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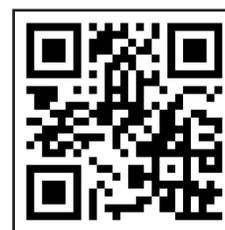
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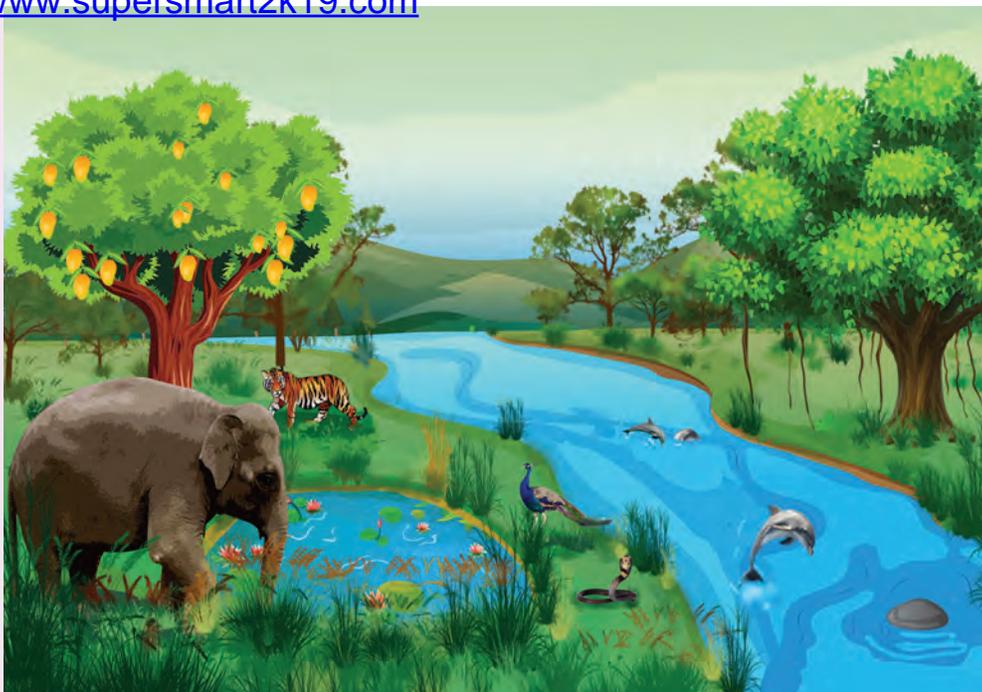
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CIVICS





Unit **1****NATIONAL
SYMBOLS**
 **Learning Objectives**

- To know about the natural national symbols of India.
- To understand the importance to protect nature.
- To know the other national symbols and appreciate them.
- To know the about different national festivals and celebrate them with joy.

**Path way**

This lesson deals with the natural national symbols and the other national symbols. It also explains about the different national festivals.

Velan and Ponni went on a forest trip to Pulivanam. The thought that they were going to visit the forest, made them ecstatic and they were filled with excitement and adventurous spirit. Veena, a wildlife reasearcher was with them. That forest had a legendary river running across. The forest also had 2,000 metre high mountain.

As per the plan, they had reached the forest area by a vehicle. "We are waiting for you" said the forest officer Manimaran, smilingly to the enthusiastic young researchers. Veena introduced

Velan and Ponni to the officer. The personal vehicles had to be stopped there as they were restricted to go further. After that they had to travel only by vehicles run on battaries that are pollution free. These vehicles also called as 'Jeep' were covered with glass. A jeep was waiting for them. The forest officer Manimaran, Veena and the team boarded the vehicle.

"I think you are eagerly waiting to watch the tiger, but it is possible only when you are lucky enough. Though it is the tiger's habitat, there are many birds, insects, reptiles, aquatic life and

amphibians which make the eco-system. So please don't wait only for the tigers but enjoy watching other animals too. And remember you shouldn't speak loudly" said Manimaran.

In a few minutes they had a chance to see a beautiful pond with lotus. The vehicle was moving slowly. The lotuses were smiling back at them. "Lotuses are of different types. Those which are pink are called pink lotuses. The lotus has a very special structure" said Veena.

Just behind a big tree near the pond, a peacock was fanning out its feathers gracefully. Without making noise, Velan and Ponni were admiring it. "Uncle Manimaran, usually peacocks do this during rainy days. Will it rain now?" said Ponni.

"Maybe. It dances only during rainy days. But once a chieftain Began, wondered whether the peacock was shivering in cold and covered the peacock with his shawl. This chieftain belonged to the classical Sangam age of Tamils and also revered as one of the seven most generous personalities of ancient Tamil land.



There is a Peacock Sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamilnadu)

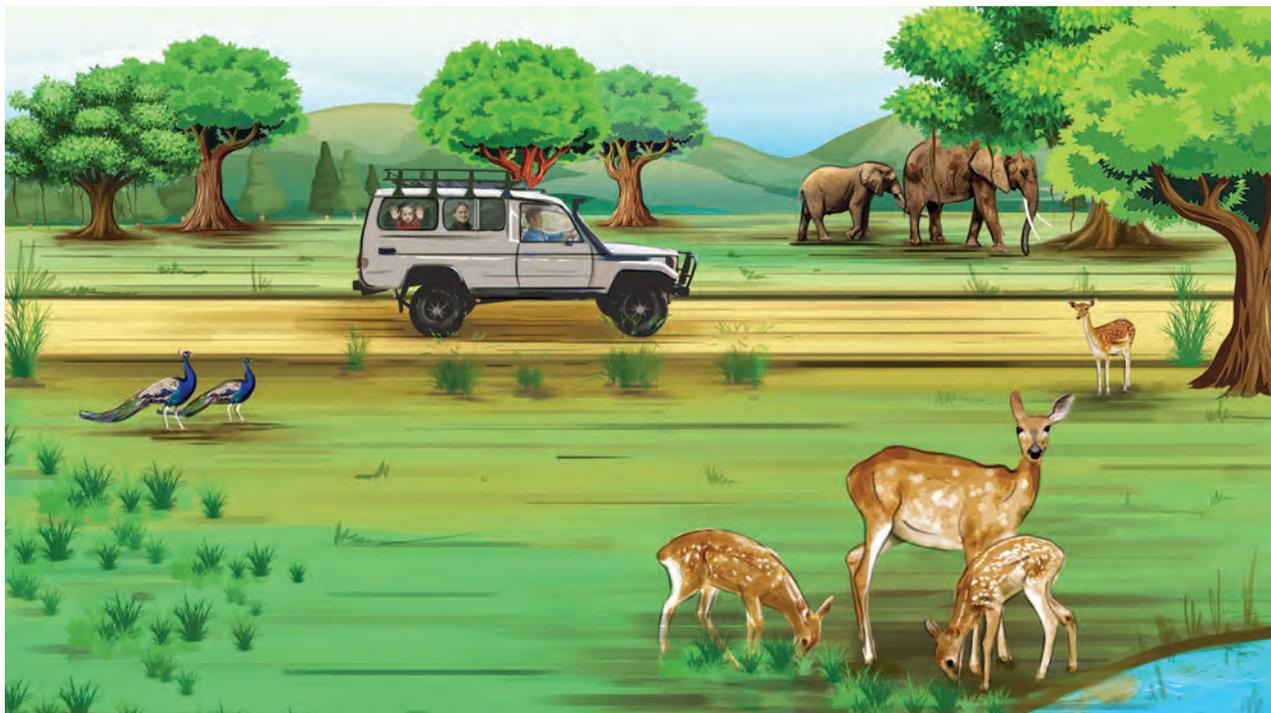
"You know very well that the peacock is our national bird. For a long time the Peacock has a significant place in our culture, art and heritage. It's beauty, stately appearance and its even distribution all over India makes it our national bird" said Manimaran.

The vehicle moved forward silently. They admired the beauty on either side even without blinking.

"We have come very close to the bank of the river. Now we have to go along the river. I am going to show you a different animal. You have to remain silent; only then you can see it. Please take your binoculars" said Manimaran.

Veena had instructed the team to bring their binoculars on the visit. Velan and Ponni had borrowed the binoculars from their neighbours. They focused their binoculars towards the gap between the bushes. That gave them a view of the river. Veena said, "Look, there is something black like a Gharial crocodile moving". They could not see the animal clearly due to the glare caused by the morning sun. Manimaran said, "Turn away from the Sun's rays and watch carefully. It is not a Gharial".

Veena said, "No it does not look like a fish. It looks like an aquatic mammal – a river dophin".



Velan and Ponni exclaimed, "What? Is it a dolphin? Marine acrobatic animal? How can it live in a river?"

Manimaran said, "There are river dolphins in our country. The dolphins that live in the rivers have a long snout similar to the Gharial crocodiles. Just like bats, they use the ultrasound waves to catch their prey. They are essentially blind."

Velan said, "That was an interesting detail".

"Do you know the name of the river beside which we are now on?"

"The rich harvests of the fertile plains of Ganges was mentioned in one of Bharathiyar's famous songs. Am I on the same banks of Ganges? My father asked me to collect some information about this place before visiting it," said Ponni.

"No doubt about it."

"Do you know that this river is 2,525 km long and is the longest river

in India?" said Velan stunning everyone around.

"Though Brahmaputra is 3848 km long, it does not flow across India. So, What Velan said is right" said Veena.

Manimaran said, "We have seen a lot of things. Now let us relax. Come, let us have these pieces of mangoes."

"These mangoes are very tasty, what kind of mangoes are these?" asked Veena eagerly.

"This kind of mango is known as 'Imam pasand' a variety of mango that was cultivated during the Mughal reign for the royal family. This is occasionally found in the forest. Even this was picked from the mango grove at the fringes of this forest" said Manimaran. Everyone got into the vehicle and were ready to go.

"Now we are going to see another wonder" said Manimaran and drove the vehicle around a big banyan tree with countless roots around. He travelled

around it for a few minutes and came back to the starting point. "Such a big banyan tree?" exclaimed Ponni and Velan.

"This is a very big banyan tree and is the oldest in this forest. It is the habitat of thousands of birds. It is as famous as the banyan tree in the Indian Botanical Garden in Howrah (Calcutta)," said Manimaran.

"There is another big banyan in Adyar (Chennai). It is as big as that. I saw that when I visited the Theosophical Society and wondered at it." said Ponni.

"Let us now go slowly because there is a herd of elephants climbing the mountains right behind the banyan tree" said Manimaran.

Velan replied at once, "Oh! Aren't the wild elephants ferocious? Are we in danger?".

Manimaran said "First and foremost we are not supposed to trouble the wild animals because the forest is their home. We can admire them without disturbing them."

Manimaran continued "We should know how to safeguard ourselves from the encounters of the wild animals. That is the reason why we try to explore the forests with the guides who belong to the forest tribal community".

"Even though the animals are quite huge, they will not harm you unless you hurt them".

"Let us also climb the hills along with the elephants. There is another surprise waiting for you on the top of the hills" said Manimaran.

After climbing the hill they came across a plain. He parked the vehicle and asked the team to see something using their binoculars. "Look there,"

There was a cone-shaped nest built with dried leaves. Manimaran asked, "Can you guess which animal's nest is that?"

I know that birds build nests on the ground, but this seems a bit strange," said Veena.

It is a snake's nest, the nest of king cobra".

"What? Snakes build nests?" said Velan.

"This is the only reptile that builds a nest of its own and reproduces. Thus snake's average length is 18 feet and is the longest of the poisonous snakes" said Manimaran.

"We have explored the forest and climbed the hills but we have not seen a tiger till now" said Ponni.

"Don't worry Ponni. We have come across many wonders. The Tiger is a very shy animal. While descending down the hills we may see one on the rocky area on the slope" said Manimaran.

They had seen many unusual things that day. But they were very disappointed because they had not seen ever a tiger."

"I have visited several forests but they are not identical. I got some new information from Mr. Manimaran and the tribals. I have visited forestes many times regarding my research. But I was not able to see the tiger. Don't worry, we will see a tiger some time later comforted Veena.

NATURAL NATIONAL SYMBOLS



Banyan tree-1950

It is a symbol of pride and has many medicinal values.



Lotus-1950

Though it grows in muddy water it blooms with beauty.



Peacock-1963

It is native to Asia and the only bird which has a tail.



Tiger-1973

It is the largest cat species. India has 70% of tigers population in the world.



River Ganges-2008

It is a perennial river and many royal capitals flourished on the banks of this river.



Elephant-2010

It is native to mainland Asia and plays a critical role in maintaining the regions forests.



River Dolphin-2010

It is the reliable indicator of the health of the entire river eco-system. It is in the endangered list.



Lactobacillus-2012

They are friendly bacteria. They are a major part of the lactic and bacteria group.



King cobra- Ophiophagus hannah

It is the world's longest venomous snake and lives in the rain forests and plains of India.



Mango - 1950

It is a rich source of vitamins A,C and D and mainly cultivated in the plains.

The years the symbols were adopted by the Government of India are given.

They descended down the hill and came to the same place where they had watched the river dolphins. They parked the vehicle and rested for a while. Ponni came out of the vehicle and watched through the binoculars. She noticed something strange. She couldn't control herself she whispered "Uncle, look there." All of them quickly turned to look with their binoculars. They saw a tigress with her three cubs drinking water from the river. Veena captured the beautiful scene with her camera. Nobody dared to see anything other than the tigress, till it left the river bank and vanished away.

"This is the real king of the forest" said Manimaran.

"It is absolutely true" said Veena.

They all got back to the vehicle and were returning. Veena asked the team a question. "Do you know, there is something common between all the wonders you have seen today?"

"What is common?" asked Velan.

"Please, tell us quickly. We are very eager to know" said Ponni.

"All that we saw today are our natural national symbols" said Veena

"You are right, Veena. This didn't strike me." said Manimaran.

Other Symbols of our Country

National flag:

The tricolour flag is our National flag. The three colours are of the same width and are arranged horizontally. The saffron at the top represents valour and sacrifice. The green at the bottom represents fertility and prosperity. The white band in between represents honesty peace and purity. The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.



Out National Flag's length and width proportion is 3:2 respectively and the Ashoka's chakra has 24 spokes in it.

National Emblem

The four lions on top of the Ashoka

DO YOU KNOW? **Tamil Nadu's Natural Symbols**

Animal	Nilgiri Tahr	
Bird	Emerald dove	
Flower	Gloriosa Superba	
Tree	Palmyrah tree	

HOTS:
Who has been given the right to manufacture the National flag?

**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

Kodi Kaatha Kumaran

Tirupur Kumaran was born in Chennimalai of Erode district. As a youth, he actively participated in the freedom struggle for India. In 1932, when Gandhiji was arrested, protests were held against the arrest all over the country. When protests were held for Gandhiji's release, Tirupur Kumaran took active part in it. He lost his life when the police attacked violently. He held on to the tricolor flag even when he died. He was honoured with the title, 'Kodi Kaatha Kumaran'. The Government of India has released a postal stamp on his centenary year to remember Tirupur Kumaran's sacrifice and dedication to the nation.



'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed at its bottom. It means 'Truth alone triumphs'. The National emblem consists of two parts—the upper and the lower parts.

The upper part has four lions facing the North, South, East and West. This is on a circular pedestal. One can only see three lions at a time.

The lower part has an elephant (energy), a horse (speed), a bull (hardwork) and a lion (majestic). The 'Wheel of righteousness' is placed between them. This emblem is found at the top of the government communication, Indian currency and passport.



**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

- The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh.
- The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamilnadu.
- This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi)
- This flag is now an exhibit at the St. George's Fort Museum, Chennai.

Pillar at Sarnath was chosen to be our National emblem. The national emblem was accepted on 26th January 1950,

**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

The four lions, chosen from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka as our emblem, is now placed in the Sarnath Museum.

National Anthem

'Jana Gana Mana' is our National anthem. It symbolises the sovereignty and integrity of our nation. This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali. This was transcribed in Hindi and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950.

The rules to be observed while singing the Anthem

- This anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
- Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
- One should understand the meaning while singing.

DO YOU KNOW?

On 27th December 1911 this National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

National song

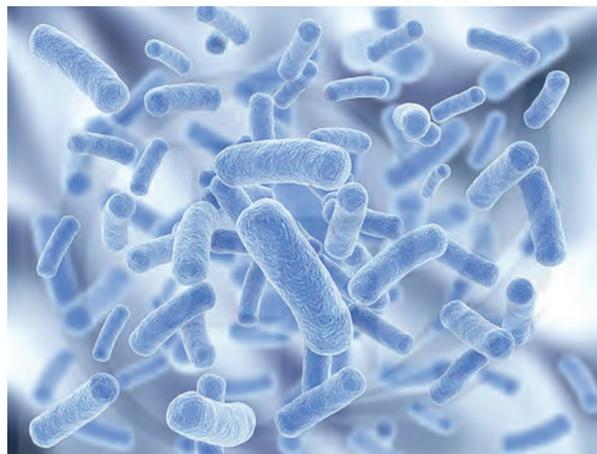
The song Vande Mataram, composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, was a source of inspiration to the people of India in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana Gana Mana. On January 24, 1950, the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, "the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it."

The song was a part of Bankim Chandra's most famous novel 'Anand Math'.

National pledge

"India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters" is our national pledge. The pledge was written by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in Telugu.

National Micro organism



The curd which we consume every day is curdled from milk by a micro organism called lacto bacillus delbrueckii. This was accepted as our national micro organism in the year 2012. This micro organism makes the milk undergo a chemical reaction and changes the protein content of the milk. Curd is known for its digestive quality and cooling capacity.

Currency of India- (INR) ₹

The Indian currency is the Indian Rupees. The currency released by SherShah Sur in the sixteenth century was 'Rupiya'. This 'rupiya' has been transformed, into 'Rupees'. The symbol of rupees is ₹. This was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.

National Calender

During the reign of Emperor Kanishka he began following a new calendar in the year 78 CE/AD. The year begins from the spring equinox which falls on March 22nd. During a leap year, it begins on March 21st. Our country follows this calendar. The famous astronomer Meghnad Saha headed the

Calendar Reformation Committee on 22nd March 1957. It was then accepted by the committee as our national calendar.

The National symbols help in uniting the diversified sections of India and to instill patriotism.

National Holidays

Independence Day



Every year, August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day to commemorate India's freedom from British rule. This auspicious day is also marked as a birth of the world's biggest democracy, India.

On the day India gained independence, Mahakavi Bharathiyar's poem "Aaduvome Pallu Paduvome" and it was sung over the AIR (All India Radio) by T.K.Pattammal, a famous singer of Carnatic Music. The celebration of Independence Day continues every year. The Prime Minister unfurls the National Flag on the Independence Day at the Red Fort, New Delhi.

Republic Day



On 26th January 1950, India was declared as a democratic state. Every year this day is commemorated as the 'Republic Day'. The constitution commenced on 26th January 1950. From August 1947 to 26th January 1950, the Queen of Britain was the honorary head of India. The day India was declared as a democratic state, the President became the first citizen of India. On Republic Day, the President of India hoists the National flag at the Red Fort New Delhi.



On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the "Beating Retreat" ceremony. This is performed by the bands of Indian Army, Navy and Airforce. The President of India is the chief guest of this day. Rashtrapati Bhavan will be illuminated at 6pm as a part of the celebration.



Gandhi Jayanthi



The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, was declared

one of the National festivals. It falls on 2nd October. In 2007, the United Nations declared October 2nd as the 'International Day of Non-violence'.



Independence - Freedom from control of another country or organization.

Republic - A country in which the Head of State is an elected person.

Heritage - The art, buildings, traditions and beliefs that a society considers important to its history and culture.

Aquatic - Growing or living in or near water.

Astrophysicist - An expert in astrophysics



- Tiger, Elephant, River dolphin of Ganges, Peacock, King Cobra, Banyan tree, mango, The Ganges and lotus are the natural national symbols.
- The constitutional Assembly accepted the tricolour flag as the national flag on 22nd July 1947.
- The National Flag, the National emblem, the National Anthem and the National song etc., are the other national symbols.
- Independence Day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanthi are our important National festivals.

Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer



- The National Song
Vande Mataram was composed by _____
a) Pingali Venkayya
b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
d) Gandhiji
- Which is the National Anthem of India?
a) Jana Gana Mana
b) Vande Mataram
c) Amar Sonar Bangla
d) Neerarum kaduluduththa
- Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?
a) Akbar
b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- _____ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Subash Chandra Bose
c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is _____
a) sky blue b) navy blue
c) blue d) green
- The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stored in _____
a) Chennai fort Museum
b) Delhi Museum
c) Saranath Museum
d) Kolkata Museum

7. The National Anthem was written by _____
 a) Devandranath Tagore
 b) Bharathiyar
 c) Rabindranath Tagore
 d) Balagangadhar Tilak
8. The time taken to play the National Anthem is _____
 a) 50 seconds b) 52 minutes
 c) 52 seconds d) 20 seconds
9. "Vande Mataram" was first sung by _____ at the 1896 session of the National Congress
 a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 b) Rabindranath Tagore
 c) Mahathma Gandhi
 d) Sarojini Naidu
10. _____ hoists the flag on Independence day in Delhi
 a) The Prime Minister
 b) The President
 c) Vice President
 d) Any Political leader

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. The National emblem was adopted from the Ashoka pillar of _____
2. The National fruit of India is _____
3. The National Bird of India is _____
4. Our National tree is the _____
5. The Flag which was flown in 1947 Independence day was weaved in _____
6. The Indian National Flag was designed by _____
7. _____ started the Saka Era
8. The longest river in India is _____
9. The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by _____

10. The Chakra of the National Flag has _____ spokes

III. Choose the correct answer

1. The Lion Capital is now in the _____ museum (Kolkata/Sarnath)
2. The National Anthem was adopted in _____ (1950/1947)
3. _____ is declared as our National Micro organism (Lacto bacillus / Rhizobium)

IV. Fill in the blanks

1. Saffron – Courage ; White - _____
2. Horse – Energy; Bull - _____
3. 1947 – Independence day; 1950 - _____

V. Choose the Correct Option

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Rabindranath Tagore | - a. National Song |
| 2. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee- | b. National Flag |
| 3. Pingali Venkayya | - c. Astro Physicist |
| 4. Meghnad Saha | - d. National Anthem |

	1	2	3	4
a)	a	d	b	c
b)	d	a	c	b
c)	d	a	b	c

VI. Match and choose the wrong pair:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. National Reptile | – Tiger |
| 2. National Aquatic Animal | – Lacto bacillus |
| 3. National Heritage Animal | – King Cobra |
| 4. National Micro organism | – Dolphin |

VII. Choose the wrong sentence:

1. a) The ratio of our National Flag's length and breadth is 3:2
b) The Chakra has 24 spokes
c) The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour
2. a) The National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya
b) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum
c) The First National Flag was weaved in Gudiyattam

VIII. Choose the correct sentence:

1. a) August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day
b) November 26 is celebrated as the Republic day
c) October 12 is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti

IX. Answer the following.

1. What do the colours in our National Flag represent?
2. What are the parts of our National emblem?

3. What are the salient features of the National anthem?
4. Draw and define the Indian Rupee symbol
5. Where do we use our National emblem?
6. Who wrote the National pledge?
7. What are the animals found in the bottom of the emblem?
8. What are the natural national symbols?
9. Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamil Nadu?

X. Activities

1. Draw the natural National symbols as a scenery / Frame a story
2. Prepare a logo for your class/school of your own
3. What should we do to protect the endangered plants and animals – Discuss
4. Celebrate the national events in your school and prepare a news item for a local newspaper.

XI. Life skill activity:

Why are certain organisms adopted as natural National symbols? Analyse.



ICT CORNER

Symbols of India and Indian States

Let us learn about
The Constitution of India

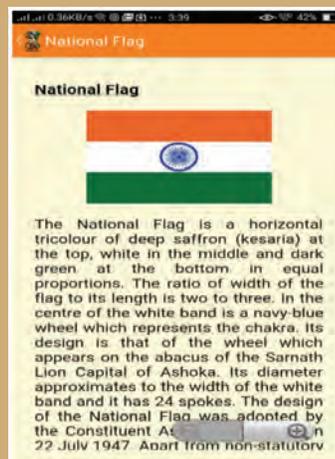


- Step 1:** Go to play store and install “National symbols” App.
- Step 2:** Open the app. Click any national symbol like National Flag , National Bird etc. to know more about the symbol.
- Step 3:** Click the Back button and scroll below to see “States “. Select states and click Tamil Nadu for instance.
- Step 4:** Now you can see the symbols about Tamil Nadu.

Step 1:



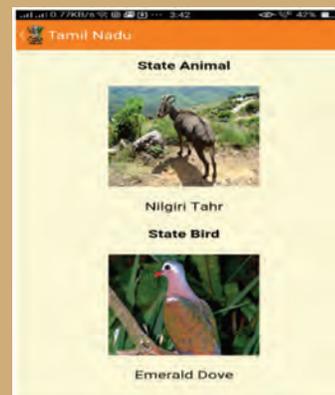
Step 2



Step 3:



Step 4



URL::

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.cdac.symbol>



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*Pictures are indicatives only.

Unit

2

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



Learning Objectives

- To know about the Constitution of India
- To recognise the formation of our Constitution
- To know the salient features of our Constitution
- To know the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen of India



Pathway

The Lesson speaks about the formation of the constitution of India. It gives guidelines to govern the country, while ensuring the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens and how it protects them.

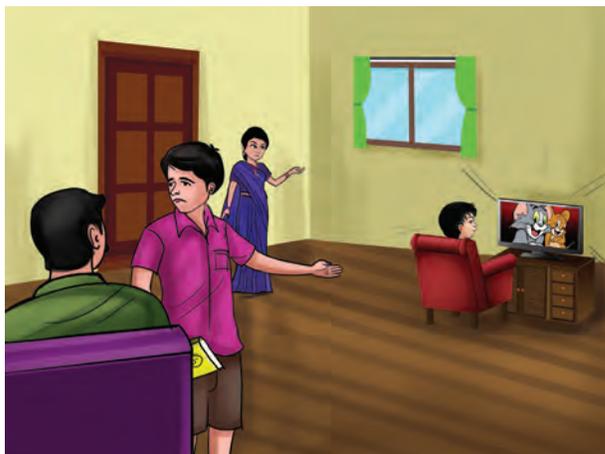
Yazhinian and Sudaroli are brothers. Yazh is student of standard six and Sudar is in standard four. Yazh was preparing for his class test. Sudar after completing his home assignments was watching an animated series on television. Sudar was watching it but the noise level disturbed Yazh. Sudar was totally engrossed in the series and laughed and clapped loudly. Yazh could not concentrate on his lessons.

So he asked Sudar to reduce the volume. But Sudar was not ready to adhere to his

elder brother's advice. In spite of Yazh's continuous request Sudar did not reduce the volume.

Yazh complained to his father that Sudar did not decrease the volume of the television in spite of requesting him several times. Yazh made it clear that he had a class test the following day.

"Isn't your brother preparing for his class test? Weren't you wrong in troubling him?" continued his father.



“I was watching the TV. Yazh kept disturbing and stopped me from watching it” said Sudar.

“Studying for the test and watching television are not the same” said his father.

But Sudar was not ready to accept the fact. Sudar was consistent that he had all rights to watch a film as much as Yazh had the right to study.

His father admitted that both had equal rights. But one must not hinder another’s freedom. Sudar didn’t realise the fact that he was very stubborn.

“Look Sudar. You have all rights to watch the film” said his father.

“Yes dad”.

“Similarly, Yazh also has the right to listen to his favourite song on TV Couldn’t he?”

“How can that happen? When I watch the television he cannot do that”.

“When you can watch a film by increasing its volume, Yazh can also hear music loudly.” said father.

“How will I watch the movie?”.

“How will Yazh study?” .

“Oh! I didn’t think of it. Okay dad, I will

not watch the movie while Yazh studies”.

“No my child. You can watch the movie without causing trouble to anyone”.

“Don’t be angry Yazh. You study and I promise I will not disturb you”.

Yazh smiled and patted Sudar’s back and left the place.

Sudar’s mother was watching everything silently. She said,“ Even to run a small family don’t we need to follow so many rules and regulations? How much more of that will we need to administer a country?” she exclaimed.

“It is an ocean Deepa. In order to administer people who follow different religions, speak different languages and belong to different castes and culture and treat everyone equally, we need to have a good code of laws and guidelines which we call as ‘The Constitution of India’.

The next day Sudar and Yazh went to school. It was the Republic Day also.

The celebration was a jubilant. The students and teachers were standing in line around the flag post. Immediately after the hoisting of the flag, a discussion was held with the chief guest for the day, Mr. Arumugam, an expert in social sciences.

“Wish you a happy Republic Day!” wished Mr. Arumugam.

“Wish you the same Sir”.

“Do you know why do we celebrate the Republic Day?”

“Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from 26th January 1950. That is why every year we observe this day as the Republic Day.” said the history teacher Malarmathi.



“Yes, it is true. There are other reasons why this constitution came into existence on 26th January 1950. When the Congress met at Lahore in 1929, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of Poorna Swaraj or the Day of complete self governance. The next year, 26th January 1930 was celebrated as the Independence Day. That day has been observed as our Republic Day”.

“What do you mean by the “Constitution of India” asked Nathar.

“Before that, let me ask a few questions. You answer me. Then I will explain in detail about the constitution of India”.

“All right sir”.

(The students were prepared to answer the questions)

“Are you following any rules and regulation at home?”

“Yes sir”

“Are you following any rules at school?”

“Yes sir”

“Are both of them the same or different?”

“Mostly, they are different”

“Is it necessary to follow certain rules in public places?”

“Yes, Sir”

“Why is it necessary?”

“We should not disturb anybody in public” said Tamilselvi.

“It’s true. Also no one should disturb us” said Selva

“Yes, I do accept it. But what if someone compels you to follow some rules? How would you feel?”

“It would be difficult to do so.”

“How do you feel when you are asked to make your own rules?”

“We would be proud and pleased to obey our own rules”.

(Everyone agreed and nodded their heads)



“The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of a country. It also defines the rights and duties of citizens. The laws governing a country originate from the constitution. Every country is ruled on the basis of its constitution”

“What are the things that make the constitution of India?” asked Deepika.

“The constitution of India is the ultimate law. We have to abide by it. It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods,

powers and the duties of Government bodies. It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens. Directive Principles are also mentioned in the constitution. So it is holistic in nature”.

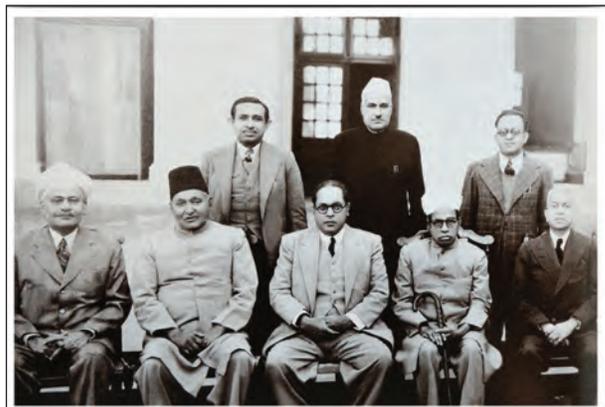
“When did they begin to frame the constitution?” asked Christopher.



“In 1946, nearly 389 members of the constituent Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India. The Chairman of the committee was Mr. Rajendra Prasad”.

“Who were the other significant members in the Constituent Assembly?”

“Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabai Patel, Moulana Azad, S. Radhakrishnan, Viajalakshmi Pandit and Sarojini Naidu were the members in the Constituent Assembly”.



“How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly?”

“15 women members were in the Constituent Assembly”.



‘The Father of the Constitution of India’ is Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

“The Drafting committee was formed with eight members and its Chairman was B.R. Ambedkar; B.N.Rao was appointed as an advisor. The committee met for the first time on 9th December 1946. On the same day, the drafting of constitution of India started”.

“How did they form the Indian constitution?”

“The constitutions of nearly 60 countries including the UK, USA, former USSR, France, Switzerland etc., were thoroughly examined and their best features have been adopted by our constitution”.

“Did they draft it in a short span of time?”

“No, nearly 2000 amendments were made before the draft was finalised”

“When did they complete this work?”

“It took a period of 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days. It was completed on 26th November 1949”.

“The constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. So, 26th November is celebrated as the Day of the Constitution. isn't it ?” said Karthikeyan.

“Yes” said Mr. Arumugam



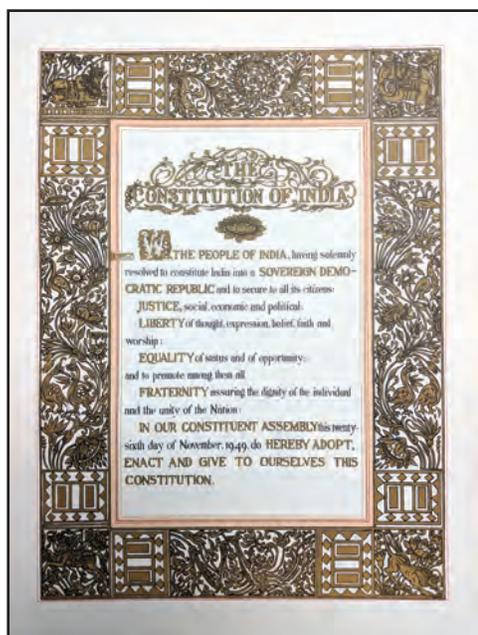
“How much was spent to frame the constitution of India?” asked Nathar.

“They spent almost 64 lakhs”.

“What are the objectives of the Constitution?”.

“The Preamble of our constitution stresses on the justice, liberty, equality and fraternity”.

“What is a Preamble?”



“The preface of the constitution is the Preamble. According to it, India is a Sovereign, socialist, Secular democratic republic”.

What does it mean by 'Sovereign'?

“The constitution has granted the people

the right to rule. The members of the parliament and the legislative assembly are elected by the people. The right to decide is only in the hands of the representatives. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.”

What is the meaning of “Secular”?

“Law allows all the citizens of a country, the right to follow different faith and religious beliefs. All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship. The country does not have a religion of its own. All the religions in our country hold the same status”.

“The Government of India rules through the Parliament, doesn't it?”

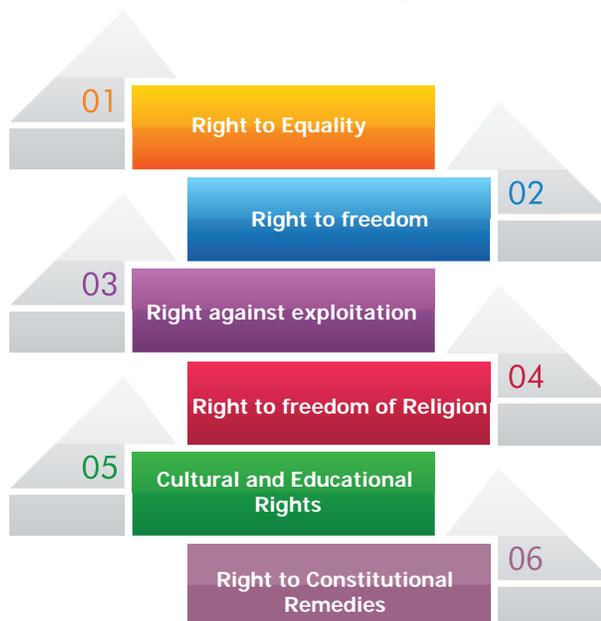
“Yes, the Constitution of India provides a Parliamentary form of Government, both at the centre and the state. In a Parliamentary System, the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature. The party which has the majority forms the government.”

“What are fundamental rights?”

“Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens”.

“What are they?”

Fundamental rights



"They are Right to Equality. Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies."

"You mentioned about Directive Principles. What do you mean by that?"

"There are certain guidelines to be followed while the governments frame law. Though these are not mandatory, they should be taken into account".

"What is Universal Adult Franchise?"

"Every Indian citizen has the right to vote when they attain 18 years of age, irrespective of any caste, religion, gender or economic status".

"Like fundamental rights, every citizen will have duties too, won't they?"

"Yes, There are duties respecting the National flag and National Anthem, respect and protect the Constitution, follow our great leaders who fought for our freedom, to protect our country, readiness to serve our country if necessary, treating everyone as brothers irrespective of their castes, religions, languages, races etc., to conserve our ancient heritage, and conserve natural elements like forests, rivers and lakes and fauna, to develop science, humanity and feelings of reformation to avoid non-violence and protect government property, parents or guardians providing educational opportunities to children between 6-14 years etc., have been added as our duties" Mr. Arumugam concluded his discussion.



The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.

FACTS

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalasamy, K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad sadullah, N. Madhava Rao, T.T. Krishnamachari, Alladi Krishnaswamy were the legal experts of the Drafting Committee.
- The Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was considered the Chief architect.
- When the Constitution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.
- 101 amendments were made till 16.09.2016.

HOTS

Prepare a list of your immediate duties?

A-Z GLOSSARY

1. Democracy - a type of government in which representatives are elected by the people of that country.
2. Drafting Committee - a Committee set up to prepare the draft of the Constitution
3. Preamble - an introduction to a book or a written document.
4. Republic - a country with an elected head of state
5. Secular - a state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds

6. Socialist - equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields.
7. Sovereign - an independent country not subject to any external power or influence.

RECAP

- 26th January is observed as our Republic Day.
- The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of our country
- The father of the Constitution of India is Dr. B. R Ambedkar.
- The Preamble of our Constitution stresses on justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- According to the Preamble, India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic
- All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship
- The Executive is collectively responsible for the legislature
- Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens.
- Directive principles are certain guidelines which are not mandatory
- Universal Adult Franchise is every Indian citizen's right to vote when they attain 18 years of age.
- Every citizen has certain duties too.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The Constitution Day is celebrated on
 - January 26
 - August 15
 - November 26
 - December 9
- The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year
 - 1946
 - 1950
 - 1947
 - 1949
- There are _____ amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016
 - 101
 - 100
 - 78
 - 46
- Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
 - Right to freedom
 - Right to equality
 - Right to vote
 - Right to education
- An Indian citizen has the right to vote at
 - 14 years
 - 18 years
 - 16 years
 - 21 years

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly
- The father of the Constitution of India is _____
- _____ protects our fundamental rights
- The Constitution of India came into existence on _____



III. Match the following:

- 1. Independence day - a. November 26
- 2. Republic Day - b. April 1
- 3. Constitutional Day of India - c. August 15
- 4. Right to Education - d. January 26

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a.) | c | a | d | b |
| b.) | c | d | a | b |
| c.) | d | b | a | c |

IV. Answer the questions given under the caption

Constituent Assembly

1. In which year was the Constituent Assembly formed?
2. How many members were in the Drafting Committee?
3. How many women were part of the Constituent Assembly?
4. When was the Constitution of India completed?

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Why was January 26 adopted as the Republic Day?
2. What is the Constitution of India?

3. List out the special features of the Constitution of India
4. What are the fundamental rights?
5. List out the fundamental duties that you would like to fulfil
6. What is Preamble?
7. What do you understand by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity?
8. Define: Sovereign

VI. Projects and Activities:

1. Let the students work individually or in a group to prepare rules for their class. From them discuss and form a list of rules and regulations for their class.
2. List your duties at
 - a) school b) home and c) society
3. Discuss on these topics:
 - a) Equality b) Child labour c) Right to Education
4. Kailash Satyarti (India) and Malala Yusufsai (Pakistan) have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace (2014) Find out the reason why.

Life Skill:

Which of the fundamental rights do you like the most? Why?

Fundamental rights and duties are guaranteed by the constitution. Look at the picture and share your opinions.





ICT CORNER

The Constitution of India

Let us learn about
The Constitution of India



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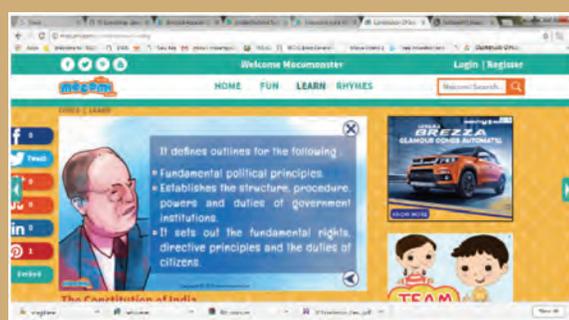
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E - Book



Assessment



Digi - links

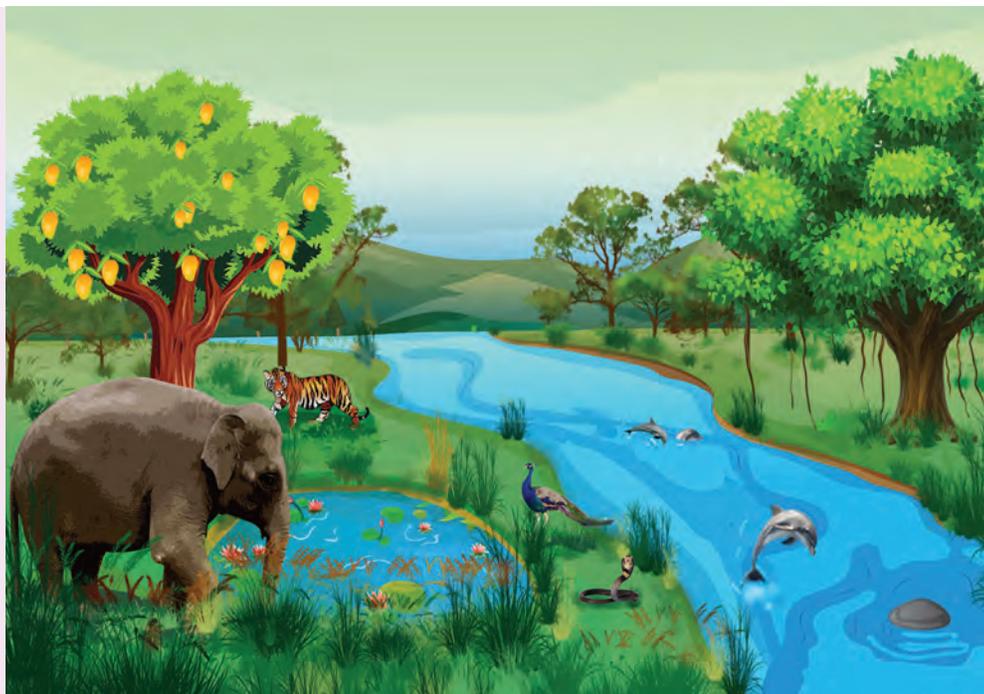


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Unit 1

NATIONAL SYMBOLS



Learning Objectives

- To know about the natural national symbols of India.
- To understand the importance to protect nature.
- To know the other national symbols and appreciate them.
- To know the about different national festivals and celebrate them with joy.



Path way

This lesson deals with the natural national symbols and the other national symbols. It also explains about the different national festivals.

Velan and Ponni went on a forest trip to Pulivanam. The thought that they were going to visit the forest, made them ecstatic and they were filled with excitement and adventurous spirit. Veena, a wildlife reasearcher was with them. That forest had a legendary river running across. The forest also had 2,000 metre high mountain.

As per the plan, they had reached the forest area by a vehicle. "We are waiting for you" said the forest officer Manimaran, smilingly to the enthusiastic young researchers. Veena introduced

Velan and Ponni to the officer. The personal vehicles had to be stopped there as they were restricted to go further. After that they had to travel only by vehicles run on battaries that are pollution free. These vehicles also called as 'Jeep' were covered with glass. A jeep was waiting for them. The forest officer Manimaran, Veena and the team boarded the vehicle.

"I think you are eagerly waiting to watch the tiger, but it is possible only when you are lucky enough. Though it is the tiger's habitat, there are many birds, insects, reptiles, aquatic life and

amphibians which make the eco-system. So please don't wait only for the tigers but enjoy watching other animals too. And remember you shouldn't speak loudly" said Manimaran.

In a few minutes they had a chance to see a beautiful pond with lotus. The vehicle was moving slowly. The lotuses were smiling back at them. "Lotuses are of different types. Those which are pink are called pink lotuses. The lotus has a very special structure" said Veena.

Just behind a big tree near the pond, a peacock was fanning out its feathers gracefully. Without making noise, Velan and Ponni were admiring it. "Uncle Manimaran, usually peacocks do this during rainy days. Will it rain now?" said Ponni.

"Maybe. It dances only during rainy days. But once a chieftain Began, wondered whether the peacock was shivering in cold and covered the peacock with his shawl. This chieftain belonged to the classical Sangam age of Tamils and also revered as one of the seven most generous personalities of ancient Tamil land.



There is a Peacock Sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamilnadu)

"You know very well that the peacock is our national bird. For a long time the Peacock has a significant place in our culture, art and heritage. It's beauty, stately appearance and its even distribution all over India makes it our national bird" said Manimaran.

The vehicle moved forward silently. They admired the beauty on either side even without blinking.

"We have come very close to the bank of the river. Now we have to go along the river. I am going to show you a different animal. You have to remain silent; only then you can see it. Please take your binoculars" said Manimaran.

Veena had instructed the team to bring their binoculars on the visit. Velan and Ponni had borrowed the binoculars from their neighbours. They focused their binoculars towards the gap between the bushes. That gave them a view of the river. Veena said, "Look, there is something black like a Gharial crocodile moving". They could not see the animal clearly due to the glare caused by the morning sun. Manimaran said, "Turn away from the Sun's rays and watch carefully. It is not a Gharial".

Veena said, "No it does not look like a fish. It looks like an aquatic mammal – a river dophin".



Velan and Ponni exclaimed, "What? Is it a dolphin? Marine acrobatic animal? How can it live in a river?"

Manimaran said, "There are river dolphins in our country. The dolphins that live in the rivers have a long snout similar to the Gharial crocodiles. Just like bats, they use the ultrasound waves to catch their prey. They are essentially blind."

Velan said, "That was an interesting detail".

"Do you know the name of the river beside which we are now on?"

"The rich harvests of the fertile plains of Ganges was mentioned in one of Bharathiyar's famous songs. Am I on the same banks of Ganges? My father asked me to collect some information about this place before visiting it," said Ponni.

"No doubt about it."

"Do you know that this river is 2,525 km long and is the longest river

in India?" said Velan stunning everyone around.

"Though Brahmaputra is 3848 km long, it does not flow across India. So, What Velan said is right" said Veena.

Manimaran said, "We have seen a lot of things. Now let us relax. Come, let us have these pieces of mangoes."

"These mangoes are very tasty, what kind of mangoes are these?" asked Veena eagerly.

"This kind of mango is known as 'Imam pasand' a variety of mango that was cultivated during the Mughal reign for the royal family. This is occasionally found in the forest. Even this was picked from the mango grove at the fringes of this forest" said Manimaran. Everyone got into the vehicle and were ready to go.

"Now we are going to see another wonder" said Manimaran and drove the vehicle around a big banyan tree with countless roots around. He travelled



around it for a few minutes and came back to the starting point. "Such a big banyan tree?" exclaimed Ponni and Velan.

"This is a very big banyan tree and is the oldest in this forest. It is the habitat of thousands of birds. It is as famous as the banyan tree in the Indian Botanical Garden in Howrah (Calcutta)," said Manimaran.

"There is another big banyan in Adyar (Chennai). It is as big as that. I saw that when I visited the Theosophical Society and wondered at it." said Ponni.

"Let us now go slowly because there is a herd of elephants climbing the mountains right behind the banyan tree" said Manimaran.

Velan replied at once, "Oh! Aren't the wild elephants ferocious? Are we in danger?".

Manimaran said "First and foremost we are not supposed to trouble the wild animals because the forest is their home. We can admire them without disturbing them."

Manimaran continued "We should know how to safeguard ourselves from the encounters of the wild animals. That is the reason why we try to explore the forests with the guides who belong to the forest tribal community".

"Even though the animals are quite huge, they will not harm you unless you hurt them".

"Let us also climb the hills along with the elephants. There is another surprise waiting for you on the top of the hills" said Manimaran.

After climbing the hill they came across a plain. He parked the vehicle and asked the team to see something using their binoculars. "Look there,"

There was a cone-shaped nest built with dried leaves. Manimaran asked, "Can you guess which animal's nest is that?"

I know that birds build nests on the ground, but this seems a bit strange," said Veena.

It is a snake's nest, the nest of king cobra".

"What? Snakes build nests?" said Velan.

"This is the only reptile that builds a nest of its own and reproduces. Thus snake's average length is 18 feet and is the longest of the poisonous snakes" said Manimaran.

"We have explored the forest and climbed the hills but we have not seen a tiger till now" said Ponni.

"Don't worry Ponni. We have come across many wonders. The Tiger is a very shy animal. While descending down the hills we may see one on the rocky area on the slope" said Manimaran.

They had seen many unusual things that day. But they were very disappointed because they had not seen ever a tiger."

"I have visited several forests but they are not identical. I got some new information from Mr. Manimaran and the tribals. I have visited forestes many times regarding my research. But I was not able to see the tiger. Don't worry, we will see a tiger some time later comforted Veena.

NATURAL NATIONAL SYMBOLS



Banyan tree-1950

It is a symbol of pride and has many medicinal values.



Lotus-1950

Though it grows in muddy water it blooms with beauty.



Peacock-1963

It is native to Asia and the only bird which has a tail.



Tiger-1973

It is the largest cat species. India has 70% of tigers population in the world.



River Ganges-2008

It is a perennial river and many royal capitals flourished on the banks of this river.



Elephant-2010

It is native to mainland Asia and plays a critical role in maintaining the regions forests.



River Dolphin-2010

It is the reliable indicator of the health of the entire river eco-system. It is in the endangered list.



Lactobacillus-2012

They are friendly bacteria. They are a major part of the lactic and bacteria group.



King cobra- Ophiophagus hannah

It is the world's longest venomous snake and lives in the rain forests and plains of India.



Mango - 1950

It is a rich source of vitamins A,C and D and mainly cultivated in the plains.

The years the symbols were adopted by the Government of India are given.

They descended down the hill and came to the same place where they had watched the river dolphins. They parked the vehicle and rested for a while. Ponni came out of the vehicle and watched through the binoculars. She noticed something strange. She couldn't control herself she whispered "Uncle, look there." All of them quickly turned to look with their binoculars. They saw a tigress with her three cubs drinking water from the river. Veena captured the beautiful scene with her camera. Nobody dared to see anything other than the tigress, till it left the river bank and vanished away.

"This is the real king of the forest" said Manimaran.

"It is absolutely true" said Veena.

They all got back to the vehicle and were returning. Veena asked the team a question. "Do you know, there is something common between all the wonders you have seen today?"

"What is common?" asked Velan.

"Please, tell us quickly. We are very eager to know" said Ponni.

"All that we saw today are our natural national symbols" said Veena

"You are right, Veena. This didn't strike me." said Manimaran.

Other Symbols of our Country

National flag:

The tricolour flag is our National flag. The three colours are of the same width and are arranged horizontally. The saffron at the top represents valour and sacrifice. The green at the bottom represents fertility and prosperity. The white band in between represents honesty peace and purity. The Ashoka chakra or the wheel in navy blue represents truth and peace.

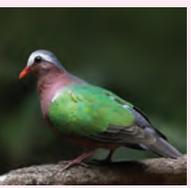


Out National Flag's length and width proportion is 3:2 respectively and the Ashoka's chakra has 24 spokes in it.

National Emblem

The four lions on top of the Ashoka

DO YOU KNOW? **Tamil Nadu's Natural Symbols**

Animal	Nilgiri Tahr	
Bird	Emerald dove	
Flower	Gloriosa Superba	
Tree	Palmyrah tree	

HOTS:
Who has been given the right to manufacture the National flag?

**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

Kodi Kaatha Kumaran

Tirupur Kumaran was born in Chennimalai of Erode district. As a youth, he actively participated in the freedom struggle for India. In 1932, when Gandhiji was arrested, protests were held against the arrest all over the country. When protests were held for Gandhiji's release, Tirupur Kumaran took active part in it. He lost his life when the police attacked violently. He held on to the tricolor flag even when he died. He was honoured with the title, 'Kodi Kaatha Kumaran'. The Government of India has released a postal stamp on his centenary year to remember Tirupur Kumaran's sacrifice and dedication to the nation.



'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed at its bottom. It means 'Truth alone triumphs'. The National emblem consists of two parts—the upper and the lower parts.

The upper part has four lions facing the North, South, East and West. This is on a circular pedestal. One can only see three lions at a time.

The lower part has an elephant (energy), a horse (speed), a bull (hardwork) and a lion (majestic). The 'Wheel of righteousness' is placed between them. This emblem is found at the top of the government communication, Indian currency and passport.



**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

- The National flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya from Andhra Pradesh.
- The first Indian Flag was woven at Gudiyatham in Vellore district of Tamilnadu.
- This flag was hoisted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 15th August 1947 at Red Fort (Delhi)
- This flag is now an exhibit at the St. George's Fort Museum, Chennai.

Pillar at Sarnath was chosen to be our National emblem. The national emblem was accepted on 26th January 1950,

**DO
YOU
KNOW?**

The four lions, chosen from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka as our emblem, is now placed in the Sarnath Museum.

National Anthem

'Jana Gana Mana' is our National anthem. It symbolises the sovereignty and integrity of our nation. This anthem was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali. This was transcribed in Hindi and was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 24th January 1950.

The rules to be observed while singing the Anthem

- This anthem has to be sung at a duration of 52 seconds.
- Everyone should stand erect while singing the national anthem.
- One should understand the meaning while singing.

DO YOU KNOW?

On 27th December 1911 this National anthem was sung for the first time during the Congress committee meet held at Kolkata.

National song

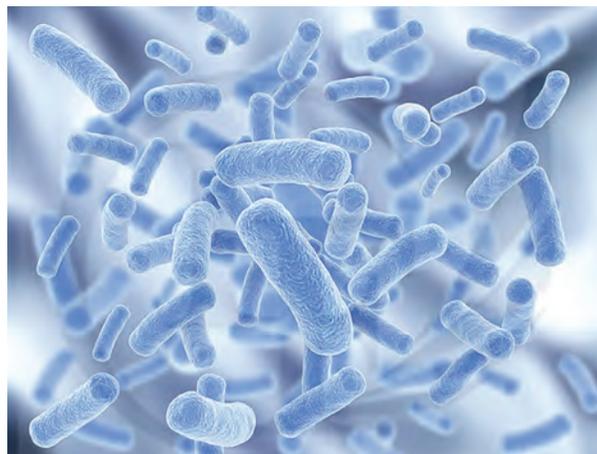
The song Vande Mataram, composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, was a source of inspiration to the people of India in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana Gana Mana. On January 24, 1950, the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, "the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it."

The song was a part of Bankim Chandra's most famous novel 'Anand Math'.

National pledge

"India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters" is our national pledge. The pledge was written by Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao in Telugu.

National Micro organism



The curd which we consume every day is curdled from milk by a micro organism called lacto bacillus delbrueckii. This was accepted as our national micro organism in the year 2012. This micro organism makes the milk undergo a chemical reaction and changes the protein content of the milk. Curd is known for its digestive quality and cooling capacity.

Currency of India- (INR) ₹

The Indian currency is the Indian Rupees. The currency released by SherShah Sur in the sixteenth century was 'Rupiya'. This 'rupiya' has been transformed, into 'Rupees'. The symbol of rupees is ₹. This was designed by D. Udhayakumar from Tamil Nadu in the year 2010.

National Calender

During the reign of Emperor Kanishka he began following a new calendar in the year 78 CE/AD. The year begins from the spring equinox which falls on March 22nd. During a leap year, it begins on March 21st. Our country follows this calendar. The famous astronomer Meghnad Saha headed the

Calendar Reformation Committee on 22nd March 1957. It was then accepted by the committee as our national calendar.

The National symbols help in uniting the diversified sections of India and to instill patriotism.

National Holidays

Independence Day



Every year, August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day to commemorate India's freedom from British rule. This auspicious day is also marked as a birth of the world's biggest democracy, India.

On the day India gained independence, Mahakavi Bharathiyar's poem "Aaduvome Pallu Paduvome" and it was sung over the AIR (All India Radio) by T.K.Pattammal, a famous singer of Carnatic Music. The celebration of Independence Day continues every year. The Prime Minister unfurls the National Flag on the Independence Day at the Red Fort, New Delhi.

Republic Day



On 26th January 1950, India was declared as a democratic state. Every year this day is commemorated as the 'Republic Day'. The constitution commenced on 26th January 1950. From August 1947 to 26th January 1950, the Queen of Britain was the honorary head of India. The day India was declared as a democratic state, the President became the first citizen of India. On Republic Day, the President of India hoists the National flag at the Red Fort New Delhi.



On January 29, the third day of the Republic day, the celebrations are brought to an end with the "**Beating Retreat**" ceremony. This is performed by the bands of Indian Army, Navy and Airforce. The President of India is the chief guest of this day. Rashtrapati Bhavan will be illuminated at 6pm as a part of the celebration.



Gandhi Jayanthi



The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, was declared

one of the National festivals. It falls on 2nd October. In 2007, the United Nations declared October 2nd as the 'International Day of Non-violence'.



Independence - Freedom from control of another country or organization.

Republic - A country in which the Head of State is an elected person.

Heritage - The art, buildings, traditions and beliefs that a society considers important to its history and culture.

Aquatic - Growing or living in or near water.

Astrophysicist - An expert in astrophysics



- Tiger, Elephant, River dolphin of Ganges, Peacock, King Cobra, Banyan tree, mango, The Ganges and lotus are the natural national symbols.
- The constitutional Assembly accepted the tricolour flag as the national flag on 22nd July 1947.
- The National Flag, the National emblem, the National Anthem and the National song etc., are the other national symbols.
- Independence Day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanthi are our important National festivals.

Exercises

I. Choose the correct answer



- The National Song
Vande Mataram was composed by _____
a) Pingali Venkayya
b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
d) Gandhiji
- Which is the National Anthem of India?
a) Jana Gana Mana
b) Vande Mataram
c) Amar Sonar Bangla
d) Neerarum kaduluduththa
- Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?
a) Akbar
b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- _____ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Subash Chandra Bose
c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is _____
a) sky blue b) navy blue
c) blue d) green
- The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stored in _____
a) Chennai fort Museum
b) Delhi Museum
c) Saranath Museum
d) Kolkata Museum



7. The National Anthem was written by _____
- Devandranath Tagore
 - Bharathiyar
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Balagangadhar Tilak
8. The time taken to play the National Anthem is _____
- 50 seconds
 - 52 minutes
 - 52 seconds
 - 20 seconds
9. "Vande Mataram" was first sung by _____ at the 1896 session of the National Congress
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Mahathma Gandhi
 - Sarojini Naidu
10. _____ hoists the flag on Independence day in Delhi
- The Prime Minister
 - The President
 - Vice President
 - Any Political leader

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The National emblem was adopted from the Ashoka pillar of _____
- The National fruit of India is _____
- The National Bird of India is _____
- Our National tree is the _____
- The Flag which was flown in 1947 Independence day was weaved in _____
- The Indian National Flag was designed by _____
- _____ started the Saka Era
- The longest river in India is _____
- The Indian Rupee symbol was designed by _____

10. The Chakra of the National Flag has _____ spokes

III. Choose the correct answer

- The Lion Capital is now in the _____ museum (Kolkata/Sarnath)
- The National Anthem was adopted in _____ (1950/1947)
- _____ is declared as our National Micro organism (Lacto bacillus / Rhizobium)

IV. Fill in the blanks

- Saffron – Courage ; White - _____
- Horse – Energy; Bull - _____
- 1947 – Independence day; 1950 - _____

V. Choose the Correct Option

- Rabindranath Tagore - a. National Song
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee- b. National Flag
- Pingali Venkayya - c. Astro Physicist
- Meghnad Saha - d. National Anthem

	1	2	3	4
a)	a	d	b	c
b)	d	a	c	b
c)	d	a	b	c

VI. Match and choose the wrong pair:

- National Reptile – Tiger
- National Aquatic Animal – Lacto bacillus
- National Heritage Animal – King Cobra
- National Micro organism – Dolphin



VII. Choose the wrong sentence:

1. a) The ratio of our National Flag's length and breadth is 3:2
b) The Chakra has 24 spokes
c) The Chakra is Sky Blue in colour
2. a) The National Flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya
b) The First ever flown Flag after the Independence is stored in Kolkata Museum
c) The First National Flag was weaved in Gudiyattam

VIII. Choose the correct sentence:

1. a) August 15 is celebrated as the Independence day
b) November 26 is celebrated as the Republic day
c) October 12 is celebrated as Gandhi Jayanti

IX. Answer the following.

1. What do the colours in our National Flag represent?
2. What are the parts of our National emblem?

3. What are the salient features of the National anthem?
4. Draw and define the Indian Rupee symbol
5. Where do we use our National emblem?
6. Who wrote the National pledge?
7. What are the animals found in the bottom of the emblem?
8. What are the natural national symbols?
9. Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamil Nadu?

X. Activities

1. Draw the natural National symbols as a scenery / Frame a story
2. Prepare a logo for your class/school of your own
3. What should we do to protect the endangered plants and animals – Discuss
4. Celebrate the national events in your school and prepare a news item for a local newspaper.

XI. Life skill activity:

Why are certain organisms adopted as natural National symbols? Analyse.



ICT CORNER

Symbols of India and Indian States

Let us learn about
The Constitution of India



Step 1: Go to play store and install “National symbols” App.

Step 2: Open the app. Click any national symbol like National Flag , National Bird etc. to know more about the symbol.

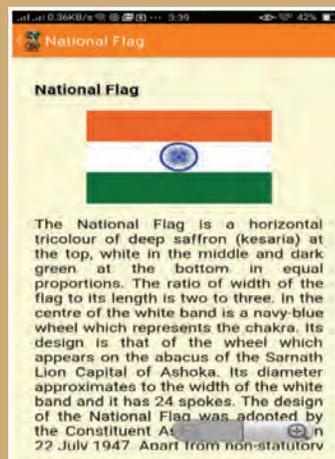
Step 3: Click the Back button and scroll below to see “States “. Select states and click Tamil Nadu for instance.

Step 4: Now you can see the symbols about Tamil Nadu.

Step 1:



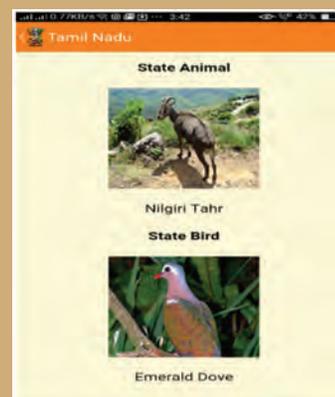
Step 2



Step 3:



Step 4



URL::

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.cdac.symbol>



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*Pictures are indicatives only.

Unit

2

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



Learning Objectives

- To know about the Constitution of India
- To recognise the formation of our Constitution
- To know the salient features of our Constitution
- To know the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen of India



Pathway

The Lesson speaks about the formation of the constitution of India. It gives guidelines to govern the country, while ensuring the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens and how it protects them.

Yazhinian and Sudaroli are brothers. Yazh is student of standard six and Sudar is in standard four. Yazh was preparing for his class test. Sudar after completing his home assignments was watching an animated series on television. Sudar was watching it but the noise level disturbed Yazh. Sudar was totally engrossed in the series and laughed and clapped loudly. Yazh could not concentrate on his lessons.

So he asked Sudar to reduce the volume. But Sudar was not ready to adhere to his

elder brother's advice. In spite of Yazh's continuous request Sudar did not reduce the volume.

Yazh complained to his father that Sudar did not decrease the volume of the television in spite of requesting him several times. Yazh made it clear that he had a class test the following day.

"Isn't your brother preparing for his class test? Weren't you wrong in troubling him?" continued his father.



"I was watching the TV. Yazh kept disturbing and stopped me from watching it" said Sudar.

"Studying for the test and watching television are not the same" said his father.

But Sudar was not ready to accept the fact. Sudar was consistent that he had all rights to watch a film as much as Yazh had the right to study.

His father admitted that both had equal rights. But one must not hinder another's freedom. Sudar didn't realise the fact that he was very stubborn.

"Look Sudar. You have all rights to watch the film" said his father.

"Yes dad".

"Similarly, Yazh also has the right to listen to his favourite song on TV Couldn't he?"

"How can that happen? When I watch the television he cannot do that".

"When you can watch a film by increasing its volume, Yazh can also hear music loudly." said father.

"How will I watch the movie?"

"How will Yazh study?" .

"Oh! I didn't think of it. Okay dad, I will

not watch the movie while Yazh studies".

"No my child. You can watch the movie without causing trouble to anyone".

"Don't be angry Yazh. You study and I promise I will not disturb you".

Yazh smiled and patted Sudar's back and left the place.

Sudar's mother was watching everything silently. She said," Even to run a small family don't we need to follow so many rules and regulations? How much more of that will we need to administer a country?" she exclaimed.

"It is an ocean Deepa. In order to administer people who follow different religions, speak different languages and belong to different castes and culture and treat everyone equally, we need to have a good code of laws and guidelines which we call as 'The Constitution of India'.

The next day Sudar and Yazh went to school. It was the Republic Day also.

The celebration was a jubilant. The students and teachers were standing in line around the flag post. Immediately after the hoisting of the flag, a discussion was held with the chief guest for the day, Mr. Arumugam, an expert in social sciences.

"Wish you a happy Republic Day!" wished Mr. Arumugam.

"Wish you the same Sir".

"Do you know why do we celebrate the Republic Day?"

"Our Constitution was framed and came into existence from 26th January 1950. That is why every year we observe this day as the Republic Day." said the history teacher Malarmathi.



“Yes, it is true. There are other reasons why this constitution came into existence on 26th January 1950. When the Congress met at Lahore in 1929, the members of the Congress unofficially declared the same day as the Day of Poorna Swaraj or the Day of complete self governance. The next year, 26th January 1930 was celebrated as the Independence Day. That day has been observed as our Republic Day”.

“What do you mean by the “Constitution of India” asked Nathar.

“Before that, let me ask a few questions. You answer me. Then I will explain in detail about the constitution of India”.

“All right sir”.

(The students were prepared to answer the questions)

“Are you following any rules and regulation at home?”

“Yes sir”

“Are you following any rules at school?”

“Yes sir”

“Are both of them the same or different?”

“Mostly, they are different”

“Is it necessary to follow certain rules in public places?”

“Yes, Sir”

“Why is it necessary?”

“We should not disturb anybody in public” said Tamilselvi.

“It’s true. Also no one should disturb us” said Selva

“Yes, I do accept it. But what if someone compels you to follow some rules? How would you feel?”

“It would be difficult to do so.”

“How do you feel when you are asked to make your own rules?”

“We would be proud and pleased to obey our own rules”.

(Everyone agreed and nodded their heads)



“The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of a country. It also defines the rights and duties of citizens. The laws governing a country originate from the constitution. Every country is ruled on the basis of its constitution”

“What are the things that make the constitution of India?” asked Deepika.

“The constitution of India is the ultimate law. We have to abide by it. It explains the fundamental concepts of structure, methods,

powers and the duties of Government bodies. It also lists the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens. Directive Principles are also mentioned in the constitution. So it is holistic in nature”.

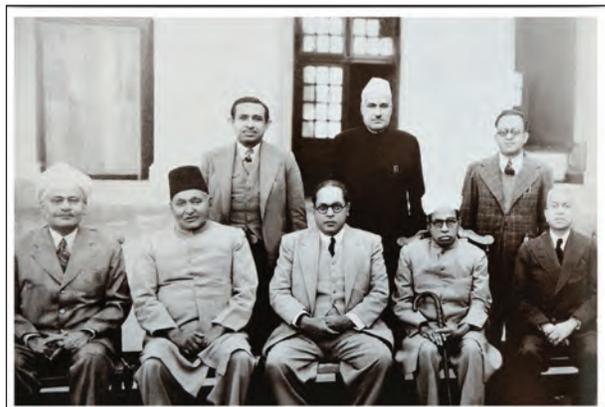
“When did they begin to frame the constitution?” asked Christopher.



“In 1946, nearly 389 members of the constituent Assembly who belonged to different parties from different places came together to frame the Constitution of India. The Chairman of the committee was Mr. Rajendra Prasad”.

“Who were the other significant members in the Constituent Assembly?”

“Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabai Patel, Moulana Azad, S. Radhakrishnan, Viajalakshmi Pandit and Sarojini Naidu were the members in the Constituent Assembly”.



“How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly?”

“15 women members were in the Constituent Assembly”.



‘The Father of the Constitution of India’ is Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

“The Drafting committee was formed with eight members and its Chairman was B.R. Ambedkar; B.N.Rao was appointed as an advisor. The committee met for the first time on 9th December 1946. On the same day, the drafting of constitution of India started”.

“How did they form the Indian constitution?”

“The constitutions of nearly 60 countries including the UK, USA, former USSR, France, Switzerland etc., were thoroughly examined and their best features have been adopted by our constitution”.

“Did they draft it in a short span of time?”

“No, nearly 2000 amendments were made before the draft was finalised”

“When did they complete this work?”

“It took a period of 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days. It was completed on 26th November 1949”.

“The constitution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. So, 26th November is celebrated as the Day of the Constitution. isn't it ?” said Karthikeyan.

“Yes” said Mr. Arumugam



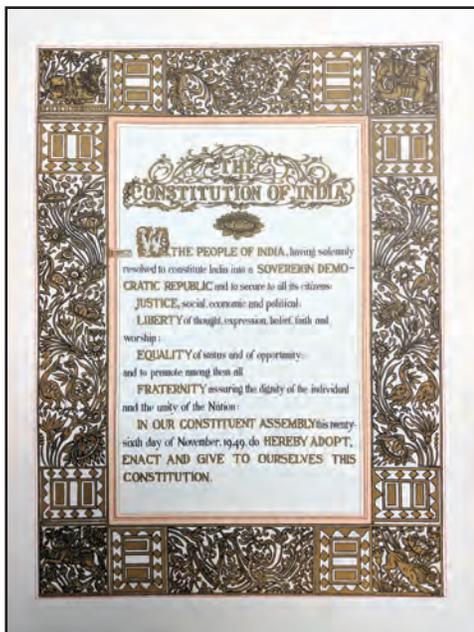
“How much was spent to frame the constitution of India?” asked Nathar.

“They spent almost 64 lakhs”.

“What are the objectives of the Constitution?”.

“The Preamble of our constitution stresses on the justice, liberty, equality and fraternity”.

“What is a Preamble?”



“The preface of the constitution is the Preamble. According to it, India is a Sovereign, socialist, Secular democratic republic”.

What does it mean by 'Sovereign'?

“The constitution has granted the people

the right to rule. The members of the parliament and the legislative assembly are elected by the people. The right to decide is only in the hands of the representatives. Sovereignty refers to the ultimate power of the country.”

What is the meaning of “Secular”?

“Law allows all the citizens of a country, the right to follow different faith and religious beliefs. All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship. The country does not have a religion of its own. All the religions in our country hold the same status”.

“The Government of India rules through the Parliament, doesn't it?”

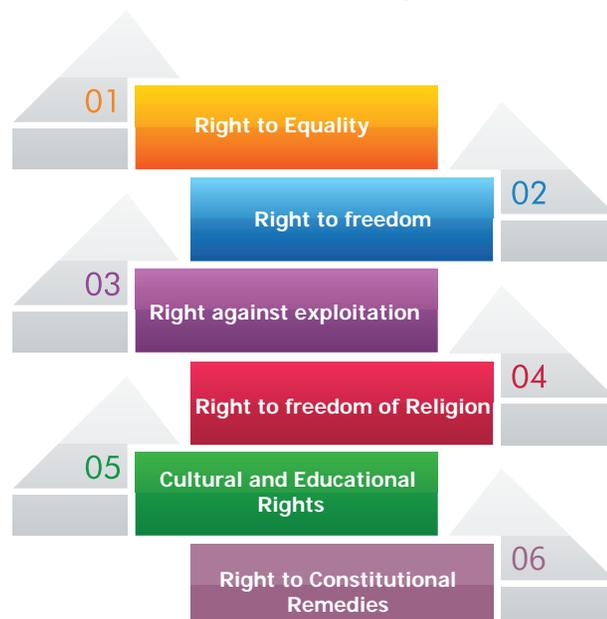
“Yes, the Constitution of India provides a Parliamentary form of Government, both at the centre and the state. In a Parliamentary System, the Executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature. The party which has the majority forms the government.”

“What are fundamental rights?”

“Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens”.

“What are they?”

Fundamental rights



"They are Right to Equality. Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights and Right to Constitutional Remedies."

"You mentioned about Directive Principles. What do you mean by that?"

"There are certain guidelines to be followed while the governments frame law. Though these are not mandatory, they should be taken into account".

"What is Universal Adult Franchise?"

"Every Indian citizen has the right to vote when they attain 18 years of age, irrespective of any caste, religion, gender or economic status".

"Like fundamental rights, every citizen will have duties too, won't they?"

"Yes, There are duties respecting the National flag and National Anthem, respect and protect the Constitution, follow our great leaders who fought for our freedom, to protect our country, readiness to serve our country if necessary, treating everyone as brothers irrespective of their castes, religions, languages, races etc., to conserve our ancient heritage, and conserve natural elements like forests, rivers and lakes and fauna, to develop science, humanity and feelings of reformation to avoid non-violence and protect government property, parents or guardians providing educational opportunities to children between 6-14 years etc., have been added as our duties" Mr. Arumugam concluded his discussion.



The original copies of the Constitution of India (Hindi, English) are preserved in special Helium filled cases in the Library of the Parliament of India.

FACTS

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopalasamy, K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad sadullah, N. Madhava Rao, T.T. Krishnamachari, Alladi Krishnaswamy were the legal experts of the Drafting Committee.
- The Chairman of the Drafting Committee Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was considered the Chief architect.
- When the Constitution was drafted, there were 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At present our Indian Constitution contains 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.
- 101 amendments were made till 16.09.2016.

HOTS

Prepare a list of your immediate duties?



1. Democracy - a type of government in which representatives are elected by the people of that country.
2. Drafting Committee - a Committee set up to prepare the draft of the Constitution
3. Preamble - an introduction to a book or a written document.
4. Republic - a country with an elected head of state
5. Secular - a state which does not discriminate anyone on religious grounds

6. Socialist - equal distribution of a country's wealth and equal opportunities in all fields.
7. Sovereign - an independent country not subject to any external power or influence.

RECAP

- 26th January is observed as our Republic Day.
- The Constitution is an authentic document containing the basic ideas, principles and laws of our country
- The father of the Constitution of India is Dr. B. R Ambedkar.
- The Preamble of our Constitution stresses on justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- According to the Preamble, India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic
- All citizens enjoy the freedom of worship
- The Executive is collectively responsible for the legislature
- Fundamental rights are the basic human rights of all citizens.
- Directive principles are certain guidelines which are not mandatory
- Universal Adult Franchise is every Indian citizen's right to vote when they attain 18 years of age.
- Every citizen has certain duties too.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Constitution Day is celebrated on
 - a) January 26
 - b) August 15
 - c) November 26
 - d) December 9
2. The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year
 - a) 1946
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1949
3. There are _____ amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016
 - a) 101
 - b) 100
 - c) 78
 - d) 46
4. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?
 - a) Right to freedom
 - b) Right to equality
 - c) Right to vote
 - d) Right to education
5. An Indian citizen has the right to vote at
 - a) 14 years
 - b) 18 years
 - c) 16 years
 - d) 21 years



II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly
2. The father of the Constitution of India is _____
3. _____ protects our fundamental rights
4. The Constitution of India came into existence on _____

III. Match the following:

- 1. Independence day - a. November 26
- 2. Republic Day - b. April 1
- 3. Constitutional Day of India - c. August 15
- 4. Right to Education - d. January 26

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a.) | c | a | d | b |
| b.) | c | d | a | b |
| c.) | d | b | a | c |

IV. Answer the questions given under the caption

Constituent Assembly

1. In which year was the Constituent Assembly formed?
2. How many members were in the Drafting Committee?
3. How many women were part of the Constituent Assembly?
4. When was the Constitution of India completed?

V. Answer the following questions:

1. Why was January 26 adopted as the Republic Day?
2. What is the Constitution of India?

3. List out the special features of the Constitution of India
4. What are the fundamental rights?
5. List out the fundamental duties that you would like to fulfil
6. What is Preamble?
7. What do you understand by Liberty, Equality and Fraternity?
8. Define: Sovereign

VI. Projects and Activities:

1. Let the students work individually or in a group to prepare rules for their class. From them discuss and form a list of rules and regulations for their class.
2. List your duties at
a) school b) home and c) society
3. Discuss on these topics:
a) Equality b) Child labour
c) Right to Education
4. Kailash Satyarti (India) and Malala Yusufsai (Pakistan) have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace (2014) Find out the reason why.

Life Skill:

Which of the fundamental rights do you like the most? Why?

Fundamental rights and duties are guaranteed by the constitution. Look at the picture and share your opinions.





ICT CORNER

The Constitution of India

Let us learn about
The Constitution of India



- Step 1:** Type the URL or scan the QR code to open The Constitution of India page . Through this page we are going to learn about the constitution of India.
- Step 2:** Click the GO button in that page. Here we get some questions. Click any question to learn the related concepts.
- Step 3:** To know more , click the next button in the lower right corner. Now we get more information.
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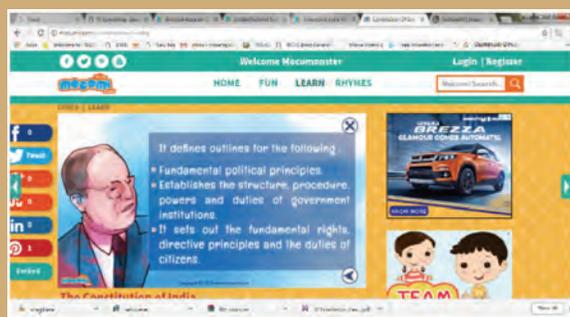
Step-1



Step-2



Step-3



Step-4

URL:

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CIVICS – Class VI

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CONTENTS

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E - Book



Assessment



Digi - links



Lets use the QR code in the text books ! How ?

- Download the QR code scanner from the Google PlayStore/ Apple App Store into your smartphone
- Open the QR code scanner application
- Once the scanner button in the application is clicked, camera opens and then bring it closer to the QR code in the text book.
- Once the camera detects the QR code, a url appears in the screen. Click the url and goto the content page.



CIVICS

Unit

1

Democracy



Learning Objectives

- To know the meaning of democracy
- To know the types of democracy
- To know and appreciate the structure of our constitution
- To know the aims of democracy



'குடிதழீஇக் கோலோச்சம் மாநில மன்னன்
அடிதழீஇ நிற்கும் உலகு'

The world will constantly embrace the feet of the great king who rules over his subjects with love.

The teachers of Nallur Government High School were doing the final preparations for the programme 'Let's know the society' a monthly event. The Singaravelar Hall was filled with students. The Headmaster Mr. Jeeva welcomed the Chief Guest of the day, Advocate Mr. Rajasekaran. When he brought the chief guest to the hall, the students observed silence.

Mr. Britto, the history teacher welcomed the gathering. The chief guest, Mr. Rajasekaran stood up to address the students.

"Beloved brothers and sisters! I thank you for inviting me to this programme. I'm

not going to speak on this occasion." When he said this and paused, everyone looked at him in wonder.

"Democracy should be found everywhere, shouldn't it? So I am going to converse with all of you," he said. He requested to give a microphone to the students. Mr. Rajasekar said,

"First let me ask you a question. Do you know what kind of society did the early man live in?"

"In the beginning, they were hunters and gathered food. Later, they settled near rivers and practised agriculture," said Deepika, a sixth standard student.



"Yes, when man started to live in groups, tribes were formed. Every tribe had its own chief. These groups fought among themselves for land, water and other resources. Those who emerged victorious, formed kingdoms by uniting the other tribal groups. These kingdoms later integrated to form empires."

Arun questioned, "So the chief would have become the king, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, that was how monarchies ruled by kings were formed."

Suganya asked, "Was this how monarchy emerged in our country too?"

"Yes, this was how the system of monarchy formed throughout the world. Also, our country was ruled by kings and emperors and then came under the British rule."

The students answered together, "After centuries of struggle and many sacrifices, we got freedom from British colonialism."

"We adopted democracy as our ruling system when our country got freedom," said Rajasekaran.

Devarajan asked him, "What is democracy?"

"When you start a Sports Club, you'll share the responsibilities. Then you would enjoy its benefits, but share the income and expenditure, wouldn't you?"

"Yes sir"



Democracy is 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people'

– Abraham Lincoln

"Similarly, the citizens of a country select their representatives through elections. Thus, they take part in the direct governance of a country. This is termed **Democracy**. In a democratic form of government, a considerable amount of power lies with the people of that nation. People can participate in the politics of the country and decision making processes. There are different types of democracy."



"Types of democracy!"

"Yes, there are various types of democracy in practice around the world. Among those, **direct democracy** and **representative democracy** are the most popular forms of government."



The birth place of democracy is Greece.

Democracy is a term derived from two the Greek words "Demos" and "cratia". 'Demos' means the people and 'Cratia' means the power or rule.

"What is Direct Democracy?" asked Sirajudeen.

"In a Direct Democracy, people have the power to frame laws. If we consider your Sports Club as an example, you all can discuss and amend laws and rules. The perspective of each member is considered and each one expresses his view. But how will you take a final decision?"

"The choice of the majority will be



In a Direct Democracy, only the citizens can make laws. All changes have to be approved by the citizen. The politicians only rule over parliamentary procedure. **Switzerland** has had a long history of a successful direct democracy.

HOTS

Is it possible to practise Direct Democracy in India?

accepted. The others will also give their consent," said Selva.

"Yes, this system is actually known as Direct Democracy," said Rajasekaran.

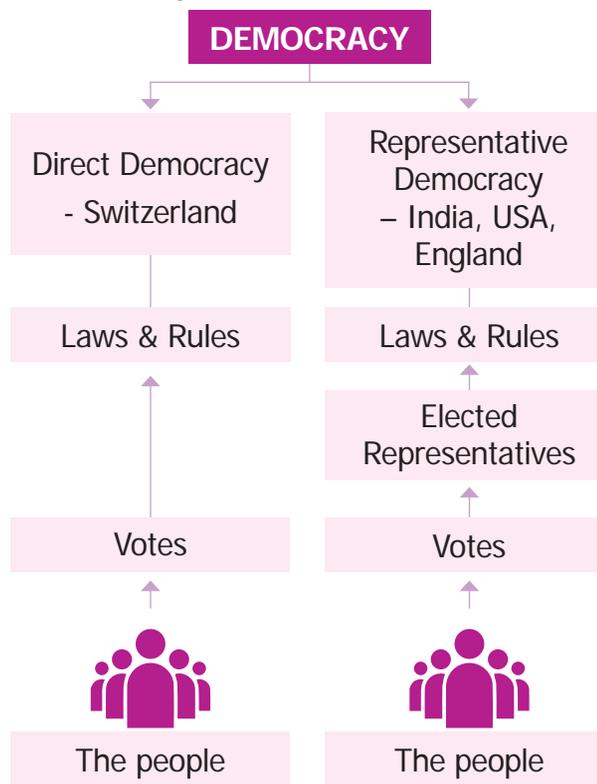
"What do you mean by Representative Democracy?"

"Imagine that your Sports Club has more number of members now. Is it possible for hundreds of them to gather and discuss to take various decisions?"

"No sir"

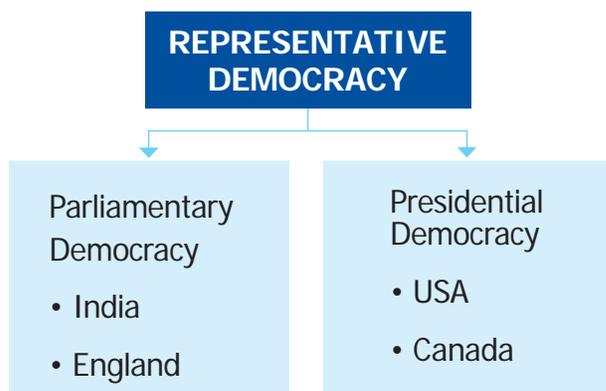
"In that case, all the members should be represented by a group of representatives, shouldn't they?"

"Yes," agreed the students in union.



"Those group members will administrate the sports club on behalf of all the other members. To select these representatives, elections are held. For example, many contest for the post of the Head, Secretary, Treasurer and members of the administration group.

In the end, those who gain the maximum number of votes will be given the posts. On behalf of the other members, they obtain the power to take decisions in a democratic manner. This is termed as Representative Democracy."



"What is meant by democratic decision making?" questioned Judith.

"In the system of democracy, the power to take decisions does not lie with the Head. On the contrary, a group holds the power, but adheres to the rules and regulations. All the members of the group hold open discussions and take final decisions only when everyone is convinced. This is called democratic way of decision making."

"Are there rules and regulations to govern our country like the rules and regulations of this group?"



Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly

"Yes. In a highly populated country like India, if people want to live peacefully, they have to follow certain rules and regulations, rights and duties properly. Hence, the constitution of India guides us in all these aspects and plays an important role in maintaining law and order."



In 2007, the UNO General Assembly resolved to observe 15th September as the **International Day of Democracy**.

"What are the rights given in our Constitution?"

"Our Constitution ensures freedom, equality and justice to everyone."

"What other features are found in our constitution?"

"It defines the political principles, the structure of the government institutions and methods to follow these rules and regulations, the powers and responsibilities. And also, it fixes the Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles of the citizens. Thus our constitution provides a structure to us."

"Is the constitution of India such a detailed one?" asked Tamizhselvi in amazement.

"Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world. It is drafted by the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly headed by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**. That is why we call him as the '**Chief Architect of our Constitution**' Rajasekaran concluded.

The students clapped with joy and thanked him for the simple explanation of democracy.

Aims of Democracy

Democracy is defined as "Government of the people, for the people and by the people."



In a democracy, the power is vested in the hands of the people. For that, the people should have rights to take decisions. Everyone cannot participate in decision making. So, the representative government elected by the people to form a democratic system, all those who attain the age of 18 are given the voting rights to elect the representatives. At the same time, the representatives have the

responsibility to protect the welfare of the people.

World Democracy

New Zealand is the first country to allow women to vote (1893). Voting rights to women were given in 1918 and 1920 in the UK and USA respectively. At the same time, the wealthy alone were given the voting rights in India. Many leaders like Mahatma Gandhi kept insisting on giving voting rights to all. Now in India, all the people above 18 years of age enjoy Universal Adult Franchise.



The world statistical data on democracy declares that 79% of the Indian citizens have faith in the democratic system. Hence, India ranks first among the democratic countries of the world.

Oldest Democracies in the World

Sl. No.	Democracy	Period	Location	Significance
1	Greek Democracy	5 th century BC (BCE)	Greece	Foundation of political philosophy
2	Roman Empires Democracy	300 BC – 50 BC (BCE)	Italian Peninsula, Rome	Loads of expansions of the growth of civilization
3	San Merinos Democracy	AD (CE) 301	Italy	Earliest written constitution still in effect
4	The Iceland Democracy	AD (CE) 930	Thingvellir	The oldest and longest functioning parliament in the world.
5	The Isle of Man's Democracy	AD (CE) 927	Between Great Britain and Ireland	Self governing possessions of the crown
6	British Democracy	13 th Century AD (CE)	England	Magna Carta of 1215
7	US Democracy	AD (CE) 1789	United States of America	The oldest standing democracy



1. Democracy - a government formed by the people
2. Election - a process by which a representative is chosen
3. Decision - to make up one's mind
4. Government - a group of people with a authority to govern a country



- "Government of the people, by the people for the people" is defined as democracy.
- Direct democracy and Representative democracy are the types of democracy.
- Our constitution ensures freedom, equality and justice to everyone.
- Indian constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.
- In India, all the people above 18 years of age enjoy Universal Adult Franchise.

Exercise



I. Choose the correct answer

1. Early man settled near _____ and practiced agriculture.
 - a) plains b) bank of rivers
 - c) mountains d) hills
2. The birth place of democracy is _____.
 - a) China b. America
 - c) Greece d) Rome

3. _____ is celebrated as the International Democracy Day.
 - a) September 15 b) October 15
 - c) November 15 d) December 15
4. Who has the right to work in a direct Democracy?
 - a) Men b) Women
 - c) Representatives d) All eligible voters

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Direct Democracy is practised in _____.
2. The definition of democracy is defined by _____.
3. People choose their representatives by giving their _____.
4. In our country _____ democracy is in practice.

III. Answer the following

1. What is Democracy?
2. What are the types of democracy?
3. Define: Direct Democracy.
4. Define: Representative Democracy.
5. What are the salient features of our constitution that you have understood?

IV. HOTs

1. Compare and contrast direct democracy and representative democracy.

V. Activitys

1. Find out your area's representative's names and write down
 - a) MP b) MLA c) Local body member
2. Discuss about the merits and demerits of democracy.



ICT CORNER

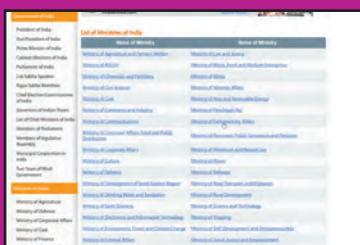
Democracy

Through this activity you will know about structure of government of India and political systems.



Steps:

- Step 1: Use the URL or scan the QR code to open the activity page.
- Step 2: Click the **"political systems"** to know government of India.
- Step 3: Click the **"English"** button the map will appear.
- Step 4: Choose and click **"Tamilnadu"** to know about the state government.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Browse in the link

Web: <http://www.elections.in/> (or) scan the QR Code



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*Pictures are indicatives only.

Unit 2

Local Bodies – Rural and Urban



Learning Objectives

- To know about the structure and functions of rural and urban local bodies.
- To know about the Grama Sabha and the purpose of Grama Sabha meeting.
- To understand the special features of Panchayatraj.
- To know about the participation of women in local bodies.
- To know about the election of local body and will observe the forthcoming election.



Nandhini is in standard VI. It was her custom to read the headlines in the newspaper loudly to her parents Mr. Namburajan and Mrs. Manimegalai. They would clear her doubts. Sometimes, children from their neighbourhood would also join her and each one will read an article loudly. As it was a Saturday, Johnson, Maran and Anwar were also in Nandhini's house. Nandhini started to read an article from the newspaper.

"Avadi as been declared as corporation"
She was about to read the next heading,

but she had a doubt and asked her father.

"Father, what is a corporation?"

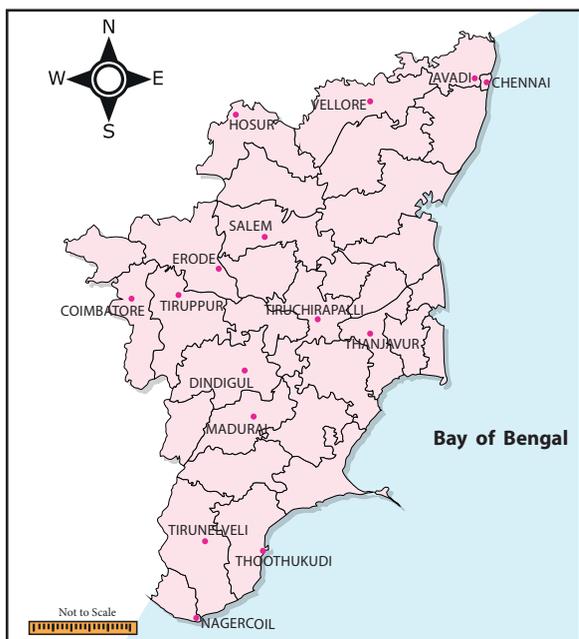
"The Government of Tamil Nadu will declare certain municipalities based on above Ten lacs population and high revenue. That's how Avadi has declared as a corporation too", said her father Namburajan.

"Oh, if that is so, are there other corporations that exist already?"

"Yes, there are 14 corporations in Tamil Nadu, at present Avadi also include in this list" said Namburajan.

The List of corporations in Tamil Nadu

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Chennai | 2. Madurai | 3. Coimbatore |
| 4. Tiruchirapalli | 5. Salem | 6. Tirunelveli |
| 7. Erode | 8. Thoothukudi | 9. Tiruppur |
| 10. Vellore | 11. Dindigul | 12. Thanjavur |
| 13. Nagercoil | 14. Hosur | 15. Avadi |



The Chennai Corporation which was founded in 1688 is the oldest local body in India.



“Father, what about the place we live in” enquired Maran.

“We live in a Panchayat, Maran”.

“What is a Panchayat?”

“There are villages as well as cities in Tamil Nadu, aren't there?”

“Yes, father”.

“Won't the needs of villages and cities differ? Our constitution has provided certain structures to fulfill the needs of the people.

Accordingly, the urban local bodies are categorized into City Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Town Panchayats, while the rural local bodies are categorised into Village Panchayats, Panchayat Unions and District Panchyats. These are together known as local bodies.”

“Oh, are there so many divisions?”

“Yes, I'll tell you about them. Didn't I tell you about the City Municipal Corporations?”

“Yes, father”.

“Those areas which have a population of more than one lakh and a high amount of revenue and is found in the level below the City Municipal Corporation is called a **Municipality**.



• **Walajahpet Municipality** is the first Municipality in Tamil Nadu.

“You mentioned something about towns”.

“A Town Panchayat has about 10,000 population. A **Town Panchayat** is between a village and a city.

There is something special about the Town Panchayat. Can anyone tell me what is it?", asked Namburajan. Everyone was gazing at him. But none answered.

"Well, I'll tell the answer myself.

Tamil Nadu was the first state to introduce a town Panchayat in the whole of India".

All were amazed on hearing it.

A City Municipal Corporation has a **Commissioner**, who is an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer. Government officials are deputed as **Commissioners** for the municipalities. The administrative officer of a Municipality is an **Executive Officer** (EO).

"You mentioned about Panchayats and Panchayat Unions".

The **Village Panchayats** are the local bodies of villages. They act as a link between the people and the government. Villages are divided into wards based on their population. The representatives are elected by the people.



The Elected Representatives

1. Panchayat President
2. Ward members
3. Councillor
4. District Panchayat
Ward Councillor

Panchayat Union

Many village Panchayats join to form a **Panchayat Union**. A **Councillor** is elected from each Panchayat, isn't it? Those councillors

will elect a Panchayat Union **Chairperson** among themselves. A **Vice Chairperson** is also elected. A **Block Development Officer** (BDO) is the administrative head, of a Panchayat Union.

The services are provided on the Panchayat Union level.



The Nilgiris and Perambalur Districts have the lowest number of Panchayat Unions (4).

District Panchayat

A District Panchayat is formed in every district. A district is divided into wards on the basis of 50,000 population. The ward members are elected by the Village Panchayats. The members of the District Panchayat elect the **District Panchayat Committee Chairperson**. They provide essential services and facilities to the rural population and the planning and execution of development programmes for the district.

The local bodies are governed by the representatives elected by the people. The constituencies are called wards. People elect their ward members.

The Mayor of the City Municipal Corporation and the **Municipal Chairperson** are the elected representatives of the people. The people elect them. The Corporation **Deputy Mayor** and the Municipal **Vice Chairperson** are elected by the ward councillors" finished Namburajan.

"What are the benefits of local bodies, uncle?"

“There are many benefits. The services provided can be divided as obligatory functions and discretionary functions. These are provided by the local bodies.

Functions of the village Panchayat

Obligatory Functions

- Water supply
- Street lighting
- Cleaning roads
- Drainage & sewage pipes system
- Laying down roads
- Activation of Central and State Government schemes

Discretionary Functions

- parks
- Libraries
- Playgrounds, etc.

Functions of the City Municipal Corporation

- Drinking water supply
- Street Lighting
- Maintenance of Clean Environment
- Primary Health Facilities
- Laying of Roads
- Building flyovers
- Space for markets
- Drainage System
- Solid waste management
- Corporation schools
- Parks
- Play grounds
- Birth and Death registration, etc.

“So, who does all these works?”

“As per the decisions taken in the Council meetings, the commissioner or officers assign

these works to their subordinate officers or other servants. Thus, they all work in various levels to get these public works done”.

“Will the Government provide funds for these services, father?”

“The Government directly allots funds for these works. The local bodies also collect revenue”.

Revenue of the Village Panchayat

- House tax
- Professional tax
- Tax on shops
- Water charges
- Specific fees for property tax
- Specific fees for transfer of immovable property
- Funds from Central and State Governments, etc.

Revenue of the City Municipal Corporation

- House Tax
- Water Tax
- Tax on shopping complexes
- Professional Tax
- Entertainment Tax
- Vehicle Charges
- Funds by Central and State Government, etc.

“How are the Grama Sabha meetings

Activity

- Distinguish between rural and urban revenue and functions.
- Find out from your home: The taxes paid by your family.

held, uncle?" asked Maran.

"Grama Sabha meetings? In movies, I have seen elders sitting under trees and discussing important matters and take decisions," said Johnson.

"No, no, both are different. A Grama Sabha is formed in every Village Panchayat. It is the only permanent unit in the Panchayat Raj System. Grama Sabha meetings are held even in smaller villages. The Grama Sabha is the grass root level democratic institution in a Village Panchayat".



Those who have attained the age of 18 years and whose names are found in the electoral roll of the same Panchayat can take part in a Grama Sabha meeting. The Grama Sabha meetings are conducted four times a year. Officers like the District Collector, the Block Development Officer, Panchayat President, Vice President, and Ward Members etc., also participate in this meeting. The people can freely express their needs and grievances".

When are these meetings convened?

January 26, May 1, August 15 and October 2.

Apart from these days, the meetings can be convened as per need or during emergency.

These are called Special Grama Sabha meetings.

Activity

The teacher guides the student to visit the Grama Sabha meeting.

"Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj as the foundation of India's political system, as a form of government, where each village would be responsible for its own affairs. The Panchayat Raj Act was enacted on April 24, 1992".



April 24 is National Panchayat Raj Day.

Special features of Panchayat Raj

- Grama Sabha
- Three tier local body governance
- Reservations
- Panchayat Elections
- Tenure
- Finance Commission
- Account and Audit, etc

"Thank you very much, uncle. We really learnt a lot about local bodies", said the children gratefully.

"I'm very happy that I could share so much with you today. That's enough of reading newspapers. Go out and play now", said Namburajan.

The children ran out to play joyously.

Activity

The Central Government gives awards to the best performing Village Panchayats. Find out if your village has received such awards.

Role of women in the Local Self Government

All local bodies have a reservation of 33% for women. In the 2011 Local Bodies election, 38% seats were won by women. As per the Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 2016, 50% reservation for women is being fixed in Panchayat Raj institutions.

Activity

Find out about the ward members of your area. Talk to the women members and discuss about their participation and experiences.

Local Body Election



The tenure for the representatives of local self Government is 5 years. The election to the Local Bodies is held once in five years by the State Election Commission. Every state has a State Election Commission. The Tamil Nadu State Election Commission is situated in Koyambedu, Chennai.

Local Bodies of Tamil Nadu (At present)

Village Panchayats	-	12,524
Panchayat Unions	-	388
District Panchayats	-	31
Town Panchayats	-	528
Municipalities	-	121
Municipal Corporations	-	15

(Source: Tamil Nadu State Election Commission. www.tnsec.tn.nic.in)

Think it over

- Do you think the above numbers are stable? Find out about the recent changes.
- What is the number of votes cast by rural and urban voters in a local body election?

Works carried out by local bodies during natural disasters and outbreak of diseases.



A-Z

GLOSSARY

Town Panchayat	-	பேரூராட்சி
Municipality	-	நகராட்சி
Corporation	-	மாநகராட்சி
Village Panchayat	-	கிராம ஊராட்சி
Panchayat Union	-	ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம்
District Panchayat	-	மாவட்ட ஊராட்சி

RECAP

- Local bodies are structures to fulfill the needs of people.
- Panchayat, Panchayat Union and District Panchayat are rural local bodies.
- Town Panchayat, Municipality and Corporation are urban local bodies.
- Grama Sabha is the only permanent unit in a village Panchayat.
- Panchayat Raj System strengthened the local bodies.
- The election of local bodies take place in every five years.

Exercise



I. Choose the correct answer

- _____ is set up with several village panchayats
 - Panchayat Union
 - District Panchayat
 - Taluk
 - Revenue village
- _____ is National Panchayat Raj Day.
 - January 24
 - July 24
 - November 24
 - April 24
- The oldest urban local body in India is _____.
 - Delhi
 - Chennai
 - Kolkata
 - Mumbai

- The head of a corporation is called a _____.
 - Mayor
 - Commissioner
 - Chair Person
 - President

II. Fill in the blanks

- _____ is the first state in India to introduce town Panchayat.
- The Panchayat Raj Act was enacted in the year _____.
- The tenure of the local body representative is _____ years.
- _____ is the first municipality in Tamil Nadu.

III. Match

Grama Sabha	- Executive Officer
Panchayat Union	- State Election Commission
Town Panchayat	- Block Development Officer
Local body election	- Permanent Unit

IV. Answer the following

- Is there any corporation in your district? Name it.
- What is the need for local bodies?
- What are the divisions of a rural local body?
- What are the divisions of a Urban local body?
- Who are the representatives elected in a Village Panchayat?

6. List out a few functions of corporations.
7. List out a few means of revenue of village Panchayats.
8. When are Grama Sabha meetings convened? What are the special on those days?
9. What are the special features of Panchayat Raj system?
10. What is the importance of Grama Sabha?

V. HOTs

1. Local bodies play an important role in the development of villages and cities. How?

VI. Activities

1. Prepare a questioner to interview a local body representative.
2. Discuss; If there is a contribution to the improvement of your school by local body representatives
3. If I were a local body representative, I would.....
4. Find out the number of local bodies in your district and list them.

Name of the District	Village Panchayat	Panchayat Union	District Panchayat	Town Panchayat	Municipality	Corporation



ICT CORNER

Local body

Through this activity you will know about the local body structure of India.



Steps:

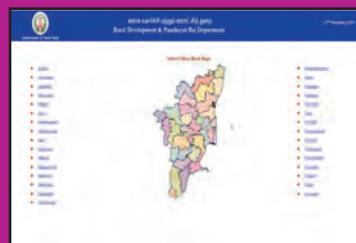
- Step 1: Use the URL or scan the QR code to open the activity page.
- Step 2: Click the "panchayat Raj" to know about panchayat rules and acts.
- Step 3: Click the "Scheme" to know about state and central schemes of panchayat raj.
- Step 4: Click the "map" option to know how many panchayat raj in tamilnadu.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Browse in the link

Web: <https://www.tnrd.gov.in/index.html> (or) scan the QR Code



*Pictures are indicatives only.

Unit

3

Road Safety



Learning Objectives

- To understand about the importance of road safety.
- To know about the road rules and traffic signals.
- To learn about the road safety measures and strategies and ensure the safety of lives.



'Caution and care, make accident rare'

Traffic rules are the laws that govern how, when and why you are allowed to drive any vehicle. The traffic safety course education plays an important role in shaping the attitude and behaviour of children and young people ensuring to become responsible drivers, passengers, pedestrians and cyclists.

Keeping the children safe at all times can be tricky when you cannot be with them always.

Parents and teachers ensure the safety of the children at home and school. But who keeps them safe on the road? Therefore educating children about road safety is very important. Teaching about road safety to children can be started as soon as they are old enough to step out of the home.

Three types of traffic signs – Mandatory, Cautionary and Informatory

I. **Mandatory road signs** are the ones that give order regarding do's and don'ts and are to be followed strictly. These are generally circular in shape.



No entry



One Way



No right turn



No left turn



No U turn

II **Cautionary road signs** are the ones that warn the road user regarding the road situation ahead. Cautionary signs are generally in triangular shape.



Narrow Bridge



Cross road



School



Left hand curve



Men at work

III **Informatory road signs** are the ones that give information regarding directions, destination, etc. Informatory signs are generally rectangular in shape.



Petrol Pump



Hospital



Eating Place



Parking



Railway station

	<p>Blue circles give a positive instructions, about what is to be done.</p>
	<p>Red rings or circles give negative instructions. What should not be done.</p>

Know your signals

What do the three colours red, amber and green signify?



RED means STOP- Wait behind the stop line.

- If there are no lines, stop before the traffic light at the intersection so that traffic light is clearly visible.
- Wait until a green signal appears before proceeding.

- You may turn left while the signal is red, if it is not prohibited by a sign. But give importance to pedestrians and other traffic.

AMBER means CAUTION-You may move on if the amber appears after you have already crossed the stop line or when you feel that your stopping may cause accident. Anyhow be extra careful.

GREEN means GO – Proceed ahead ensuring that the way is clear.

- You can make a right or left turn if not prohibited by signs, but take special care and give way to pedestrians crossing the road.

- GREEN ARROW means that you can go in the direction shown by the arrow.

Cross roads and pedestrian crossing

Children have a tendency just to sprint across the street, as they like. Educate the children to never run across or along the road. Children can get distracted easily and leave their parent's hand to run or sprint away.

Children should cross only at pedestrian crossing.



Pedestrian Crossing

The pedestrian crossing was instituted in Britain in 1934. The roads were marked by dotted lines. On the pavement there were striped Belisha beacon light poles named after Britain's Minister of transport L. Horre-Belisha. The Zebra crossing with black and white stripes was developed after the Second World War.

Road signs, markings, traffic signals and other traffic devices are there to guide the road users and hence are the languages of the road. Every road user, whether a pedestrian, two-wheeler rider, driver of four-wheeled vehicle should have knowledge regarding these traffic controlling devices and should be aware of what they signify. **Traffic signs are there to regulate traffic, warn about hazards and to guide the road user.**

Always use pavements

Children must use the pavements while walking on the road.



Pedestrian

Do's

- Walk on any side of the road if there are footpaths.
- On roads without footpath walk on your extreme rightside facing the oncoming traffic.
- Use zebra crossing, foot over bridge & subways to cross the roads.



- Where such facilities are not available be extra cautious while crossing the road.
- Children below 8 years of age should cross the road with the help of elders.
- Cross the road when the vehicles are at a safe distance.
- Wear light coloured dresses during night.

Don'ts

- Don't cross the road hastily by running.
- Don't cross the road in front of or in between parked vehicles.
- Don't try to cross the road from blind corners, turnings where you are not visible to the vehicle drivers.
- Don't jump over the railings to cross road.

Staying safe on a bicycle

Most children use bicycle to go to schools. So they should be aware of the road rules and road safety. Moreover they should maintain their bicycles in good condition.



Do's

- Cycle must be fitted with standard gadgets – bell, brakes, rearview mirror, both front and back mudguard painted white, reflective tapes affixed at the front and back.
- Cycle on the extreme left side of the road or use service road, if available
- Avoid busy roads.
- Keep a safe distance from fast motorized vehicles.
- Give proper indications before stopping or turning.

Don'ts



- Don't indulge in any kinds of stunts
- Don't load the cycle with another person or heavy goods.
- Don't ride holding onto other fast moving vehicle.

While commuting in School transportation

Dos

- Get up early and start early from home.
- Board the bus from the designated bus stop in a queue.
- Once inside the bus, behave properly.
- Hold on to the railings of the bus.
- Alight only at the designated bus stop.
- Get down only when the bus has stopped completely.
- If the driver is not following the road safety norms, bring it to the notice of school authorities/parents or traffic helpline.

Don'ts



- Do not rush or run to catch your bus.
- Do not stand on the steps of the bus.
- Do not make noise that may distract the driver.
- Do not put any part of the body outside the bus.
- Do not get in or get down from a moving bus.

As pillion rider/co-passengers



- Always wear helmet/seatbelt.
- Do not indulge in talking with the driver.
- Children above 12 years of age should occupy the back seat.

Play at safe places

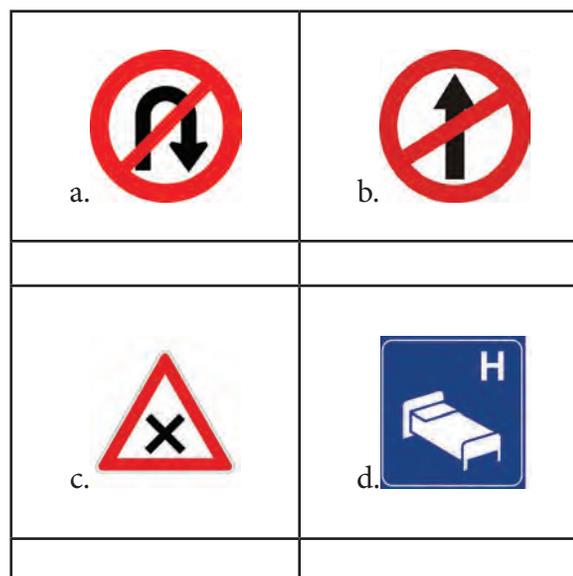
- Do not play on roads.
- Look for a playground or vacant land to play
- Do not play around a vehicle parked inside your school premises/colony or near your residence.

Exercise



1. Answer the following

1. Prepare slogans for road safety.
2. Identify the following signs.



3. Discuss about the statistics of 2017 accidents data.
4. Debate: Is wearing helmet necessary?
5. Draw posters related to road safety.



ICT CORNER

Road Safety

Through this activity you will know about safety rules and Road safety.



Steps:

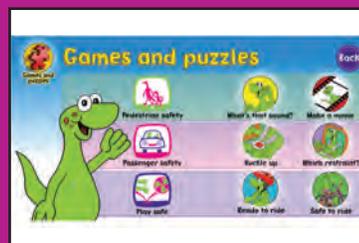
- Step 1: Use the URL or scan the QR code to open the activity page.
- Step 2: Click the "Start" icon to enter the game page.
- Step 3: Choose and Click any game you can start the game.
- Step 4: Play and Finish the Game Step by Step.



Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

Browse in the link

Web: <https://www.sdera.wa.edu.au/programs/smart-steps/izzy-games/>



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