



Bharathi Vidyalaya Senior Secondary School

Joint Curricular Project – River Kaveri

Unit – 1

River Kaveri

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- 1) Give the meaning of the terms: source of the river, tributaries, distributaries, delta, mouth of the river*
- 2) State the place of origin of River Kaveri and length of the river,*
- 3) Name the places drained by the river*
- 4) Name at least five tributaries of river Kaveri*
- 5) Identify river Kaveri on the rivers map of India,*

India is a land of rivers. There are hundreds of rivers flowing through the length and breadth of the country. Rivers are revered as goddesses in India. The river systems provide potable water, cheap transportation, electricity, irrigation and livelihood for millions of people. They also have lot of cultural significance and are considered very sacred by the Hindus.



Evening prayer in Haridwar on the banks of River Ganga

Indian River System can be broadly divided into two major categories.

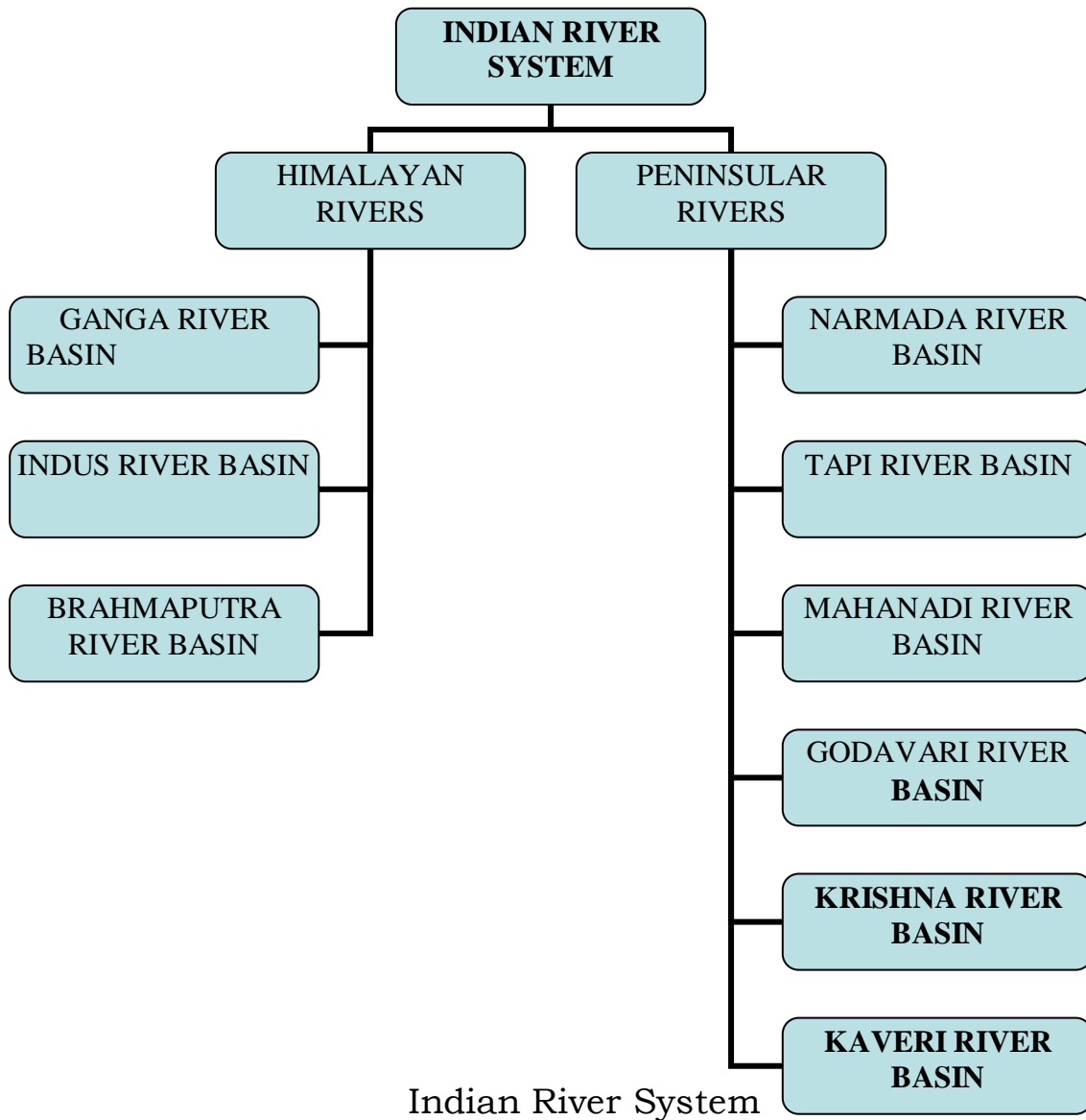
- a) The Himalayan Rivers
- b) The Peninsular Rivers

The Himalayan Rivers are mostly snow fed and are perennial rivers. The Peninsular Rivers are rain fed rivers and are non perennial. Each of these major rivers has numerous tributaries.

Tributary: A tributary is a stream or a river that flows into a main river.

Main Rivers of India





RIVER KAVERI

River Kaveri is a peninsular river. It starts its journey from the Western Ghats. The point of origin (source) of River Kaveri is Talakaveri on the Brahmagiri Ranges in the Western Ghats at a height of 1341 m. The river starts from a small spring.



Talakaveri – Starting point of River Kaveri

It flows eastwards and drains into Bay of Bengal. It runs across three southern states of India i.e., Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. It is one of the major rivers of South India. With a length of about 765km; it is the fourth largest of the Peninsular Rivers.

The main tributaries of river Kaveri are, Hemavathy, Shimsha, Arkavathy, Bhavani, Noyyal, Amaravathy and Kabini. Its main distributary is Kollidam.

Distributary: A distributary is a stream that flows away from the main stream or river.



R. Kaveri which started as a small stream cascading in Sivasamudram in Karnataka



Kaveri at Tiruthuraiipoondi in Tamil Nadu



A River basin is the portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries

Confluence is the place where two streams/ rivers meet.

The eastern deltaic area is the most fertile area in the basin and the soil type is alluvial in this region. The main soil types found in the basin are red soils, black soils, laterite, alluvial soils, forest soils and mixed soils.



A delta is a landform that is formed at the mouth of a river, where that river flows into an ocean, sea, lake, or reservoir. Deltas are formed from the deposition of the sediment carried by the river.

Summary:

I now know,

- Kaveri is an important river of South India.
- It starts in the Brahmagiri Range of the Western Ghats from a place called Talakaveri.
- It flows through the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
- The delta formed by river Kaveri is a fertile region.
- Some of its important tributaries are Hemavathy, Kabini, Akkravathy and Bhavani.
- Its main distributary is Kollidam.

Words to remember: Source, delta, tributary, distributary.

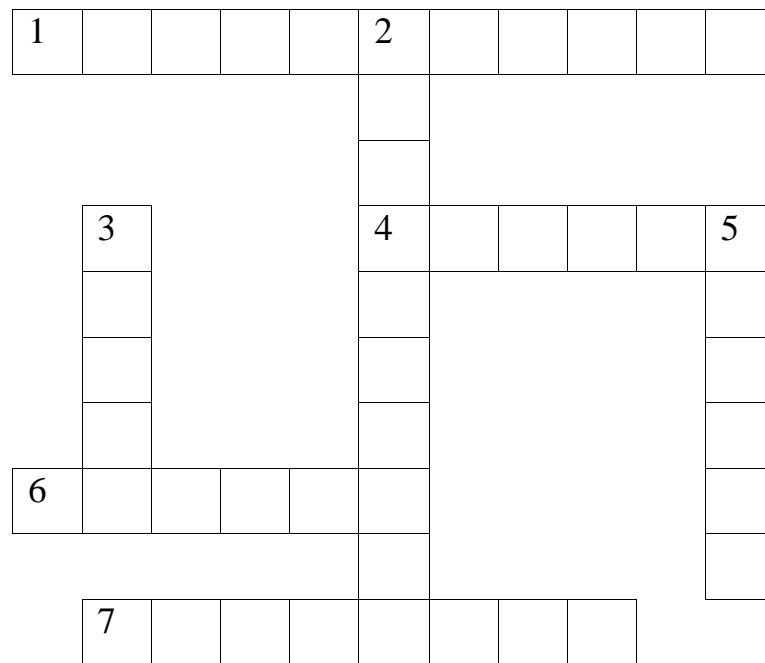
Exercises

Answer the following:

1. From where does river Kaveri start?
2. What is a delta?
3. Distinguish between a tributary and a distributary.
4. Name any five tributaries of river Kaveri.
5. What is the length of river Kaveri?

PUZZLE TIME

With the help of the clues given complete the crossword puzzle on River Kaveri



Clues: ACROSS

1. River Kaveri drains into _____
4. Rivers are revered as goddesses by these people.
6. A tributary of river Kaveri
7. A distributary of river Kaveri

DOWN

2. River Kaveri starts its journey from this place.
3. Fertile region formed by deposition of sediments.
5. The source of river Kaveri is a _____.

Points to ponder:

Every river has a source from where it begins its journey. River Kaveri starts from a spring. What could be the other sources of a river?

Find out the source of these rivers:

1. River Ganga
2. River Thames
3. River Nile
4. River Brahmaputra

Speak out:

How is water useful to us?

Map Work:

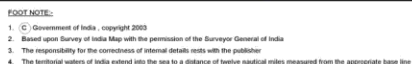
- 1) Mark River Kaveri, River Ganga and River Yamuna on the rivers map of India.
- 2) Refer to the rivers map of India in your Atlas and make a list of the rivers joining the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

ANSWERS TO THE CROSS WORD PUZZLE:

Across: 1) Bay of Bengal 4) Hindus 6) Kabini 7) Kollidam

Down: 2) Brahmagiri 3) Delta 5) Spring

PLATE NO: 2



Certified that the coastline of India as shown in the map is correct subject to limitations of scale and corrections marked there on. The approval given is for the present publication only and for future publication certification of the Coastline of India will require be reconsidered.

Map Prepared by the State of Tamil Nadu

<i>H.S. Jansel</i> 11-01-03	<i>Horris Chandler</i> 11-01-03
<i>Sd.</i>	<i>Sd.</i>
<i>Officer surveyor</i>	<i>Supdy. Surveyor Incharge Boundary</i>
<i>Section Office</i>	<i>Verification Office</i>
<i>Boundary Section</i>	
<i>No.16, Enuring Office</i>	
<i>Survey of India, Dehrawar</i>	

UNIT – 2

LAND FORMS CREATED BY RIVER KAVERI

Learning Outcomes:

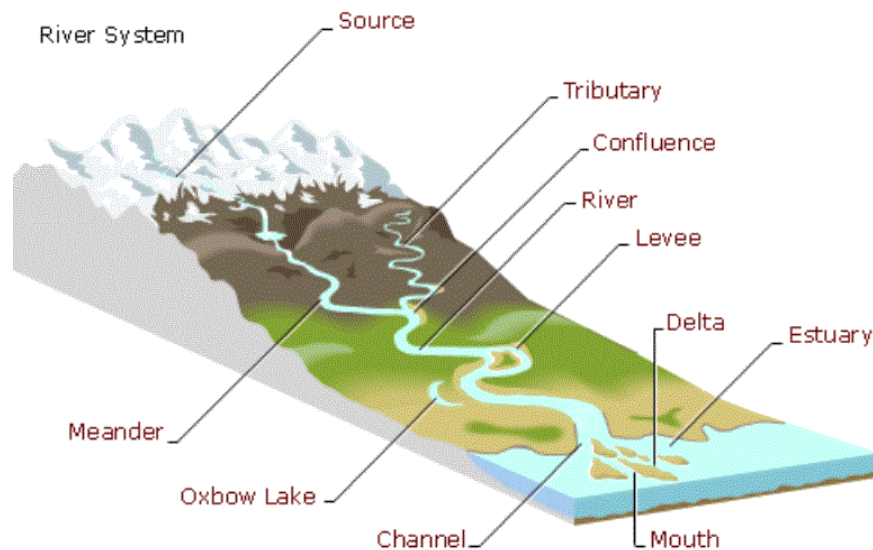
At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

1. Explain the meaning of the terms: Meanders, Oxbow lakes, Valleys, River Islands and a gorge.
2. Give examples for each of the landforms created by rivers.

A river, in course of its journey, performs various actions. They deposit sediments and erode rocks. These activities of the river lead to formations of many landforms.

The course of a river is divided into three stages.

- The upper course
- The middle course
- The lower course.



Upper Course:

In the upper course, the river flows down the hill or mountain from where it originates. The speed of the river in its upper course is usually very high. It performs high erosional activity in its upper course. It breaks down huge rocks and carries with it big boulders. It cuts through the mountains, eroding the sides creating v-shaped valley, waterfalls, gorges and spurs.



Kaveri Valley

A low land between two mountains is called a valley



Hogenakkal Waterfalls

A waterfall is a place where flowing water rapidly drops in elevation as it flows over a steep region or a cliff.

Middle Course:

In the middle course, the river flows through gentle slopes. The speed of the river decreases. The river erodes deposits and transports the eroded materials. Once it reaches the foot hills, it enters the plains. Many other smaller streams also join the main river, increasing the volume of water. The valley gets widened leading to formation of broad valley floor.

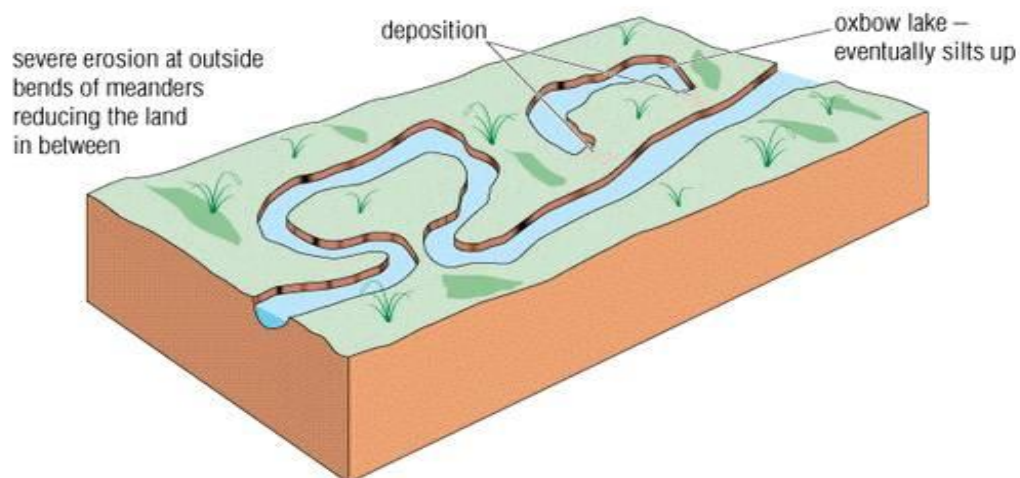
Here the slope is not very steep and the speed of the river decreases. The river is not able to carry bigger particles further down. So the boulders and rock particles carried by the river gets deposited in the river bed. The river continues to perform erosional activity. As the slope is gentle, the river meanders i.e., it does not follow a straight path, instead it winds and flows. These horse-shoe shape bends are called meanders.



Lower Course:

The stage, where the river joins another water body like sea, ocean or another river is called the lower course. The slope is very gentle, and the river slows down further. The fine particles also get deposited. Sand, silt and clay accumulate. These deposits divide the river into various channels called distributaries. The silt deposits also make the land very fertile. This occurs normally near the mouth the river, i.e., the place where the main river joins the sea or an ocean. This place is called delta. It is a very fertile region as the soil here is rich in minerals. The Kaveri Delta is a very fertile region and is very much suitable for growing rice. This place is called the 'rice bowl of Tamil Nadu'.

In the lower course, oxbow lakes are a common feature. When a meandering loop is cut off from the main river, it is called as an oxbow lake.



The river in its lower course may also form River Island. This is formed due to change in course of the river or due to high depositional activity which divides the river into channels that may join further down forming island in the middle. River Kaveri forms three main river islands, one at Srirangapatnam, the second at Sivasamudram and the third at Srirangam.

.....
Summary:

I now know,

- The river in its course, deposit, transport and erode materials. These activities lead to formation of many landforms.
- A course of the river may be divided into three stages, the Upper course, the Middle course and the Lower course.
- In its upper course, the river is young and is very fast. It performs high erosional activity as it flows down steep slopes forming Valleys and Waterfall.
- In the middle course, the slope is gentle and the current decreases. The river deposits bigger particles as it is not able to carry them forward. The river widens and also winds up forming meanders.
- In the lower course, the river further slows down and fine particles get deposited. These deposits are called alluvium and are rich in minerals. The place where the river joins the sea/ocean is called delta. This is a fertile region and is suitable for growing crops.

Words to remember: Meanders, Valleys, Oxbow lakes, River Islands

Exercises

I Answer the following:

1. What are the three stages of a river? Explain.
2. What kinds of landforms are created by a river in its upper course?
3. What are meanders and oxbow lakes?

II Match the following:

1. Delta - loop cut off from the main river
2. Oxbow lakes - formed because of erosional activity
3. V- Shaped Valleys - horse shoe shaped bends
4. meanders - formed because of depositional activity

III Activity:

- Collect pictures of valleys, waterfalls, gorges, and river island created by different rivers of India and paste it in your notebook.
- Find out where the largest river island in the world is.

IV Points to ponder:

In which of the three places (course of the river), do you think human settlement would be more? Why?

What type of occupation, do you think, people would take up in these places?

UNIT – 3

KAVERI & MYTHOLOGY

Learning objective:

The children become familiar with

1. *Kaveri's origin according to Hindu Mythology*
2. *Rituals associated with the river as per legends*

1. THE ORIGIN OF THE RIVER ACCORDING TO HINDU MYTHOLOGY

The legend of River Kaveri speaks of three famous icons – King (rajarishi) Kavera, sage Agasthya and Lopamudra. Lopamudra is the earthly female form of Kaveri herself.

Lord Brahma



Goddess Kaveri



Lopamudra was actually Vishnumaya (a form of Lord Vishnu, the protector of the world) given as a daughter to Rishi Kavera by Brahma, the creator of the world. She later became the wife of sage Agasthya. She had been nourishing a deep desire to help the

people attain salvation or moksha. When she expressed her desire to Sage Agasthya, he assured her that he would take her to Brahma



in his kamandala as water. She would be blessed by Dattatreya and become a holy river like the Ganga. It is said that Lord Ganesh (son of lord Shiva, the destroyer) took the form of a crow and upset the kamandala in Brahmagiri (situated in Kodagu district today) thereby releasing her to help the people of the world.



Sage Agasthya and Lopamudra



Lord Ganesha upset the kamandala and released kaveri

There is another variation which says that Sage Agasthya once turned Kaveri into water and left her in his kamandala. On realizing that she had been left for a long time, Lopamudra flowed out as a river. The sage's disciples tried to stop her, but she dived into the Earth and they could not track her. Eventually she reappeared at Bhagamandala (Brahmagiri hills, Kodagu district). She is considered so holy that River Ganga is said to come underground once a year to Kaveri to purify herself.

Word meanings

Icon – famous or holy person

Assured – promised

Kamandala – waterpot usually carried by sages

You ought to know now

*This story explains why the river is named Kaveri and why there are many temples of sage Agasthya on its banks. Sage Agasthya is also believed to be the founder of the **Tamil** language which was taught to him by Murugan (another name of Lord Karthik, son of Lord Shiva) Himself. He drew up the first grammar rules for **Tamil**.*

2. THE CURSE OF TALAKAD

UNUSUAL SAND DUNES ON THE BANK OF KAVERI

Talakad, which is 45 km from Mysore and 133 km from Bangalore in Karnataka, is a desert-like town on the left bank of the Kaveri river at a spot where the river makes a sharp bend. A historic site, Talakad once had over 30 temples that today are buried in sand. Here the eastward flowing Kaveri river changes its course and seems magnificently vast as the sand on its banks here spreads over a wide area.

In seventeenth century, Tirumala-Rāja, also called Srī Ranga Rāya, the representative of the Vijayanagar family at Seringapatam (Srirangapatna), afflicted with an incurable disease, came to Talakād for the purpose of offering sacrifices in the temple of Vedēsvara. His wife Rangamma was left in charge of the Government of Seringapatam. When she heard that her husband

was on the point of death, she left for Talakād with the object of seeing him before he died, handing over Seringapatam and its dependencies to Rāja Wodeyar of Mysore. It appears that Rāja Wodeyar, who had been desirous of possessing a costly nose-jewel of the Rāni, levied an army, attacked Talakad and killed Tirumala-Rāja. Rāni Rangamma thereupon went to the banks of the Kaveri, and throwing in the jewel, drowned herself opposite Mālingi, at the same time uttering a three-fold curse,-

"Let Talakād become sand ; let Mālingi become a whirlpool ; let the Mysore Rājas fail to beget heirs."

As a result the old city Talakād is completely buried under the hills of sand stretching for nearly a mile in length. More than thirty temples, it is stated, are beneath the sand. The most imposing temple left uncovered by the sand is that of Vaidyēsvara.

Talakad and sandhills



Word meanings

Afflicted with – suffering from

Levied – collected

Access – approach

You ought to know now

There is a legend behind the sandhills of Talakad. But surely the reason is geographic and scientific. The sharp bend causes whirlpool and the change in the course river exposes the accumulated sand which is carried by heavy wind.

3. A. THULA SNANAM

According to Agni Puraanam,

"Shatshashti koti theerthani dvisaptha bhuvaneshu cha.
Keshavasya aajnayaa yanti thulaamaase marudvridham"

(Sixty six crore holy waters in all the fourteen worlds come to Kaveri in the month of Thula by the decree of lord Keshava.)

It is believed that river Ganga comes once a year in the month of Thula to kaveri to purify herself. Thula is the name of the month Aippasi in Tamil calendar. It falls in mid October. Thula snanam or a bath in the month of Aippasi in Kaveri is observed from October seventeenth to November sixteenth. People living on the banks of Kaveri wake up early in the morning and have a dip in the river. It is believed to wash away one's sins and is equated with a holy dip in the river Ganga in Prayag. Thula snanam is recommended specially in places like Thalaikaveri, Mayiladuthurai, Srirangam, Kumbakonam and Thiruvidadaimaruthur. During this period special pujas are offered to river Kaveri at various places.

Thula snanam



3. B. MUDAVAN MUZHUKKU

Mudavan in Tamil means a lame person while Muzhukku is a dip in water. Thus the phrase stands for a bath in river Kaveri on the first day of Karthik month (i.e) the next day of the end of Thula month. This is also considered holy. Thula snanam is extended for a day by lord Shiva for the benefit of his devotee.

The story goes thus: a lame man by name Nadha Sharma wanted to go for Thula snanam in river Kaveri in Mayiladuthurai. So he set on the journey from his village with his wife Anavidyambikai. The journey was arduous for the lame man and he could reach the river only after Thula month ended. It was the first day of the next month Karthik. The couple were disheartened and slept after worshipping Lord Shiva. The Lord appeared in their dream and advised them to take bath in the river before the sunrise the next day. The Lord also assured them that they would get all the benefits of Thula snanam. The couple was very happy. Based on

this belief, the holy bath continues till the first day of the month Karthik.

Word meanings

Arduous – strenuous

You ought to know now

Tamil calendar starts with the month of Chitra when the Sun enters Mesha /Aries sign in zodiac. The subsequent months are called thus: Vaikasi, Aani, Aadi, Aavani, Purattasi, Aippasi, Karthigai, Margazhi, Thai, Masi, and Panguni.

EXERCISE

I. Choose any one project that interests you.

1. The myth behind the origin of any other river. You can take the help of books, Internet, folk tales or folksongs or a heresy
2. Collect information about the curse of Devi Sita on River Falguni in Gaya
3. Find in the net about The curse of Kaskaskia, the lost capital of Illinois on the banks of river Mississippi.
4. Collect pictures of Thula snanam / Mahamaham/ Kumbamela and paste them on a chart.

II. Prepare for any one activity in groups.

1. Write a script for any one story and enact it in class.
2. Choose one of the stories for story telling. You can tell the story in your own words.

III. Deriving a child's name from the first or surname of the father (patronymic) is a common practice everywhere in the world.

Examples: Rishi Kavera's daughter was Kaveri

King Janaka's daughter was Janaki

King Drupad's daughter was Draupadi

Compare this with Jackson (son of Jack), Johnson (son of John), Thomson (son of Tom) etc.

Think of at least three such names and write down in the blanks.

1.-----

2.-----

3.-----

IV. Complete the zodiac sign by writing the signs in English as well as Indian version.

	Aries Mesham		
		Libra Thulam	

UNIT – 4


MAJOR CROPS GROWN IN THE BASIN





At the end of this unit, students will be able to



1. Name at least 5 crops grown in Kaveri basin.
2. Name the different types of soil, climatic factors that support cultivation of these crops.
3. understand that Kaveri basin is home for a wide variety of flora and fauna

Kaveri basin holds the rich source of agricultural lands that is nearly 48%. Since it covers two entire states, the climatic condition along with the type of soil favours the growth of varieties of crops in Kaveri basin. For example alluvial soil present in the deltas support the cultivation of paddy, where else the slopes of Coorg in Karnataka support the cultivation of Coffee. The different types of crops that are grown are listed below.

Crops grown on the bank of river Kaveri, Climatic factors that enhance the growth, type of soil required for the growth.

Crops	Tamilnadu	Karnataka	Climatic factors	Type of Soil
Paddy 	Thanjavur Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Pudukottai	Mandya in Karnataka, Central part of the basin	High temperature, average rainfall and sunlight	Alluvial Soil

Ragi 	Dharmapuri, Salem and Erode in Tamilnadu	Mysore, Chamrajnagar, Tumkur, Mandya and Hassan in Karnataka	Low temperature, High humidity	Red sandy Loam soil
Sugarcane 	Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode and Namakkal	Chamrajnagar in Karnataka	Average temperature, Bright sunshine after rainfall	Loamy soil
Jowar 	Coimbatore, Dindigul in Tamilnadu	Mandya inKarnataka	Low temperature, High humidity	Red sandy Loam soil
Black Gram 	Thanjavur, Cuddalore	--	Moderate temperature	Alluvial soil
Banana 	Kumbakonam and Trichy in Tamilnadu	Tumkur in Karnataka	Humid tropical climate	Clay soil, Alluvial soil,

Betel 	Thanjavur Coimbatore in Tamilnadu	Coorg in Karnataka	Shaded, Tropical conditions	Heavy Clayey loam, laterite and sandy loam soils
Coffee 	Hilly slopes of Tamilnadu	Coorg in Karnataka	Moderate temperature and rainfall	Laterite soil

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora and fauna refer to plant and wildlife, respectively. The native plant and wildlife of a geographical region is often referred to as that region's flora and fauna.

Fauna in Kaveri Bank:- The fauna boasts more than 300 species of birds, including the endemic Malabar Trogon and Malabar Pied Hornbill, the Crested Hawk-eagle as well as an impressive group of herbivores like the Asiatic Elephant, the Gaur (Indian Bison) and the Sambar.

Malabar Trojan



Pied Hornbill



Crested Hawk Eagle



Asiatic Elephant



Sambar deer



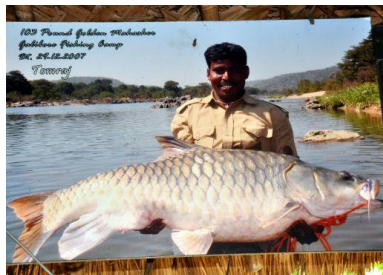
Bison



Kaveri Otter



Kaveri Mahseer



Dhole



Gaur



Crocodile



Tiger



Four horned antelope



Flora In Kaveri Bank: The flora of the jungle includes Iron wood, Ebony, Indian Mahogany, Black Dammar, Cardomom, Areca, Plantains Canes, Wild Black Pepper, ferns, arums

Lotus



Rose



Indian Mahogany



Cardomon



Black Pepper



Wild life Sanctuaries/Zoological park on the Kaveri basin

Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

Located in the Mandya district of Karnataka, Ranganathittu is regarded as one of Asia's most significant nesting and breeding ground for birds. A large number of exotic migratory species visit

the sanctuary annually. The birds that can be spotted include the White Ibis, Lesser Whistling Duck, and Wolly-necked stork, Asian Open Bill Stork, Common Spoonbill and the Painted Stork.

While the sanctuary is known for its birds, there are enough species of animals to interest wild life enthusiasts. The sanctuary is home to animals like the Flying Fox, Bonnet Macaque, Indian Mongoose and Mugger Crocodiles.

Kaveri Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 100 km from Bangalore in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Mandya. It is spread around 102.59 sq. km. River Kaveri forms the northern and eastern boundary of the sanctuary.

Mammals like tiger, sambar, spotted deer, leopard, elephants, wild boar, barking deer, four-horned antelope, Malabar giant squirrel, grizzled giant squirrel are found in Kaveri wildlife Sanctuary.

Birds like Sirkeer cuckoo, white-browed bulbul, green-billed malkoha and the pigmy woodpecker are found at Kaveri wildlife Sanctuary.

Bandipur National Park is between 680-1454 meters above sea level and is located south of the Kabini (tributary of River Kaveri) river in the foothills of the Western Ghats. Bandipur National Park is one of India's most famous sanctuaries, and is an important element of the project Tiger reserve. Wildlife such as the Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Sloth bear, Mouse deer, Wild dog, Wild boar, Barking deer, four horned Antelope, Hyena are spotted here.

The park also has more than 200 species of birds which are Grey Jungle fowl, Pompadour Green Pigeon, Honey Buzzard, Red-headed Vulture, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Brown Hawk Owl, Bay Owl, Malabar Trogon, Nilgiri Flycatcher, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Little Spider hunter, and Plain Flower pecker.

Other Sanctuaries includes Talakaveri wild life sanctuary, Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary & Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary. Other National park includes Mudumalai national park & Nagerhole national park

Summary

- Important crops grown in different zones of Kaveri basin are Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Black gram, Banana, Coffee and Betel.
- Climatic conditions that support the growth of crops are tropical climate for crops like Paddy, Banana, Black gram whereas moderate climate with rainfall supports the growth of coffee on the hilly region.
- Unique flora and fauna of the Kaveri basin are Malabar Trojan, Pied Hornbill, Crested Hawk Eagle, Asiatic Elephant , Sambar deer , Four horned antelope, Bison, Kaveri Otter, Kaveri Mahseer , Dhole, Gaur, Crocodile, Tiger, Lotus, Rose, Indian Mahogany, Cardomon, Black pepper etc.
- Different types of Soils that prevail in Kaveri basin are Alluvial soil, Laterite soil, Red soil, and Loamy soil.
- Sanctuaries of the Kaveri basin are Ranganthittu bird sanctuary, Cauveri wildlife sanctuary , Talakaveri wild life sanctuary, Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary & Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary.

National parks of the Kaveri basin are Bandipur National park, Mudumalai National park and Nagerhole National park.

Key words

Flora

Fauna

Alluvial soil

Indigenous plant

Sanctuaries

Exercise**Identify me****Fill in the blanks**

1. ----- soil supports the growth of paddy.
2. River Kaveri has a unique fresh water fish named -----
3. ----- grows on the slopes of Coorg
4. Black soil support the growth of ----- crop.

Activity

Study the lesson thoroughly and fill up the following table:

Soil	Important Crops	Plant species	Animal species	Wildlife Sanctuary	Bird Sanctuary/ National Park

UNIT – 5

LIVELIHOOD AND INDUSTRIES ALONG THE COURSE OF KAVERI

Learning objective

After the completion of this unit the students will be able to

1. Explain how river Kaveri sustains the life of the people living on her banks
2. Name the major industries on her banks

The birthplace of Kaveri in Kodagu is as fertile as beautiful. The rich soil and hilly climate help in the cultivation of coffee and spices. The traditional paddy fields have given way to coffee estates. Coffee was introduced in south India around 200 years ago and the first coffee estate was started in Kodagu in 1854. The other commercial crops grown here are pepper, orange, cardamom, arecanut, coconut, banana, vanilla, tea and rubber. Coorg honey is also very aromatic and famous.

Coffee beans



Mysore is situated between the rivers Kaveri and Kabini. The city is famous for silk sarees, agricultural products and automotive. It is the second largest IT center in Karnataka and computer products

are manufactured here. The manufacturing industries of Mysore are renowned for their electrical and electronic products. The industries at Mysore also specialize in the production of the home consumable products.

Inside a silk factory



a traditional saree



Mettur is an industrial town on the west bank of the Kaveri. The river fish caught here are exported as far as Calcutta. Mettur chemicals and Mettur hydro electric project are important for the industrial growth of this place. Erode is famous for turmeric and Thirupur for handlooms. Jambai near Bhavani is a well-known centre for the production of Jamakkalam (bedspread).

In Tamil there is a saying ‘Cholanadu Sorudaithu’, which means the Chola kingdom spread around river Kaveri provided food for all. The Kaveri water is the backbone of the farmers and high quality rice is produced in Thanjavur district. Rice mills and sugar factories are plenty here. In Mayiladuthurai, apart from rice sugarcane is cultivated. Two sugarmills are located in Mayiladuthurai.

Koorainadu, suburb of Mayiladuthurai, is famous for silk sarees (9 yards), and still Tamil people are using the word 'kooraipudavai' for the traditional nine yards sarees worn on weddings. Mayiladuthurai is also famous for gold jewellery. Kumbakonam is famous for metal works.



A paddy field in Thanjavur

Trichy is almost at the centre of the state. It houses many industries like BHEL, OFT, HAPP and the Golden rock railway workshop. Boiler Manufacturing Industry, cement factories, leather tanneries, food processing industries, sugar mills, textile units and cottage industries are located here. Today it is fast emerging as an IT hub.

Words to remember

Jamakkalam, Kooraipudavai

I now know,

- *Coorg coffee is famous for its aroma and taste*
- *Mysore is famous for silk sarees*
- *Thirupur and Bhavani are famous for textiles*
- *Mettur hydro electric project supplies power to the state of Tamilnadu*
- *Thanjavur is the rice bowl of Tamilnadu*
- *Trichy is an industrial hub.*

EXERCISE

I Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. Why is Kooraipudavai called so?
2. Name two major industries situated in Trichy.
3. Mysore is situated between which two rivers?

II Fill in the blanks.

1. The first coffee estate was started in ----- in the year -----
2. Erode is famous for -----
3. Railway workshop is situated in ----- in Tamilnadu

III Match the following

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. Thirupur | a. BHEL |
| 2. Thanjavur | b. spices |
| 3. Coorg | c. metal work |
| 4. Kumbakonam | d. banian (textiles) |
| 5. Trichy | e. rice |

IV Project

Visit a coffee shop in your locality. Get to know the terms coffee beans and pea berry. Observe the process of making coffee powder. Write a short paragraph / draw a flowchart of the process.

V Your mother's wardrobe is sure to contain Mysore silk as well as Kancheevaram silk sarees. Compare both (in terms of texture, design, shine etc.)

UNIT – 6

Pollution

Learning objective

At the end of the lesson student will be able to

- Give the meaning of the term 'Pollution' and mention its types.
- Explain the human activities that pollute river Kaveri
- State the measures taken by the Government to control pollution

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the ecosystem.

Types of pollution

There are six types of pollution namely Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Land pollution, Noise pollution, radioactive pollution, Thermal Pollution.

Industrial pollution



Water pollution



Land pollution



Noise pollution



Radioactive pollution



Thermal pollution



The toxic effluents from the different industries like chemical works, paper mills, artificial silk factories, sewage works, beet sugar

factories, food canning industries etc. which are generally discharged into national waterways are polluting natural waters.

How is River Kaveri polluted?

The main polluters are agricultural, industrial and urban sectors. Huge quantities of fertilisers and pesticides are discharged into the river as agricultural runoff. Coffee plantation in the districts of Kodagu, Hassan and Chikmagalur contributes heavily to BOD (Biological oxygen demand) level (about 4,730 tons of BOD load in each season) in the river water.

A total of 61 industries in Karnataka and 1,139 in the Tamil Nadu contribute a heavy pollution load. These include textile and sugar units, paper mills, chemical units, engineering units and tanneries. The factory effluents are polluting the river Kaveri at Mettur. Remedial measures have therefore to be promptly taken up in the interests of preservation of valuable food and fish.

The Kaveri river basin has been facing severe anthropogenic activities, mostly due to religious belief, dense population, municipal sewage and industrial waste confluences etc. Hundreds of industries on either side of the river discharge treated and untreated waste into it. Sewage from the local bodies is mixed with the river. Direct human activities in the form of bathing, cloth washing, vehicle washing etc are also responsible for pollution.



The effluents discharged by the dyeing industries in Pallipalayam polluting the Kaveri waters In Erode.



Houses have been built along the banks of the Kaveri at Nellihudikeri in Madikeri.



Discharge of industrial effluents into the river water by industries



Dumping of wastes along the banks of River Kaveri



Direct Human activities like bathing, washing etc also pollute water.

Measures taken by Government to prevent and control pollution of River Kaveri

Indian Government has taken measures to control pollution by classifying into zones based on level of pollution as RED, ORANGE or GREEN. Field officers are employed to monitor each district with regard to pollution. Constant BOD level of the effluent from Industries are monitored by field officers.

Summary

- *Activities such as discharge of industrial effluents, sewage disposal, dumping of wastes into the river, direct human activities like bathing, washing clothes and vehicles pollute river Kaveri.*
- *Measures are taken by Government to prevent pollution include classification of zones based on pollution level, constant monitoring and stringent action against those involved in the polluting the river..*

Words meanings

Effluent – waste matter

Sewage – waste

Anthropogenic – caused by humans

EXERCISE

Activity

Speak out

What are the harmful effects of using polluted water?

UNIT - 7

SHARING OF WATER RESOURCES

At the end of this lesson, students will be able to,

- 1. List the various uses to which river water is put,*
- 2. Give the meaning of the term interstate river.*
- 3. Name the states that claim a share of Kaveri Water.*
- 4. Give the reasons for disagreement between the states in sharing Kaveri water.*
- 5. State the steps taken by the Governments of the states to settle the dispute.*
- 6. Explain the need for conserving water resources.*

Water is very essential for our life. One of the major sources of fresh water is rivers. River water is used for various purposes. In fact, the major civilizations of the world developed along rivers. People settled along the banks of rivers because of easy availability of fresh water for various purposes.

There are four main uses to which river water is put. They are

- 1. Irrigation:** One of the major uses of river water is agricultural purposes. Farmers depend upon river water and rain to irrigate their land. Over 90% of the water of river Kaveri is abstracted for irrigation. The river has been exploited for Agriculture from 2nd Century onwards. Water for irrigation is abstracted through wells, bore wells, canals, tanks and lifts.



2. **Industrial purposes:** Industries use water for cleaning, mixing, washing, cooling etc. Although industrial consumption of water from Kaveri is fairly less compared to agricultural consumption, Erode has highest demand for water in the industrial sector.



3. **Power Production:** River water is used for generation of electricity. This is called Hydro electricity. Hydro Electricity or hydroelectric power is the electricity obtained by harnessing the power of water flowing down from a high level. The flowing water makes the turbines rotate which helps in generation of electricity. The electricity produced in

this manner is clean and is also renewable. Dams are built across rivers for this purpose.

The hydroelectric plant built on the left Sivanasamudram Falls on the Kaveri in 1902 was the first hydroelectric plant in Karnataka.



4. **Domestic use:** Water used for domestic purposes include cooking, cleaning, washing, bathing and watering plants. Around 6% of Kaveri water is used for domestic purposes.



KAVERI BASIN:

Kaveri is an interstate river. An interstate river is the one which flows through more than one state.

Around 81155 km² area comes under the Kaveri basin, which is nearly 2.5% of the total geographical area of India. The catchment of the river basin lies in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry. Of the total area of the basin, 41.2% falls in the state of Karnataka, 55.5% in the state of Tamil Nadu and 3.3 % in Kerala.

State wise area in Kaveri Basin					
Name of the River Basin	Catchment Area (Sq.km)				
	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry	Total
Kaveri Basin	34273	2866	43867	149	81155

Discuss:

Who, do you think, owns the rivers of a country? Can an individual or a group of people claim ownership of the resource? If not, why?

WATER SHARING BETWEEN KARNATAKA AND TAMIL NADU:

Kaveri is a non-perennial river. Much of its flow is dependent on monsoon rains. If monsoon fails, the flow decreases leading to problems.

People of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, especially farmers, depend on Kaveri water for their livelihood. The area under irrigation has expanded in both the states after independence. This has led to problems in sharing of river water. The reason for water shortage is not only failure of monsoon but also overuse of water for agricultural and industrial use and improper management of water during abundant rains leading to wastage of water.

Whenever there is failure of monsoon and shortage of water, tension flares up in both the states over release of water. Karnataka refuses to release the required amount of water to Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India set up The Kaveri Water Dispute Tribunal to look into the matter. The Tribunal gave its verdict on 5 February 2007. According to its verdict,

- Tamil Nadu gets 419 billion ft³ (12 km³) of Kaveri water
- Karnataka gets 270 billion ft³ (7.6 km³).
- Kerala will get 30 billion ft³ and
- Pondicherry 7 billion ft³.

Tamil Nadu appears to have been accepting the verdict while the government of Karnataka, unhappy with the decision, filed a revision petition before the tribunal seeking a review.

Discuss:

Why should Tamil Nadu get more water?

NEED FOR CONSERVING WATER RESOURCES:



Water is a very precious resource. The availability of fresh water is very limited in the earth. Will there be enough water for all in the years to come?

Ninety - seven percent of all the water on the earth is salt water which is not suitable for drinking. Only three percent of all the water is fresh water, and only one percent is available for drinking water. The other two percent is locked in ice caps and glaciers.

This is a very serious issue. With growing population, the demand for fresh water keeps increasing. We need to save and conserve water otherwise our future generation will be left without water.

Discuss: What are the consequences of water shortage?

List out:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER

Here are some ways to conserve and save water. Can you think of some more?

- Save rain water. Construct/install rain water harvesting system in house



- Reuse, Recycle and Reduce usage.



- Stop polluting water resources.



- Plant more trees



- Improved irrigation methods like drip irrigation



Drip (trickle) irrigation waters crops efficiently.
Credit: Nova Scotia Agriculture and Fisheries

- over head irrigation



The above pictures shows the percentage of water used for house hold purposes

Can you think of ways to conserve water at home?

List out:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Words to remember: Inter State River, Conservation, Irrigation, Rain water harvesting.

Summary:

I now know,

- *Water is mainly used for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. It is also used for electricity generation.*
- *Water is a precious resource. Water has to be used wisely.*
- *Overuse of water would lead to water shortage. We will not have enough water available for our future generations.*
- *Water resources are owned by the Nation. It is the property of all the people of the nation. This resource should be shared and used properly.*
- *Water can be saved by having proper rain water harvesting system, planting more trees, reducing the usage of water, recycling and reusing water and by following proper irrigation methods.*

Exercises

Answer the following:

1. What are the four main uses of water?
2. What is Hydro electricity?
3. Why is it necessary to conserve water?
4. List at least four ways to conserve water.
5. Which are two states that fight over sharing of Kaveri water?

Points to ponder:

1) The Nile flows through 10 countries. Find out the names of these countries and also how water is shared among them.

2) *The Indus flows through India and Pakistan. Find out how Indus water is shared by the two countries.*

Speak out:

People talk about linking the rivers of our country. Can rivers be linked? What are the difficulties? What are the advantages?

Are you Water Wise? Answer these questions to find out.

- 1) Do you allow the tap to run while brushing the teeth?
a) No b) Yes
- 2) Do you dip your hands into a bucket of water to wash them?
a) No b) Yes
- 3) Do you fill the bucket before taking bath or do you use a shower/ bath tub?
a) I fill the bucket b) I use shower/bath tub)
- 4) Do you close the taps properly after use and ensure that they don't leak?
a) Yes b) No
- 5) Do you use a hosepipe or a Can/mug to water plants?
a) Can/mug b) Hose pipe
- 6) When do you water the plants?
a) in the evening time b) When it is sunny
- 7) When you are thirsty, do you fill your glass fully or do you just take the quantity you need?
a) I take only what I need b) I fill my glass fully

If your answer to a question is option A then you get 1 point else 0. (6-7 – water wise, 4-5 average, 1-3 you are wasting water)

UNIT – 8

FESTIVALS

After the completion of this unit, the students will be able to

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Know about the festivals associated with the river2. Know the rituals associated with the festivals. |
|--|

MAHAMAHAM

Mahamaham is called the Kumbh Mela of the south. It is celebrated in Kumbakonam in Tamilnadu once in twelve years, when Jupiter enters Leo.

Mahamaham tank surrounded by temples in Kumbakonam



Huge crowds gather at Kumbakonam to have a dip in the Mahamaham tank and the river Kaveri.. All the rivers of India are believed to meet at the tank on this day and a bath at this tank on this day is considered equal to the combined dips in all the holy rivers of India. The twenty wells in the tank are named after the holy rivers of India. The next Mahamaham will be celebrated in 2016.

Mahamaham crowd



ADIPERUKKU

Aadiperukku) is a Tamil festival celebrated on the 18th day of the Tamil month of Adi (mid-July to mid-August). Water in the river will be plenty then following the monsoon and this festival pays tribute to Kaveri water's life-sustaining properties. People, specially married women pay tribute to the water by offering puja to the river. Variety rice like tamarind rice and coconut rice are taken to the banks and eaten with family members. Traditional folk dances and songs like 'kummi' are performed.

Traditional kolattam



Adiperukku



THULA SNANAM & MUDAVAN MUZHUKU

We have already come across the legend associated with Thula snanam in a previous unit. Taking bath in Kaveri in the month of Thula (mid-Oct.to mid-Nov.) is considered holy and the same ritual continued on the first day of the next month is called 'Mudavan muzhuku'.

PONGAL

Pongal is a famous, traditional and colourful festival of harvest celebrated in Tamilnadu. It is also called Makara Sankaranthi as the sun enters the zodiac sign of Makara (capricorn) on this day. Pongal is celebrated for three consecutive days. On the first day the sun god is worshipped and thanked. On the second day the bulls, cows and other farm animals are worshipped and thanked. On the third day in a sort of family reunion all the family members gather on riverbanks or sea shores and enjoy themselves. Traditional games like bull fight or Jallikattu are held, which draw huge crowd.

Pongal



Mattu pongal



Jallikattu



Now you know

- *Mahamaham is celebrated once in twelve years*
- *Adiperukku falls on eighteenth of the Tamil month of Adi*
- *Pongal is the festival of harvest*
- *Jallikattu is the traditional bull fight of Tamilnadu*

EXERCISE

I Fill in the blanks appropriately

1. Mahamaham is celebrated once in every----- years
2. Adiperukku is celebrated on -----.
3. Bull fight is called ----- in Tamilnadu
4. Mahamaham is celebrated in the temple town of -----
5. ----- is a traditional dance form of Tamilnadu, where girls dance holding small sticks in their hands.

II Project

Mahamaham is called Kumbh Mela of South. What is Kumbh Mela? Where is it celebrated? When is the next Kumbh?

Collect information and share with your friends.

III Should Jallikattu be banned? Some animal lovers say so. Prepare for a debate. Work in groups and divide your points so that there is no repetition. You can compare it with the bull-fight of Spain. Ask your teacher for help.

IV Learn a 'kummi' pattu from your music teacher.

UNIT – 9

Places of religious importance on the banks of Kaveri

Learning objective

At the end of the lesson the students will be able to :

- a) Name at least ten places of religious interest on the banks of Kaveri*
- b) Identify the architectural styles of the temples along the banks of Kaveri.*

Rivers are revered as goddesses in India. It is common to find temples located on the banks of holy rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Kaveri etc. The temples are built by different kings during different periods in history in different architectural styles.

Some of the places of worship on the banks of river Kaveri are listed below

- 1) Talakaveri
- 2) Srirengapatnam
- 3) Somnathpur
- 4) Srirangam
- 5) Tiruvaiyaru
- 6) Sangameshwar
- 7) Thanjavur
- 8) Chidambaram
- 9) Velankanni
- 10) Nagore

Talakaveri



Talakaveri is the place that is generally considered to be the source of the river Kaveri. It is located by Brahmagiri hill, Bhagamandala in Kodagu district, Karnataka, 1,276 m above sea level.

Srirengapatnam



The island city of Srirengapatnam in the state of Karnataka houses the famous rangnathaswamy temple and it is a pilgrim centre for Vaishnavites.

Somnathpur



The Keshava temple in Somnathpur is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. It is located 35 kms. From Mysore city in Karnataka, India.



SRIRANGAM

Srirangam, an island formed by rivers Kaveri and its tributary, Kollidam, is famous for Sri Ranganathaswamy temple. The *gopuram*

of the temple is called the *Rajagopuram* and is 236 feet (72 m) tall, the tallest in Asia. The temple is a major pilgrimage destination and is the largest temple complex in India.



THIRUVAIYARU

The small, quiet town of Thiruvaiyaru houses the Panchanatheeswara temple, with Lord Shiva as the presiding deity. On the banks of river Kaveri, is buried the Saint composer Thyagaraja.

The annual Carnatic music festival held here attracts music lovers from all over the world.

SANGAMESHWAR



Sangameshwara temple is in Bhavani, sixteen kms. from Erode in Tamilnadu. This temple is known as Dakshin Prayag. Here river Kaveri meets river Bhavani. The bathing ghat here at the sangamam (confluence) is a holy place and it is believed that a bath at this ghat purifies the soul.

THANJAVUR



This delta region of Kaveri in Tamilnadu boasts of hundreds of ancient temples.

Thanjavur was the capital of the glorious Chola empire of Tamilnadu. The Big

temple or Brahadeeshwara temple at Thanjavur, one of the world heritage sites, was built by the Chola emperor Raja Raja Chola.

Chidambaram

Temple



Nataraja



Thillai Natarajah Temple, Chidambaram is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva located in the town of Chidambaram. The place where temple located is the center point of world's

magnetic equator. The dance posture of Natarajah symbolizes the Indian culture and heritage.



VELANKANNI

The church was built in sixteenth century on the sandy shores of Bay of Bengal in Velankanni



NAGORE

Another small town on the shore of Bay of Bengal, Nagore houses the five century old Muslim Shrine, Nagore dargah. It attracts pilgrims from all over India, irrespective of caste, creed and religion.

Exercise

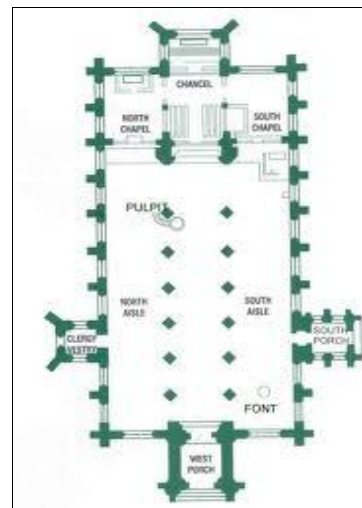
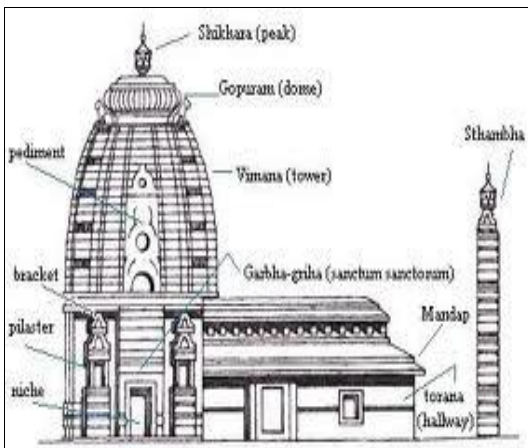
I. Identify the place of worship



II Activity

Collect pictures of at least two temples situated on the banks of river Ganga.

III. The structure and the names of various parts of a church and a temple are given below. Next time when you visit a temple or a church try to identify and name the various parts of the building.



UNIT – 10

TOURIST SPOTS ALONG THE BANKS OF RIVER CAUVERY

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this unit, students will be able to

- 1. List at least five important places of tourist attraction along the banks of river Kaveri and also say what they are famous for.*

Cauvery along her course creates picturesque valleys, waterfalls and meanders through forests that provide home to thousands of birds and animals. All of these places attract nature lovers and provide spectacular sites. In this unit, we present the important tourist spots along its course.

1. **Sivasamudram falls:** The island town of Sivasamudra in the



Chamrajanagar district of Karnataka State divides the river into twin waterfalls namely the Ganganachukki and

Bharachukki. It is a perennial waterfall. The first Hydroelectric Power Station in Asia was set up here in the year 1902.

2. **Mettur Dam:** This dam was built in the year 1934 and is one of the largest and oldest dams in India.



It provides irrigation facilities to the parts of Salem, Erode, Namakkal and Karur. The Stanley Reservoir and the park adjacent to it, attract tourists from all over the state.



Water gushing out of Stanley Reservoir.

3. **Hogenakkal Falls:** This ‘Smoking Rock’ in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu is referred to as ‘Niagara of India’.



Hogenakkal – The Smoking Rock

4. **Brindavan Gardens:** It lies adjoining the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam which is built across river Cauvery. The main attraction of the park is the musical fountain. There is also a lake within the garden with boating facilities available for visitors.



Musical Fountain at Brindavan Gardens - Dancing to the tunes



The Beautiful Brindavan Gardens

Courtesy: The Hindu

5. **Pichavaram:** It is located near Chidambaram in the Cuddalore District. It is home to the second largest mangrove forests in the world. It is one of the unique eco tourism spot in South India. The mangroves attract bird population.



6. **Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary:** It is located at about 100 km from Bangalore. Animal species found here are leopard, elephant and sambar. This is also one of the last refuge of the highly endangered grizzled giant squirrel in Karnataka.



7. **Kallanai:** It is an ancient dam built on the Cauvery river in the state of Tamil Nadu. It was built by the Chola King Karikalan around the 2nd Century AD and is considered one of the oldest water diversions or water regulator structures in the world. It still stands as a symbol of Dravidian Engineering. The purpose of Kallanai was to divert the water

of Cauvery across the fertile delta region for irrigation through canals.



The Grand Anaicut - Kallanai

8. **Puhar:** Also known as Poompuhar, this town is famous for its Silappathigara Art Gallery. A visit to this gallery takes you to the flourishing port city, Kaveripoompattinam, which for a while served as the capital of the Early Cholas.
9. **Tharangambadi:** This panchayat town in Nagapattinam District of Tamil Nadu was a Danish colony from 1620 to 1845. It was founded by Danish East India Company. The Fort Transvoge now houses a collection of artifacts from the

colonial era like Danish manuscripts, glass objects, Chinese tea jars, decorated terracotta etc.



The Danish Fort at Tharangambadi – Tamil Nadu

Activity:

Make a greeting card for your friend at Skyswood wishing him/her Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Collect pictures of tourist spots along the banks of river Kaveri and use them in the picture postcard for the same. You may also draw and colour scenery.

UNIT - 10

RIVER KAVERI AND ART FORMS

The river Kaveri has been the inspiration for various civilizations that have thrived on the banks of the river. Various forms of art, flourished along the course of the river.

Thanjavur, located in the Kaveri Delta Region was the capital for almost a thousand years for the Cholas (9th-13th centuries), the Nayaks (1535-1676) and the Marathas (1676-1855).

Thanjavur became a centre for the arts. Music, dance, bronze sculpture, painting and of course architecture thrived in this part of the Kaveri Basin.

Carnatic Music

Carnatic music is usually performed by a small group of musicians, consisting of a principal performer (usually a vocalist), a melodic accompaniment (usually a violin), a rhythm accompaniment (usually a mridangam), and a tambura, which acts as a drone throughout the performance. This is very popular in the southern states of India namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. The Madras Music Festival held every year in the month of January is very popular through out the world.



Saraswati, the Hindu goddess of all knowledge, music, arts and science,
with her instrument, the *veena*

THE TRINITY OF CARNATIC MUSIC



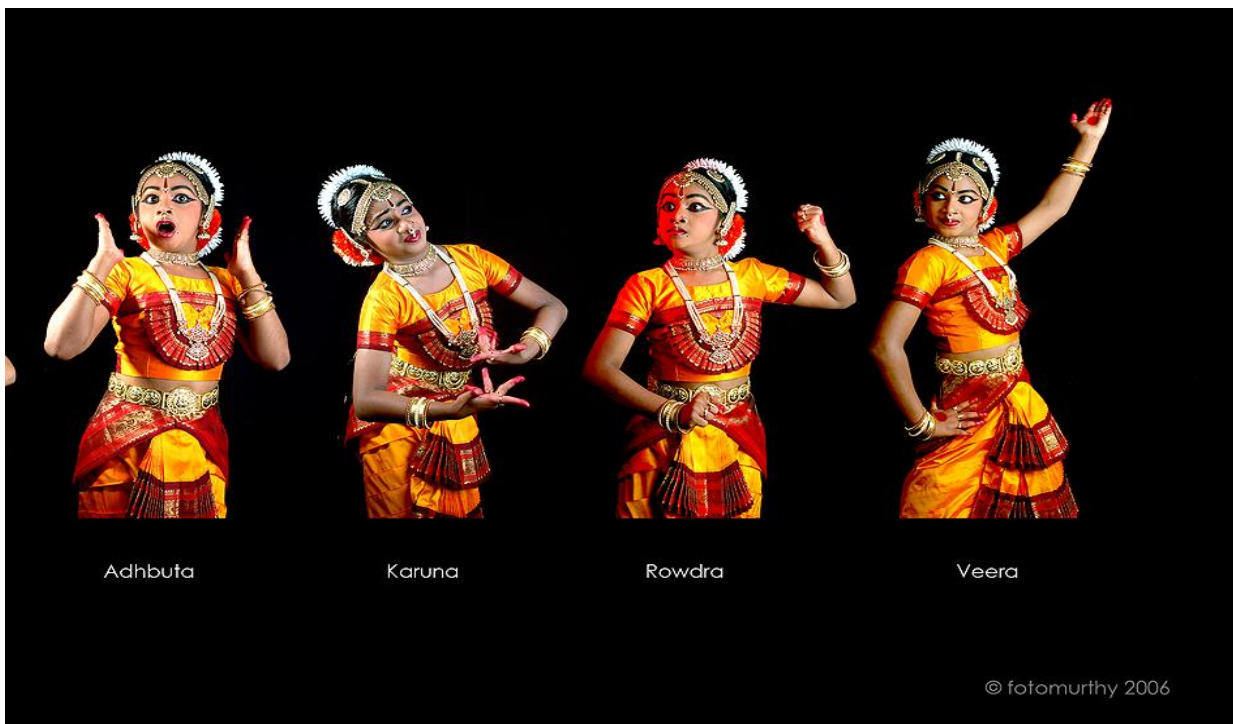
Tyāgarāja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri, the composer musicians of the 18th Century are known as the Musical Trinity. The Thyagaraja Aradhana festival is held in Tiruvaiyaru in the month of January, when most of the leading exponents of Carnatic music come to perform and are watched by thousands of ardent fans of classical music.

CLASSICAL DANCE FORM OF TAMIL NADU BHARATHANATYAM

Bharatanatyam is a classical Indian dance form originating in Tamil Nadu. Bharatanatyam is a traditional dance-form known for its grace, purity, tenderness, and poses. Today, it is one of the most popular and widely performed dance styles and is practiced by male and female dancers all over the world.



THE NAVA RASAS



THANJAVUR PAINTING

This style of painting developed here during 18th century.



Tanjore painting is an important form of classical South Indian painting native to the town of Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, India. The art form dates back to about 1600 AD, a period when the Nayakas of Tanjavur encouraged art—chiefly, classical dance and music—as well as literature, both in Telugu and Tamil. Tanjore paintings are known for their surface richness, vivid colors and compact composition. The themes of most of these paintings are Hindu gods and goddesses, as well as saints. High-quality gold foil is used to ensure that the paintings last generations. They generally appreciate in value and are considered collectibles.

Activity

1. Collect pictures of these instruments. They are played as accompaniments in a Carnatic Music Concert.
a) Mridangam b) Gatam c) Tambura d) Violin

2. Veena, a string instrument, is very special to Tamil Nadu. Find out using which wood the instrument is made.

Unit – 11

SONS OF KAVERI

Learning objective

After the completion of this unit, the students will be able to

1. Know the names of some of the great sons of Kaveri
2. Their contribution to the country

There are many great personalities born and brought up on the banks of Kaveri. Kaveri basin is the cradle of culture, art, heroism and knowledge. The land has produced great Kings, musicians, Nobel laureates, intellects, warriors and writers.

King Karikalan

The Chola King Karikalan constructed the bank for the Kaveri all the way from Puhar to Srirangam. It was built as far back as 1600 years ago or even more. The Kallanai dam constructed by him on the border between Trichy and Tanjore is the superb work of engineering .

Raja Raja Cholan

Raja Raja the Great is one of the greatest emperors of the Tamil Chola Empire of India who ruled between 985 and 1014 CE. He constructed the great Brihadeeshwara Temple at his capital Thanjavur. This temple is on the bank of river Kaveri.



Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan, also known as the **Tiger of Mysore**, was the ruler of the Sultanate of Mysore from 1782–1799.



Wadiyar dynasty

The Wadiyar dynasty ruled Mysore from 1399 to 1947.

HH Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar X

CONTEMPORARIES

Coorg people have a great physique and are born warriors like Gorkhas of Bengal. Field Marshall Cariappa and General Thimmaya of this land served as the chiefs of Indian Army.

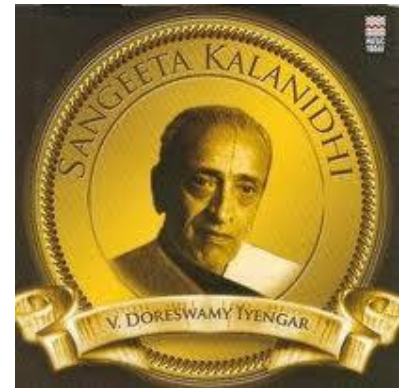
Field Marshall Cariappa



General Thimayya



Among musicians, Shyama Sastri, Thygaraja Swamigal, Muthuswami Dikshidar, Mayuram Rajam Iyer , Violin artist Mayuram Govindaraja pillai (disciple of kumbakonam Rajamanikkam pillai) Chowdiah, Doraiswamy Iyengar were the sons of Kaveri.



C.V.Raman, Ramanujan, Chandrasekhar, Viswanathan Anand, Raja Ramanna, R. Venkataraman, Visweswarayya, M.S. Swaminathan were some of the intellects born in towns on the banks of Kaveri.

Ramanujan

C V Raman



M. S Swaminathan



Viswanathan Anand



R K Laxman



Kalki Krishnamurthy

U V Swaminatha Iyer, Meenakshi Sundaram pillai, Mayuram Vedanayakam Pillai, Sri Gopala krishna Bharathiyar who wrote "Nandanar Sarithiram", Kalki R. Krishnamurthy, T. Janakiraman, and Sujatha (Rangarajan) contributed to Tamil literature. R K Lakshman, A.K. Ramanujan were born in Mysore district.

U V Swaminatha Iyer



EXERCISE

I Who am I?

1. I was the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize. My name is -----
2. I am called Tamil thatha. My name is -----
3. I built the Krishnarajasagar dam. My name is -----
4. I was the first Indian Chief of the Army. My name is -----

II Project

Collect pictures of some of the famous people born on the banks of Kaveri and paste them on a chart.

III What are the following persons famous for?

1. Viswanathan Anand
2. C V Raman
3. R K Laxman
4. Thygaraja Swamigal
5. Kalki Krishnamurthy

