valajabad Block, Kanchipuram.

S.T. Kalathi, BT. Asst, P.U.E School, Kaliyanoor Kandikai, Thiruvallur.

D. Suthakar, PG. Asst, Y.R.D.V. Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Vellaiyapuram Road, Sivakasi.

Dorathi Rajendran, Century Foundation Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Thiruppur.

V. Arumugam, BT. Asst, Govt. High School, Power House, Parali, Coimbatore.

M. Saravanan, BT. Asst, Govt. High School, Thiruchorai, Kumbakonam.

V. Vengatesan, BT. Asst, Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Musiri, Trichy.

A. Amutha, BT. Asst, Rosari Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Santhome, Chennai.

N. Mathavan, BT. Asst, P.U.M School, Vengatesapuram, Kanchipuram.

N. Periyasamy, BT. Asst, P.U.M School, M.V.North, Thalaivasal.

N. Santhi, SG. Asst, Govt. High School, Palavedu, Chennai.

C.R. Santhi, SG. Asst, Govt Hr. Sec. School, Uchippuli, Ramanathapuram.

TRANSLATORS

V. Sabash Kumar, B.T. Asst. Doveton Corrie Boys' A.I. Hr. Sec. School, Vepery, Chennai-7.

Grizelda Sailor, B.T. Asst. C.S.I. Jessie Moses Mat. Hr. Sec. School, Anna Nagar, Chennai-40.

A. Amudha, B.T. Asst. Rosary Mat. Hr. Sec. School, Santhome, Chennai - 4.

Sharon Mary Williams, B.T. Asst. St. Joseph A.I. High School, Perambur, Chennai - 11.

P. Stella Selvam, B.T. Asst. Christ Church A.I. Hr. Sec. School, Mount Road, Chennai - 2.

S. Parasuraman, P.G. Asst. P.C.K.G. Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Kodambakkam, Chennai - 24.

Thanks : Survey of India, UNICEF, NCERT (New Delhi), Director-Birla Planetarium-Chennai.

Laser Typeset, Layout, Illustrations **M. Vijayarathy, T. Raghu**



CIVICS

1. LOCAL SELF - GOVERNMENT

Our Country, India consists of a large landmass. It is densely populated. The people live in villages, towns and cities. India is a vast country with a large population therefore the Central and the State Government alone cannot provide the necessary requirements and solve the problems.

The Local Self-Government is formed in India to serve every nook and corner of the country. In this lesson we will learn about Local Self-Government.

Activity

What is the name of your village?
How did your village get its name?
What is its meaning and reason for it?
Find out from your grandparents and elders of the village.

The speciality of Tamil Nadu is the fascinating and meaningful names of villages. Some of the names of places are mentioned in History.

'Gangaikondacholapuram'
'Malaiyadikuruchi'
'Cheranmadevi'
'Sandrorpalayam'
'Eapothumvendran'
'Nallan pillai pettral',
'Paal varthu vendran'
'Thiruchitrabalam'
'Malaiyandipattanam'

'Pan pozhil' – These are some of the names of the villages in Tamil Nadu. Find out how these places got their names with the help of your teacher. Form small groups and collect information.

You would have seen a Panchayat Union Office in your village. The names of the Panchayat President, Vice President and the Ward members are written on the same board.

In the same way the Panchayat union, Town Panchayat, District Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation also have members

This system is called as '**Local Administration**'. '**Lord Ripon**' introduced Local Self-Government in India. Local Self-Government was in existence even before independence.

Village Panchayat:

The local body of the village is known as Village Panchayat. It's President, Ward Members and Counselor are elected by people directly through election. The vice President is elected by ward members among themselves. They remain in office for five years.

The functions of the Village Panchayat:

- Laying village roads
- Drinking water supply
- Laying drainage system

- Maintaining street lights
- Construction of small bridges
- Sanctioning the construction of houses
- Maintaining village libraries
- Construction of group houses
- Maintaining and establishing recreation centres and playgrounds.

To whom would you complain to solve the following problems :

Street lights that are not in working condition, damaged roads, non-availability of drinking water, block in the drainage.

To solve the above mentioned problems we need funds. Who will provide these funds? We, the people give it in the form of house tax, professional tax, property tax etc. and with that tax the above mentioned works are done.

Revenue :

- House tax, professional tax, tax from shops.
- Fee for drinking water connection and water tax.
- A share of the land revenue.
- One part of the share from the land registration fee, these funds are utilized for the development of villages.

Since this is not sufficient, the Central and State Governments provide financial assistance in the form of funds, subsidies and grants through the District Rural Development Authority.

Village Council:

There is a Village Council in every village. Those who reside within the limits of the Panchayat are its members. The village development programmes and annual budget plans can be implemented only after the beneficiaries of the programmes get approval from the Village Council.



Activity

Have you ever seen the Village Council in progress? Witness with your parents. Collect information regarding the functioning of the Village Council.

The Village Council meets four times a year:

- January 26th - Republic day
- May 1st - Labour day
- August 15th - Independence day
- October 2nd - Mahatma Gandhi's birthday

These four days are public holidays. It is convenient to conduct the Village Council on these days. The Village Councils can be conducted on other days apart from these specified days. Special councils are conducted to get permission in times of emergency or special programmes.

Know about tax from one of the members working in the Panchayat.

Panchayat Union:

The Panchayat Union consists of several village panchayats.

Through elections they elect the panchayat union members in the ratio of 1:5,000. Among them one will be selected as the Panchayat Union Chairperson.

Functions of the Panchayat Union:

- Maintenance of the Panchayat Union roads
- Providing drinking water
- Establishment of primary health centres
- Maintenance of primary school buildings
- Monitoring maternity homes
- Establishing village markets
- Distributing agricultural implements and fertilizers
- Developing and extending social forests.
- Establishing veterinary dispensaries.

Activity:

With the help of your teacher interview the Chairman of the Panchayat Union. Note down their duties and future plans. Discuss with your teachers in classroom.

The Panchayat Unions are supervised by the District Rural Development Agencies which are under the control of the district administration. All the plans are implemented with the help of the District Collector, Programme Officer and the Block Development Officers.

District Panchayat :

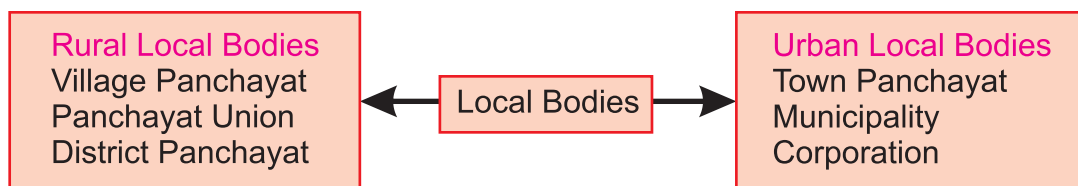
Each district is provided with a District Panchayat. The members of the District Panchayat are elected by the people through elections in the ratio of 1:50,000. These members elect one member among them as the District Panchayat President. They remain in office for five years.

Functions of the District Panchayat:

The important functions of the District Panchayat involve giving suggestions to the Government regarding the development work and the improvement of roads and transport carried out by the Village Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions within the district. It also supervises the various development work carried out in the district.

Activity:

Form small groups and collect the names of the Panchayat Unions and Municipalities. List them.



Let us learn:

District Planning Committee:

The District Panchayat President also acts as the President of the District Planning Committee. The important functions of the committee is to draft a Development Plan for the whole district. The Draft plan is submitted to the State Planning Commission. The elected representatives of the local bodies elect the members of the District Planning Committee. The members of the Legislative Assembly and also the members of the Parliament of India belonging to each district are included as members of this committee.

Town Panchayat:

Villages which have a population of more than 10,000 are upgraded into Town Panchayats. Through elections they directly elect the President and representatives. The Executive Officer supervises the administration of the Town Panchayats.

Municipality:

An area which has a population of more than one lakh is termed as a Municipality. The people directly elect their Chairperson and the Ward representatives through elections. They hold office for a period of five years. The administrative officer is the Municipal Commissioner.

Corporation:

A city which has a large population, big infrastructure and important government offices is called as a Corporation. The chairperson of the Corporation is called the 'Mayor'. The Mayor holds office for a period of five years. The Administrative officer of the Corporation is the Commissioner.



Corporation of Chennai

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Local self government was introduced by _____ .
 - a. Lord Ripon
 - b. Gandhiji
 - c. Indira Gandhi
2. Panchayat Union Chairperson is elected by _____ .
 - a. Ward members
 - b. People
 - c. Union President

II. Fill in the blanks

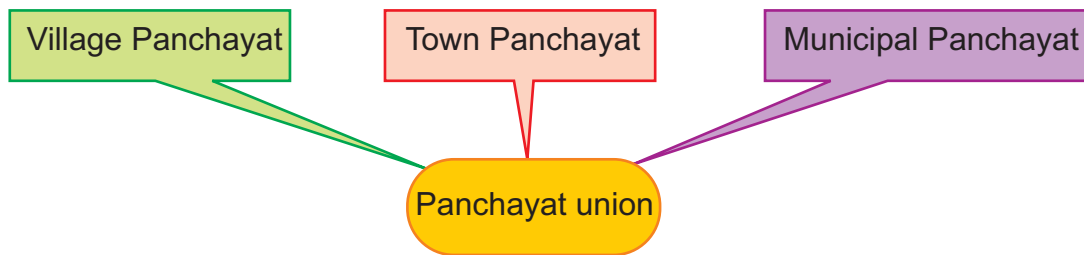
1. The term of office for the Mayor is _____ .
2. Every district has a _____ panchayat.

III. Answer the following

1. Why is Local self-government necessary?
2. What are the duties of the Village Council? How many times in a year and when does the Village Council meet?
3. List out the four important functions of the Village Council.
4. How does the Village Council get its revenue?
5. How is the Panchayat Union formed?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Frame questions to interview the Panchayat union chairman.
2. Write a drama highlighting the activities that take place during an election.
3. Prepare a model application to be presented when you meet the Panchayat union chairman for redressal of the local grievances.
4. What are the committees needed to be formed to have effective administration of a school?
5. Prepare a mind map of your Panchayat union.



2. DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RESOURCES AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Representatives are elected by the citizens of our Country. This is called Democracy. The Government governed by the people is called as Democratic Republic.

Citizens enjoy equal rights in a Republic. Those who complete the age of eighteen are eligible to vote.

The citizens in our country enjoy equal opportunities. Women who constitute half of the Indian population have been denied these opportunities and have been left behind. This can weaken the democratic set up of our country. If equal opportunities are given to women, their participation will surely help to strengthen the democracy.

Disparities in the society emerge through various means. These disparities that have emerged are by birth, high class and low class, untouchability, rich and poor, employer and employee, master and servant, educated and uneducated, landlord and peasant.

The people have missed out many opportunities to lead a better life due to the prevailing disparities in the society. By providing them with the opportunities which they had missed, they have been enabled to lead a complete life. Thus these disparities can be eradicated and equality can be

established in the society. Thereby 'social justice' prevails.

By nature we find a division in gender – male and female. For many years people have blindly believed that men are superior and women are inferior. This blind belief is a hindrance for the development of human resource in the society.

Because of the characteristic features of women we cannot say that women are inferior in knowledge to men. In general men are physically strong and women are mentally strong. Physical and mental strength differs from person to person. This difference is not due to gender. It is due to the hereditary practices. Men get the opportunity to be educated, receive salary for their work and right to property. Due to this misconception prevailed in the society, men have been given the opportunity to rule and obtain high government posts.

Women were made to stay at home because of child birth, take care of the children as well as the family. From the earlier days the misconception was that men were suitable to run errands and do physical labour.

Women always depend on male companions like father, husband, brother and son to lead life.

Many concepts have been evolved and have been handed down from generation to generation. The same concept prevails in the minds of the students in the society.

We know the ability and capability of women through their work from early times.

- Managing the house and cooking
- Rearing and maintaining cattle
- Weaving mats, basket making and making thatched roofs out of dry coconut leaves
- Medical or health workers, sanitary workers, prevention of diseases, home remedies
- Maternity, child care, helping children to grow
- House gardening, vegetables, fruits, flowers, roots, production and sale of milk
- Economic budget, maintaining relationships with relatives
- Agricultural labour, gathering and storing grains

Through the ages they have been engaged in intellectual, patient, technological excellence and working long hours. Because of the educational development women have engaged themselves as teachers, nurses, typists, stenographers and

police. Mostly women are doctors, engineers, lecturers, advocates, judges, press reporters and work in the field of cinema. Some are government employees, car drivers, bus drivers, lorry drivers, pilots and travel by space rockets. They also do research work. Some are bank managers, collectors and police commissioners.



In these ways women engage themselves in various occupations. Is it right to say that only these occupations can be done by women? Many women become modern women as envisioned by the great poet Subramania Bharathiyar.

“Mādhara thammai izhivu cheiyum
Madamai iakko luthuvōm;
Vaia vāzhvu thanni lenthā
Vaigaie lumna makkulae
Thatha rendra nilaimai mari
Anga lōdu pengalum
Sarini garsa māna māga
Vazhva mintha nāttilae!”

These are the famous lines sung by the famous **national poet Subramania Bharathiyar**. These lines depict that in all fields women are not in anyway inferior to men.

A noble woman- Dr. Muthulakshmi

A multifaceted personality, Dr.Muthulakshmi was one of the outstanding Indian women of her time.

She was born on 30th July 1886 in the princely state of Pudukottai. She was an outstanding student. A crop which is about to yield bumper harvest can be identified at the seedling stage. Likewise her versatile talents were visible even when she was a child.

According to her community she was not allowed to attend school. So she was tutored at home and passed her



Dr. Muthulakshmi

examination from home. She was the first woman to study in the men's college in Pudukkottai. She had a multifaceted personality. By nature she was just and compassionate. She was interested in human welfare and was a woman of exemplary character.

She was the first Indian woman to obtain a medical degree from Madras Medical College in 1912. She was nominated to the Madras legislative as a member of the Legislative Council and became the first woman member during the British rule. She was elected as the Deputy Chairperson of the Legislative Council. She fought for the rights of women. Like men, women should also be given the right to property and to vote.

She was the first woman President of the All India Women's Association and the first woman to be elected as Alder-man of the Madras (now Chennai) Corporation. She respected the Indian freedom fighters. Therefore she was familiar with the poet Subramania Bharathiyar.

She was concerned with the plight of women as they were suppressed for many generations.

She wanted to wipe the tears of the women. She fought for the betterment of women, right to women's education, equal rights for women, emancipation of women and protection of the girl child.

She took an interest in cancer studies and pursued it at the Royal Cancer Hospital in London for the benefit of the women cancer patients. She was instrumental in starting the Cancer Institute in Adyar, Chennai. The Institute stands as a testimony of her fame and name.

With the help of the government aid for the orphan children, widows and destitute women she established a home at Tambaram.

The social evil of child marriage prevailed throughout the country. She rose in revolt against child marriage and the government passed a Bill.

In earlier days it was a custom to dedicate girls to the deity to be of service in the temple under the 'Devadasi' system. Thousands of women's lives were destroyed throughout the country because of this.

In those days it was believed that to become a devadasi, is a way of offering oneself to the service of God. But this was a social sin inflicted on women folk. Dr. Muthulakshmi fought against this social evil and took measures to eradicate this by suitable enactments. Many conservative rationalists and religious fanatics opposed the amendment of the bill.

Dr. Muthulakshmi with the help and guidance of E.V.R. Periyar, leader of the Self-Respect movement strived to eradicate the devadasi system. A bill was passed in the Legislature.

In those days E.V.R. Periyar, Tamil Thendral, Thiru.Vi.Ka and Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar supported the bill. They explained about its importance and got the support of the public. This shows the social life of the people.

Dr. Muthulakshmi has worked for various social causes. She started orphanages. She opened free dispensaries for the slum dwellers. She got help from the institutions and helped the downtrodden. In 1930 she founded the Avvai Home at Adyar for the benefit of destitute women.

She introduced a free education scheme for girls up to class eight.

Dr. Muthulakshmi was a pioneering social reformer. She was awarded the **Padma Bhushan** in 1956 for her meritorious service. She dedicated her life for the upliftment of women.

In order to highlight Dr. Muthulakshmi's name and fame, the Tamil Nadu Government has implemented a welfare scheme namely Dr. Muthulakshmi Maternity Stipendary Scheme. Under the scheme, the mothers are provided with financial assistance to get a nutritious diet for three prenatal care months and three postnatal care months.

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. In a Republic, citizens
 - a. have equal investments
 - b. own equal property
 - c. have equal rights

2. The first Indian woman doctor
 - a. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
 - b. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
 - c. Kalpana Chawla

3. Occupations in which women are not involved
 - a. cricket
 - b. pilot
 - c. none of the above

4. Avvai home
 - a. home for the destitutes and widows
 - b. orphanage for girls
 - c. home for the unemployed women.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ creates an equal society.
2. Age at which men and women can vote is _____ .
3. “Mādhara thammai izhivu sey-yum
Madamai eykko luthuvom” these lines were sung by _____ .

III. Match the following

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. To eradicate the inequality in the society | – beliefs passed through the generation. |
| 2. Men alone are suitable for all positions | – it proclaims the fame of Dr.Muthulakshmi. |
| 3. Women depend on male companions | – wrong attitude. |
| 4. To stop the custom of child marriage | – social justice. |
| 5. Cancer Institute at Adyar | – prohibition act. |

IV. Answer the following

1. What is the hindrance for human resource development ?
2. Mention eight services where women require mental and physical abilities.
3. Mention the scheme introduced in Tamil Nadu for the welfare of the mother and child.
4. Mention the first achievement of Dr. Muthulakshmi in India.
5. Name the award awarded by the Central Government to Dr. Muthulakshmi.
6. How does the society deny women, their rights?

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Visit a library and read books of following leaders.
 - a. E.V. Ramasamy (E.V.R)
 - b. Madam Moovalur Ramamirtham
2. Among the ladies you know, whom do you think as achiever in life? why?
3. List the prestigious awards of Government of India.
4. Convene a debate on the topic “Did the women obtain equal rights or not?”
5. Fill in the bio data of Dr. Muthulakshmi
 - a. Name
 - b. Date of Birth
 - c. Place of Birth
 - d. Name of the institutions where she studied
 - e. Name of the posts she held
 - f. Name of the hospital she established
 - g. Name of the Award / year of the award
 - h. The best service rendered by Dr. Muthulakshmi



1. THE EARTH WE LIVE IN

Is there a mountain, a sea or a river in your place? Mountains, plateaus and plains are important landforms. Landforms with high peaks are called mountains.

A continuous stretch of mountains is called a **mountain range**. The highest mountain range in the world is the Himalayas.

Study the physical map of India and locate another mountain range.

The land that is higher than the surrounding region with a flattened top is called a **plateau**. The plateau of Tibet is the highest plateau in the world.

With the help of your teacher locate the plateau in South India.

A relatively flat and low lying land surface with almost no difference between its highest and lowest points is a **plain**. The area where the River Ganges flows is one of the most important plains in the world.

Locate the plains in the banks of River Cauvery, River Tamiraparani and River Palar on a physical map.

Chennai, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Trichy, Ooty, Kodaikanal and Theni are parts of Tamil Nadu. **Tamil Nadu is a part of India.**

Find out the landform wherein Rameshwaram and Tiruchendur situated?

With the help of your teacher find out whether your native place is located on a plateau or plain or on a mountainous region?

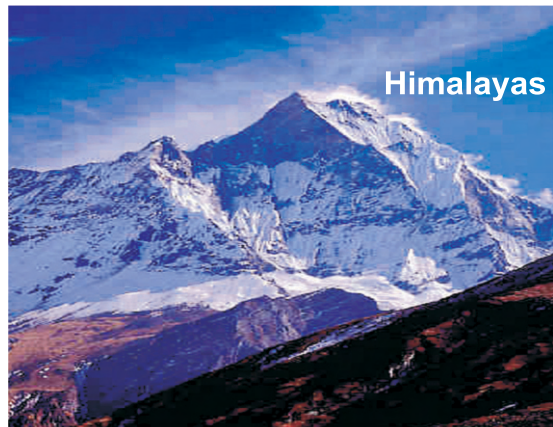
India is a part of the continent of Asia. Countries like India, China, Russia and Pakistan are situated in Asia. Countries like England, France and Germany are situated in the continent of Europe.

There are seven continents like Asia, Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Australia and Antarctica. **Large land masses** are called continents.

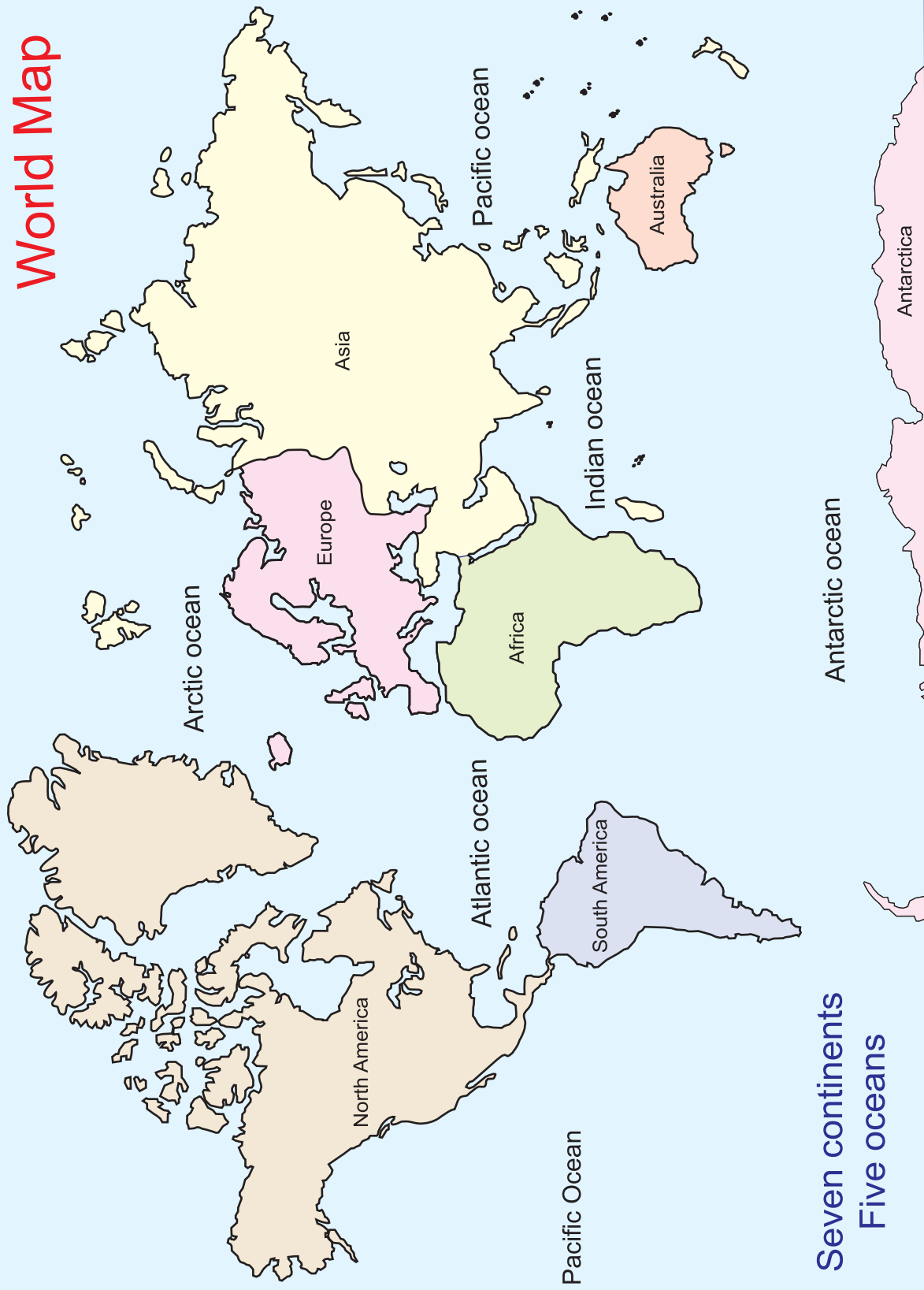
The seven continents:

1. Asia: It is the largest continent. It is situated in the northern hemisphere. Our Country, **India is situated in Asia.**

The cold **Gobi desert** and the **Himalayan mountains** are located in this continent.



World Map



Seven continents
Five oceans