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Tamilnadu history in tamil language pdf

Tamil Nadu's history dates back 6000 years. It can be widely divided into ancient, medieval and modern Tamil Nadu. Many of the historians believe in the theory of the Aryan invasion of the South. Tamils belonging to the Dravidian tribe had to move further south due to invasion by aryans. The history of the area dates back over two thousand years ago. Tamil Nadu was originally known as Tamilham and the proof of Tamilism settlements is clear with the existence of ancient ports such as Karipattinam, Arikamedu and Korkai. The birthplace of Dravidian culture has seen several great dynasties. The Palla was ruled in the 4th century A.D. The Tsolia ruled between the 1st and 4th centuries. They came to power again in the 9th century, only to be replaced by the Pandyas in the 14th century. The East India Company started its factory in 1640 in Madras. They fought with the Dutch and the French to consolidate their supremacy. Tamil Nadu has made a significant contribution to the country's fight for freedom. After India's Independence, the state of Madras came into existence and in 1968, the name was changed to Tamil Nadu. The history of Tamil Nadu consists of the rise of different kingdoms under the then rulers. Tamil Nadu's story witnessed the rise and fall of various dynasties under their capable and incompetent leaders. The Chola dynasty rose to power in Tamil Nadu between the 1st and 4th centuries. Karikalan was the first and one of the famous rulers of the Chola. Later in the 9th century, the Cholas regained power under Vijayalaya Chola. Rajaraja Chola was the greatest ruler among chola's later rulers. It is during his reign that architecture reached its climax. Rajendra Chola I was the successor and son of the most capable governor Rajaraja Chola. It further expanded the cholas kingdom and consolidated the empire as well. He even founded a new capital called Gangaikondancholapuram to commemorate a political victory. The Pandies who came to the fore after the overthrow of a rotten Chola empire. The Cholas were mainly known for their administrative skills, for the various constructions in the kingdom and for their aesthetic senses. Ancient Tamil Nadu, is one of india's largest states. It is also one of the southernmost states. The history of ancient Tamil Nadu can be traced back to about 6000 years back. The Dravidian Culture condenses the situation of Tamil Nadu, as well as some of the neighbouring states of Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The history of ancient Tamil Nadu can be placed somewhere between the 1st and 9th centuries. Tamil Nadu culture is considered one of the oldest civilizations in the world. There is a lot of debate about the origins of Tamils. No one can rule out her theory. of the Arions. It is generally believed that it is due to the Ayans that the Dravids had to be left behind in the far south. During the 1st to 4th centuries, the authorities ruled the territories of Tamil Nadu. The first and most important king of this dynasty was Karikalan. This dynasty was mainly known for their military prowess. The dam called Kallanai over the Cauvery River was constructed on the initiative of King Karikalan. The Chola dynasty occupies an important part in the history of ancient Tamil Nadu. The kings of the dynasty were also known for the construction of different kings. The Temple of Brahadewarar is such a wonderful example of Chola architecture. The Pallava dynasty ruled Tamil Nadu for about 400 years starting in the late half of the 4th century. Mahendravarman I and his son Arrasimhavarman were the greatest leaders among the Pallavars. Thus, Ancient Tamil Nadu has the scars of glorious history. Medieval The history of Tamil Nadu is very rich and boasts the bravery of the rulers of various dynasties. The Medieval Tamil Nadu extends from the 9th to the 14th century. Tamil Nadu's Dravidian Culture is considered one of the oldest civilizations in the world. The history of medieval Tamil Nadu begins with the Cholas regaining their power in the 9th century. It is mainly under Rajaraja Chola and his son Rajendra Chola that the restoration of lost power was possible. Chola's leaders defeated other rising powers such as Cheras, Pandyas and Mahipalas. To celebrate victory over the Mahipalas of Bihar and Bengal, a new capital called Gangaikonda Cholapuram was founded by Rajendra Chola. The Chola empire spread far and wide with victory battles. In the 14th century, the power of the Cholas gradually diminished. The power was taken over by Padillars. But soon it was over powered by Muslim invaders. This invasion of 1316 completely destroyed the power of the Cholas and Pandyas of South India. In response to the Muslim invasion, the Hindus took the initiative of building the Vijaynagara empire. The empire also gathered the remaining Chola rulers also to confront Muslims. The capital of the Vijaynagara empire was Hampi. It occupies an important and prosperous place in the Medieval Tamil Nadu. This Hindu empire could not survive long if it had to surrender to the Sultans of Deccan at the Battle of Talikota. The fragmented Vijaynagara empire was later ruled by the Nayaks. The history of medieval Tamil Nadu prospered under the Nayakas of the South. Their dominance proved very peaceful, compared to previous periods of turmoil in medieval Tamil Nadu. Modern Tamil The history of Tamil Nadu is enriched by the bravery and actions of the rulers of various dynasties in previous periods. Modern Tamil Nadu has an equally glorious story to share with World. India's southernmost state, Tamil Nadu's Dravidian culture is one of the oldest in the world. The rise of the British regime in Tamil Nadu marks the advent of modern Tamil Nadu. They founded their settlement in southern India. Teh Teh the settlers grew strong under the East India Company. They took advantage of the conflicts and conflicts between the existing rulers in South India. During the same period, other European powers tried to consolidate their power in South India as well. The Dutch settlement was formed in India along with the French colonies. But the British force emerged more powerful as it defeated the French army and completely exterminated the Dutch force from South India. Gradually british power consolidated their firm grip on southern Indian states including Tamil Nadu. The modern Tamil Nadu is also characterized by the nationalist movement. Anti-colonial sentiment against the British began of these movements in the 18th century. In this situation the movement was moved under the leaders Shivgana and Tirunelveli. After India's independence in 1947, the state of Madras was renamed Tamil Nadu in 1968. The story of modern Tamil Nadu is fascinating and chronicles the bravery of sepoy's fighting against British hegemony. Last updated on 1/17/2011 Tamil Tamil is one of the largest groups in southern India. They have traditionally been defined as speakers of the Tamil language. They live mainly in Tamil Nadu state and to a lesser extent Karnataka in southern India and northern Sri Lanka. There are some in Malaysia, Fiji, Britain and North America. [Source: Most of the information for this article comes from the Encyclopedia of Global Cultures: South Asia, edited by Paul Hockings, C.K. Hall & Company, 1992] There were about 60 million Tamil Indians (who make up 5.9 percent of the population) in 2001, according to a census conducted that year. About 38 percent of them are city dwellers, among the highest rates of any major ethnic group in India, annual population growth is only about 1.3 percent. Tamils are regarded as Dravindians, who have traditionally lived in southern India and tend to be short, dark and have wavy or curly hair and wide noses. Paul Theroux wrote at the Grand Railway Bazaar: Tamils are black and osteos; they have thick straight hair and their teeth are visible and shine from repeated rubbing with peeled green branches. Many people in southern India use only one name. See Tamil Nadu Dravidian is the name given to a linguistically relevant group of people in India. They are said to be the first original settlers of ancient India. The Dravidian culture is very different, with some groups maintaining traditional customs such as totem and matriline, while others have developed the way of life of a modern technological society. The Dravids are considered descendants of the first known inhabitants in India. They include Bhil and Gond tribes of the central and western hills and Tamil forests of the south. The first Dravids were cattle hunters and breeders. It is not known what language they spoke. Some scholars believe that the Indus people of Harappa and Mohenjo-Darro, an ancient ancient which lasted from 3300 B.C. to 1500 B.C., spoke a language belonging to the Dravid family. This tongue is believed to have diffused through Maraashtra in the south, especially after 1000 B.C. along with horse, and iron. The Dravidian language has remained relatively intact despite a significant amount of contacts and diagonal with other people on the Indian subcontinent. Today, with more than a hundred and seventy million speakers, Dravindians are the fourth largest language group in the world. It is often presumed that the Dravids were the creators of the Indus River Valley Culture and that they occupied the entire Indian subcontinent when the Indo-Aryans invaded from Afghanistan (ca2000 B.C.). The Dravidians were probably submitted by the Indo-Arians and are the dass of the Vedic scriptures. Other Dravids remained in a tribal state in central and southern India. The Dravids were generally progressively Hindu, but retained their languages. The Tamil language is the first of the Drabian languages to reflect the influence of Hinduism. The Dravids were traditionally considered dark skin, while the Northern Arians had light skin. Around 1500 B.C., according to some historians, the Aryans conquered the river cultures of Indus Harappa and Mohenjo-darro and the Dravidian people in South Asia. The caste system is believed to have been introduced as a way for light-skinned Aryan invaders to keep indigenous Dravidian people in place. Upper castes are usually associated with whiter skin and cleaner aria descent. Aryan conquerors gave the conquered dark-skinned Dravindians dirtier, lower-position duties. Varna, the Hindu word for caste means color. It may have evolved from something other than skin color, but many believe it's a reference to skin color. The Vedas refer to the conquered Dash or Dashi (names that mean slaves and probably refer to the first Drabidian people of Indus), the origin of the caste system is unknown, but it may have evolved from the differences between the conquerors of Arion and the subjects of The Dravidian-which happened to be different in color. The Aryans were relatively light, while the Dravitans were darker. Varna, the Hindu word for caste means color. The caste system is believed to have been introduced in its preliminary form around 1500 B.C as a way for light-skinned Aryan invaders to keep indigenous Dravidian people in place. Higher castes are usually associated with whiter skin and cleaner aria descent because, it has been claimed, the first light-skinned aria conquerors gave the conquered dark-skinned Dravinians dirtier, lower position goals. Not all scholars agree it's evaluation. Color could be a reference to something other than skin color. The describe the Aryan society divided into the four great castes: the Brahmins (priestly caste); Kshatriyas (caste warrior), the Vaisyas (caste farmer); and Sudra (workers). Early in aryan history, the Bramins won. and religious superiority over the Kihathiya. The caste system described on the Vida Platform may have been developed by the enslavement of people from the Indus Valley by the Arius. The Veda refer to a conquered Dash or Dashi (names that mean slaves and probably refer to the first Drabidian people of the Indus). An arranged lifestyle for the Aryans brought in its wake the most complex forms of government and social norms. This period saw the evolution of the caste system, and the emergence of kingdoms and democracies. The Arions were divided into tribes that had settled in various areas of northwest India. Tribal chieffmanship gradually became hereditary, although the chief usually works with the help of advice from either a committee or the entire tribe. With the specialization of work, the internal division of aryan society developed along caste lines. Their social context consisted mainly of the following groups: Brahmana (priests), kshatriya (warriors), Vaishya (agronomists) and Shudra (workers). It was, at first, a division of professions; therefore it was open and flexible. Much later, caste status and corresponding occupation came to depend on birth, and the change from one caste or occupation to another became much more difficult. [Source: Glorious India <>] DNA studies of Indians have found that higher caste members have more genetic similarities to Europeans while lower caste members have more genetic similarities to Asians. This is consistent with the historical record of the Arian invasions and the ties between the Arions and the members of the upper castes. Some have suggested that caste may initially have been a dravidian concept rather than an aria. One argument for this is the lack of a caste system in other areas conquered by the Arians such as Greece. Tamil Nadu is the southernmost state in India. Formed as a linguistic state after independence, it occupied 130,058 square kilometers. It is separated from the state of Kerala by the Western Ghats-mountains that amount to over 2,400 meters-and extends from Madras in the north to the southern cape of India. In many ways Tamil Nadu is as different from northern India as from Japan or Kenya. The food is more spicy, the climate is warmer and the beaches are more exotic than even those in Khajuraho. One of the things that tourists like most about this part of India are the ornate ones covered with thousands of brightly colored forms. The area also has a distinctive style of music and dance. Most people in Tamil Nadu are Tamils who speak Tamil. These non-Hindu Dravidian people seem friendly, more relaxed and easy than people in the north. The population density of Tamil Nadu is per square kilometre, compared to 267 in India as a whole. The ratio of males to females is much smaller than elsewhere in India. Tamil Nadu is hot all year round. October to February is the coolest time. It's still hot, but not oppressively hot like this from March to June. Most rains come with the northeast monsoon, which arrives in October. Fewer amounts of rain are falling on the southwestern monsoon, which begins in June. Tamil Nadu receives only 75 cm of rain a year as much of the rain coming into the southwestern monsoon is blocked by the Western Ghats. Tamil Nadu is significantly drier than the lush and lush Kerala to the west. It is covered by thorny growth and trees. There is no

water to support additional agriculture or more people in cities. There are already water shortages. There are some tensions between Kerala and Tamil Nadu because Kerala has a lot of water and Tamil Nadu does not and in their eyes, some Tamil Keralas could be more generous in this exchange. Ancient literature describes a Tamil homeland that corresponds more or less to the modern state of Tamil Nadu. Writing, urbanization, and other aspects of classical Indian culture seem to have been introduced by the sea between the 5th and 2nd centuries B.C. The first Tamil inscriptions are in the Jain caves, dating back to around the end of the .C.C 1st century BC. These increased agricultural productivity made it possible to create great kingdoms and cultures. The Tamils were never absorbed by the reigns of Northern India. The kingdom of Pandiyans dates back to the 2nd century B.C. According to ancient Tamil literature it was founded by the daughter Hercules with the help of 500 elephants, 4000 cavalry, 13,000 infantry and Roman ships. The kingdom of Pandiya produced Tamil Sangam literature, unique poetry books written in the 1st to 3rd centuries AD describing trade with Europeans. Poompuhar was the centre of a Tamil dynasty that traded with the Far East, Rome and Egypt in the 2nd century AD, but was destroyed by a tsunami in the 6th century. The ruins are now found in the sea about three kilometers from the sea. Other Tamil kingdoms included Cholas in the Kaveri Basin, teras in Kerala, and the great kingdom of Pallava in Kanchipuram that endured from the 7th to the 9th century. Coljas developed a rich culture in the 10th to 13th centuries and for a while ruled Sri Lanka, the Maldives and parts of Indonesia. In 985, Maharaja Rajaraja the Great (who he calls roughly translated into King King of the Great) became the leader of the Chola kingdom of southern India. He built a huge stone temple dedicated to Shiva not so much out of piety, but as a means of unifying support against Muslims and taking a stake in commercial empires in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and China. The Chola dynasty was around several centuries before it became a major player in India. It was mainly a power in southern India and did not have much influence in India as a whole until later. Battles between the Chola kings and their rivals from Chera and the Pandyan kingdom are described in the poems and epic ballads of Sangam Sangam Tamil's first surviving literature. The Chola dynasty produced beautiful carved Indian goddesses of granite and copper. See Article 10(2) Cholas are one of the first of the southern Indian royal houses. The artifacts of the period found in South India, the inscriptions Mahabharata and Ashokan mention it. It is known that Karikakala was the ruler of Tsola who reigned in the 2nd century AD. During the reign of Karikakala, the capital was moved to Kaveripattanam from Uraiyur. Neddicili appears to have been the successor to Karila, whose capital was set on fire by the pirates of the sea. The frequent attacks of Palla, Cheras and Pandyas reduced Tsola's power. The glory of Tsolas began when the power of Palla has diminished. [Source: Glorious India <>] See History The golden age of Indian sculpture was during the Chola dynasty (10th to 13th century). Works from this period included beautiful carved Indian granite goddesses and multi-armed bronze gods. Chola rulers came to power at a time during Hindu rehabilitation, when Hinduism was reassert after a long period when Buddhism and Jainism were strong. Part of the revival was the production of images of Hindu deities. During the early years of the Granite Chola dynasty it was the favored material but it was heavy and difficult to transport. Copper then became the material of choice because it could be manufactured in smaller, lighter objects and metal was one of the five elements of nature. Favoured icons were the Siva gods, Parvati's companion, Derga, Ganesha and Lord Rama. Describing a statue of the late 10th century bronze Shiva named Lord crowned with the Moon, Souren Melikian wrote in the International Herald Tribune: he has a smile of unspeakable satisfaction on his closed lips. It calls and at the same time defies control. One bronze Vishnu wrote, standing with one hand stabilizing his club, while another greets peacefully and the other two hands hold the symbols. Here, the deity smiles with irresistible joy. In a Durga made in 970 she wrote it must have been inspired by a young woman in her teens. He looks with a soft almost timid expression as opposed to the character of a goddess who tramples demons. However, the more you look at the masterpiece, the more you suspect something that escapes the profane. [Source: Souren Melikian wrote in the International Herald Tribune, February 22, 2003] According to UNESCO: The Great Living Chola Islands were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which extends throughout southern India and the neighboring islands. The area includes three large temples of the 11th and 12th centuries: the Brihadisvara Temple in Thanjavur, the Brihadisvara Temple in Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Iravatesvara Temple in Darasuram. The Temple of built by Razendra I, completed in 1035. Vimana's 53-m (sanctuary tower) has recessed corners and a graceful upward curve movement, unlike the straight and serious tower in Thanjavur. The Airavatesvara Church Complex, built Rajaraja II, in Darasuram features a 24-m vimana and a stone image of Shiva. The paintings testify to Chola's brilliant achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting and bronze casting. [Source: UNESCO World Heritage Site √] The great Tsolas established a strong monarchy in the 9th century AD in Thanjavur and its surroundings. They enjoyed a long, adventurous rule that lasted four and a half centuries with great achievements in all areas of royal endeavour such as military conquest, effective administration, cultural assimilation and the promotion of art. All three of the pharmacies, Brihandisvara in Thanjavur, Brihandiswara in Gagaihodaholapuram and Aravataswara in Darasuram, are living gods. The tradition of temple worship and rituals established and implemented a thousand years ago, based on even older celibacy texts, continues daily, weekly and annually, as an integral part of people's lives. √ These three complexes of galleries are therefore a unique group, demonstrating a progressive development of high chola architecture and art at its best and at the same time encapsulating a very characteristic period of Chola history and Tamil culture. The brihadisvara temple in Gangaikondacholapuram in the Perambalur area was built for Siva by Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD). The church has sculptures of excellent quality. The bronzes of Bhogasakti and subrahmanya are masterpieces of chola metal images. Saurapitha (Solar altar), the lotus altar with eight deities, is considered an eunance.√ The Brihadisvara temple in Thanjavur marks the greatest achievement of chola architects. Known in inscriptions as Dakshina Meru, the construction of this temple was inaugurated by King Chola, Rajaraja I (985-1012 CE) possibly in the 19th Royal Year (1003-1004 CE) and dedicated by his hands to the 25th Royal Year (1009-1010 CE). A massive prakara kino-element with sub-sanctuaries dedicated to ashaadikpalas and a main entrance with gopura (known as Rajarajantiruvasa) includes the huge temple. The sanctuary itself occupies the center of the back half of the rectangular stadium. The vimana rises to a height of 59.82m above the ground. This high altitude is characterized by a high height, adhisthana with bold molds; the ground step (prastara) is divided into two levels, transferring images of Siva. On top of this rises to 13 talas and is surpassed by an octagonal sikhara. There is a perimeter route around the sanctuary that houses a huge linga. The walls of the temple are decorated with expansive and exceptional frescoes. Eighty-one of the hundred and eight caranas, set in Baharatanatya, are carved into the walls of the second bhumi around the garbhagrisha. There is a shrine dedicated to Amman that dates back to the 13th century. Outside the enclosure of the temple are the walls of the of the Small Fort Sivaganga surrounded by a moat, and the Sivaganga reservoir, built by the Nayacks of Tanjore in the 16th century who succeeded Imperial Cholas. The walls of the fortress enclose and protect the temple complex within and are part of the protected area by the Archaeological Review of India. √ The Airavatesvara Temple in Thanjavur was built by King Chola Rajaraja II (1143-1173 CE.): it is much smaller in size compared to the Brihadisvara temple in Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram. It differs from its highly elaborate execution. The church consists of a sanctuary without a perimeter path and axial mantapa. The front mandapa known in the inscriptions as Rajagambhiran tirumandapam, is unique since it was conceptually as a chariot with wheels. The pillars of this mandapa are very elaborate. The elevation of all units is elegant with sculptures that dominate the architecture. A number of sculptures from this temple are masterpieces of Chola art. The featured miniature friezes that praise the events that occurred in the 63 nanamars (Saiva saints) are remarkable and reflect the deep roots of Saivism in this region. The construction of a separate temple for Devi, shortly after the main temple, shows the emergence of the Holy Amman as an essential component of the Southern Indian Temple Complex. √ Since the 16th century the Tamils were ruled by a teluga-speaking dynasty, the Vijayanagar Empire, based in Vijayanagar, near Hampi, in Karnataka, India. It was founded by two Hindu princes, who were kidnapped by Muslims and returned to power. They were expected to create Muslim kingdoms, but instead founded Hindu. The kingdom was eventually conquered by rival local kingdoms and they in turn were defeated by the Moguls, but the mogul rule in the area was short-lived. The British East India Company founded a major trading company in Mandra in 1639. The British ruled all of Tamil Nadu from 1801 to 1947. The French held karikal and Pondichéry, which remained in French hands until 1962. Throughout their history and even today the Tamils have rejected influences from northern India and have worked hard to maintain their own identity in language, deities, food and state politics. In 1965, many people died and set themselves on fire in anti-Hindi riots among southern Indians by ethnic Dravidians, who have little in common with Aryan languages such as Hindi spoken in the north. Tamil belongs to the Dravidian language group, which includes at least 21 other languages spoken mainly in southern and central India. They are quite different from the Indo-Aryan languages spoken in northern India. The four largest Dravidian languages are spoken in the four language states in southern India. Some Dravidian language speakers live in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, but most are located in southern India. In southern India, Tamil and English Widely. Few speak Hindi. They reject attempts to impose hindi on them. Tamils regard their language as the purest of the most important languages of the Dravids. Modern written and oral Tamil is very similar to Tamil used 2,000 2,000 Before. This is attributed to the high value placed on the purity of the language and an adversity in incorporating Sanskrit and Hindi words into the language. The regional dialects of Tamils, including the one spoken in Sri Lanka, are not so different from each other. Tamil is very difficult to learn because of the accent. There are many nasal sounds and two different l sounds, five different r sounds and five different n sounds. Written language is a mass of curves and squiggles. Paul Theroux wrote at the Grand Railway Bazaar, Tamil have a waving speech that resembles the sputtering of a man singing in the shower. Tamil seems to be talking constantly-only toothbrush seems to silence them. Pleasure for a Tamil discusses a great topic (life, truth, beauty, values) over a great meal. Tamil villages have traditionally been governed by panhagat (caste councils). Elected councils had to replace cast councils, but they have not developed there full potential because state politicians tend to view them as a threat and neglected or ignored them. The major political parties have managed to gain a great deal of influence in most rural institutions. Many embrace a kind of Tamil nationalism. They often work with large families who own land and large economic powers to strengthen each other's interests. Local government often takes the form of an administrative office called taluk, which usually includes offices for police, land registration, electricity supply, lower court and high schools for girls and boys. Above them are the regional offices. There are 20 of them in Tamil Nadu. Madras is the capital of the state. Tamils are generally suspicious of northern Indians and the political power represented by their shear numbers. They reject attempts to have the Hindi language imposed on them also tend to be sympathetic to the Tamil struggle in Sri Lanka. Literacy rates are relatively high. Most villages have their own primary schools. Some have their own high schools. English education is common in cities. Many villagers want English to be taught in their schools so that the children of the village can move on with life. Western medicine is available mainly in cities and towns. In villages, people depend on Aeveta medicine, non-Muslim medicine and Mantiravati, a system based on the uses of magic mantras and special herbs. Many people wear amules to ward off the disease. Treatments often include herbal remedies, special diets, mantras, psychological advice, religious ceremonies and a proper balance of hot and cold foods. Siddha Medicine, See Health Care Money Used in Ancient Tamil Kingdoms and Tamils have a long history of capitalism, trade and moneylending. Rural communities began to use money widely in the 19th century. The streets are full of shops. There are many weekly purchases. Complex commercial interactions are organised with the help of financiers, agents, wholesalers and other intermediaries. Trucking It's very developed. Food is transported through auctions. Muslims are very active in trade. The arts made by traditional craftsmen include products made from leather, clay, reeds, cotton, wood, iron brass, silver and gold. Traditional industries include brick making, cement, tiles and wooden furniture. There's a good land title recording system. Large quantities of land are held by dominant farmers' castes. Each village has low caste workers who can be mobilized for field work. There aren't many very large estates. The distribution of shares is common, but is not considered particularly exploitative. The land is generally divided into two types: wet land used to grow irrigated rice and dry land used to grow rain-fed crops. In ancient times extensive irrigation systems and catchment tanks were built. Today there are 40,000 such tanks in Tamil Nadu. In recent years, commercial agriculture has declined somewhat as Tamil Nadu has become increasingly industrialized and urbanized. The main crops are rice, pearly millet and many other millet, sorghum, various kinds of legumes and oilseeds, coconuts, bananas, Indian vegetables and spices, mango and tamarin trees are abundant. Commercially increased sch crops such as cane, cotton and peanuts are produced with electric irrigation pumps. Oxcarts are still widely used. Oxen are used to pull plows and carts, draw irrigation water and turn oil seed presses. Cows produce milk, mainly given to children, and is used to produce curd and buttermilk. Chickens, water buffaloes, goats, sheep and donkeys are also kept. Fishing castes live on the shore. 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