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Our Vibrant Country

Chapter Notes:

A Special Day in School – Republic Day

- Republic Day is celebrated every year on **26 January**.
- The **National Flag** (Tricolour) is unfurled during the ceremony.
- Everyone sings the **National Anthem** with pride and unity.
- The flag colours have meanings:
 -  **Saffron** – Strength and Courage
 -  **White** – Peace and Truth
 -  **Green** – Growth and Prosperity
 -  **Ashoka Chakra** (Blue Wheel) – Duty (Dharma)



- The **Republic Day parade** in Delhi displays India's unity through tableaux of all states, cultural dances, and Defence Forces.
- India became a **Republic in 1950** when the **Constitution** came into effect.
- India gained **Independence on 15 August 1947** after the freedom struggle.

Finding India in Currency Notes

- Each currency note has:
 - The image of **Mahatma Gandhi** (two images—one watermark).
 - **Languages** written on it (15 languages in the language panel).
 - A picture of a **monument** (e.g. ₹10 note – Sun Temple, Konark).
 - Symbols such as Gandhi ji's **spectacles** (Swachh Bharat Mission).
- Notes have **raised symbols** for people with visual impairment.
- The **MANI app** helps identify notes by sound and touch.
- Each note carries messages about India's **culture** and **heritage**.
- **Fun Fact:** India's **Aadhaar system** is the world's biggest digital ID network.

Symbols that Speak – National Symbols

- The **National Emblem** shows **three lions** on a circular base (Lion Capital of Ashoka).
 - Represents **strength, courage, and confidence**.
 - The **Ashoka Chakra** appears below the lions.
- National Symbols remind us of our pride and unity.

Symbol Type	National Symbol	Meaning
• Animal	→ Tiger	- Strength and power
• Bird	→ Peacock	- Beauty and grace
• Flag	→ Tricolour	- Unity and peace
• Emblem	→ Lion Capital	- Courage and confidence

- Lions once roamed across India; now they survive only in **Gir Forests of Gujarat** thanks to conservation efforts.

Our Vibrant Culture

- India is home to **over a thousand languages**.
- Every region has its own **food, dress, festivals, and dance forms**.
- Example word: “**Mango**”
 - Tamil** – Māmpalam
 - Hindi** – Aam
 - Bengali** – Aam
 - Telugu** – Mamidipandu
- Technology Tip: Use translation apps to learn words in multiple Indian languages.
- Fun Fact:** India’s **Narendra Modi Stadium** in Gujarat is the **world’s largest cricket stadium**.

Diversity Everywhere

- Just like a forest has many plants and animals, India has **many cultures, people, and traditions**.
- This **diversity** makes our country **stronger**.
- Headgear styles differ across regions:
 - Rajasthan:** Colourful Pagri/Saafa
 - Himachal Pradesh:** Topi
 - Punjab:** Turban
- Helmets protect from injuries. Wearing them is **compulsory on two-wheelers**.
- The **Statue of Unity** in Gujarat is the **world’s tallest statue** (182 m).

Indian Art, Music, and Dance

- India has a variety of **musical instruments** and **dance forms** that reflect local culture.

- Examples of **Indian drums**: Tabla, Dhol, Mridangam, Nagara, Thavil, Khol.
- **Classical music types**:
 - a. **Carnatic Music** – uses Mridangam
 - b. **Hindustani Music** – uses Sitar, Shehnai
- Famous **dance forms**: Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi.
- **Fun Fact**: India's **UPI (Unified Payments Interface)** is the **world's largest digital payment system**.

Spirit of Togetherness

- India's strength lies in **unity in diversity**.
- People of different regions, religions, and languages **live together peacefully**.
- India has a **rich past** (Ayurveda, Yoga, Meditation) and a modern future (space science, technology, digital innovation).
- Modern progress **adds new colours** to India's traditions.
- India is the **world's largest democracy**.
- It has the **second-largest road network** in the world.

New Terms

Term	Meaning
• Republic Day	→ 26 January; when India's Constitution came into effect.
• Independence Day	→ 15 August; when India got freedom in 1947.
• National Anthem	→ <i>Jana Gana Mana</i> , our national song.
• National Flag	→ Tricolour symbol of our nation.
• Ashoka Chakra	→ Blue wheel showing truth and duty.
• Constitution	→ Book of rules for our country.
• National Emblem	→ Three lions showing strength and courage.
• Tableau	→ A decorated display showing a state's culture.
• Currency Note	→ Paper money used in India.
• Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	→ Clean India Mission.
• Aadhaar	→ India's digital identity number.
• Diversity	→ Variety of people, languages, and cultures.
• Unity in Diversity	→ Living together with differences.
• National Animal	→ Tiger.
• National Bird	→ Peacock.
• Democracy	→ People choose their leaders by voting.
• Patriotism	→ Love for one's country.
• Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam	→ "The world is one family."

Write

1. What special events or activities take place at your school on the occasion of Republic Day?

Answer: On Republic Day, our school holds a flag-hoisting ceremony, we sing the National Anthem, present speeches, perform patriotic songs, dances, and skits, and distribute sweets.

2. We sing the National Anthem together on this day! Can you name some rivers and mountain ranges mentioned in the National Anthem? Fill in the table given below.

Answer:

Rivers	Mountain Ranges
• Ganga	→ Himalaya
• Yamuna	→ Vindhya
• Godavari	→ Himachal

3. On Republic Day, which activities would you like to participate in?

Answer: I would like to take part in the parade, sing patriotic songs, and help decorate the school with flags and flowers.

4. Have you ever watched the Republic Day parade in Delhi on television? What did you like the most about it?

Answer: Yes, I have watched the Republic Day parade on television. I liked the colourful state tableaux, the brave soldiers marching, and the fighter jets flying in the sky the most.

Activity 1

Q. Discuss and list down the various items of your state tableau. Make a poster or a model of it.



Answer: Gujarat tableau – Republic Day 2025**Items for the State Tableau****Description**

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| • Theme | - Vibrant Gujarat – Land of Culture and Heritage |
| • Main Display | - Model of the Sabarmati Ashram and Statue of Unity |
| • Costumes | - Traditional dress – Chaniya Choli and Kediya |
| • Dance Form | - Garba and Dandiya Raas |
| • Music | - Traditional folk songs of Gujarat |
| • Famous Food | - Dhokla, Thepla, Fafda |
| • Important Symbols | - Cotton fields, camels, and colourful handicrafts |

Write**1. What events take place at your school on the Independence Day?**

Answer: On Independence Day, our school holds a flag-hoisting ceremony, we sing the National Anthem, deliver speeches about freedom fighters, perform patriotic songs and dances, and distribute sweets to celebrate the spirit of freedom.

Activity 2

Q. Write down five rules that are followed at your school. If you were to make one new rule, what would it be?

Answer: Five rules that are followed at our school:

- We must come to school on time.
- We should wear a clean and proper school uniform.
- We must keep our classrooms and school clean.
- We should respect teachers and classmates.
- We must not run or shout in the corridors.

One new rule I would like to make: Everyone should plant and take care of one tree every year in the school garden. 🌱

Activity 3

Take any Indian currency note and observe it carefully. Then, fill in the table below.

Answer:



What to Observe	What You Found
• Value of the note	- ₹100
• Colour of the note	- Violet / Purple
• Number of languages	- 15 languages on the language panel + Hindi and English (total 17)
• Languages written on the note and their order	- Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu (besides Hindi and English)
• Name of the monument	- Rani Ki Vav (Stepwell), Gujarat
• Symbols seen on the note	- Reserve Bank of India logo, Swachh Bharat logo with Gandhi ji's spectacles, Ashoka Pillar emblem
• Image of animals which could be found	- Nilgai (blue bull) and other hidden designs
• Any message written on the note	- "Clean Note Policy" and "Swachh Bharat"
• Anything else	- Picture of Mahatma Gandhi, watermark of Gandhi ji, security thread, and raised printing for the visually impaired

Activity 4

Q. Design an emblem for your school. Think of the message you want to convey by using symbols, words, shapes and colours to make it special.

Answer: My school emblem has a lotus flower, an open book, and a rising sun. My school emblem has a lotus flower, an open book, and a rising sun.

- The lotus stands for purity and learning.
- The open book shows knowledge and wisdom.
- The rising sun represents new ideas and hope for the future.
- The emblem is in blue and yellow colours, which show peace and energy.
- **Message:** "Knowledge is Light"



Write

Q.Read the riddles given below and guess the national symbols of India:

Answer:

I wear orange with black stripes bold,
I walk in the forest, deep and old.
With a mighty roar,
I rule the land,
Guess who I am, strong and grand?

Tiger

National animal of India

I dance in the rain in the morning light,
With green and blue feathers bright.
With a crown upon my head,
I stand so tall,
It is a joy to watch when I move my tail.

Peacock

National bird of India

Discuss

Q.If we had to choose a national fruit for our country, which one would you suggest? Tell us why.

Answer: I would suggest **mango** because it is tasty, loved by all, and grown in many parts of India.

Find out

States also have some symbols. With the help of your teacher, find out the following symbols of your state.

State animal : _____

State bird : _____

State tree : _____

State flower : _____

Answer: For Example, Tamil Nadu, I would fill it in like this:

State Symbol Category	Tamil Nadu's Symbol	Images
• State Animal	- Nilgiri Tahr	
• State Bird	- Common Emerald Dove	
• State Tree	- Palmyra Palm	
• State Flower	- Gloriosa Lily	

Draw

Q. Spot a tree, bird, animal, flower or object near your school. Choose one as your school symbol. Draw it and write one line on why it can be your school's symbol.

Answer: I choose the **peepal tree** as our school symbol because it gives shade, fresh air, and teaches us to stay strong and helpful to others.



Activity 5

1. Find out about the languages spoken by students in your class and name them.

Answer: The languages spoken by students in my class are Hindi, English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Tamil.

2. Pick a specific word (for example, mango) and have fun learning what it is called in different languages.

Name of the Language	How is it Said (Mango)
• Tamil	- Māmpalam
• Telugu	- Mamidi
• Marathi	- Aamba
• Bengali	- Aam
• Hindi	- Aam
• Gujarati	- Keri
• Kannada	- Mavina Hannu
• Malayalam	- Maanga
• Punjabi	- Aam

Diversity Everywhere



Q. How many headgears can you name?

Answer:



Rajasthani Pagri / Saafa



Phento



Vakiria



Mysore Peta



Helmet



Himachali Topi



Dastar

Activity 6

- In small groups, take a dupatta or scarf and help each other make a traditional headgear.

Answer: We made a traditional turban using a dupatta and decorated it with paper flowers.

- Create a headgear or cap using waste materials.

Answer: We also created a cap from waste cardboard and coloured paper to show creativity and reuse materials.

Activity 7

Q. Under your teacher's guidance, identify and mark the states on the map of India where these dance forms originated.

Answer.



Garba – Gujarat



Bagurumba – Assam



Bhangra – Punjab



Ghoomar – Rajasthan



Mohiniyattam
Kerala



Kuchipudi
Andhra Pradesh



Bharatanatyam
Tamil Nadu

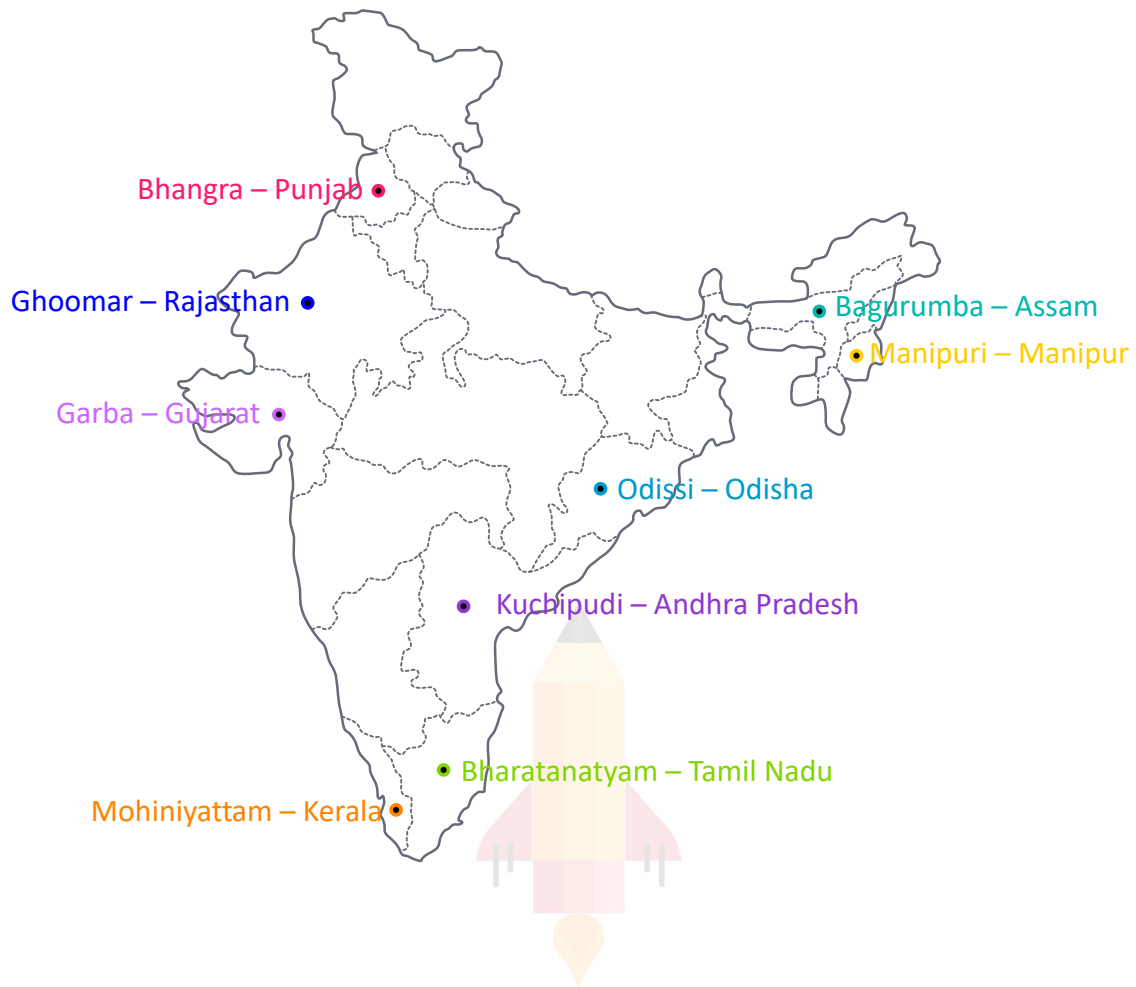


Odissi
Odisha



Manipuri
Manipur

INDIA MAP



Write

1. What are some traditional Indian musical instruments that you know of?

Answer: Some traditional Indian musical instruments are tabla, sitar, flute, veena, mridangam, dholak, and shehnai.

2. Try to make a musical instrument from locally available materials.

Answer: I made a shaker using an empty plastic bottle filled with rice or small pebbles to create musical sounds.

Let us reflect

1. If you could learn one more Indian language, which one would you select and why?

Answers: I would like to learn Tamil because it is one of the oldest languages in India and has a rich history of literature and culture.

2. Which monuments do you see in different currency notes? Make a table.

Answers:

Denomination	Monument	Name of the State
• ₹10	→ Sun Temple of Konark	- Odisha
• ₹20	→ Ellora Caves	- Maharashtra
• ₹50	→ Hampi Stone Chariot	- Karnataka
• ₹100	→ Rani ki Vav	- Gujarat
• ₹200	→ Sanchi Stupa	- Madhya Pradesh
• ₹500	→ Red Fort	- Delhi

3. Identify the currency symbol of India among the images shown below (the clue is in our currency note).

Which other country's currency symbol can you identify?

Answer: The currency symbol of India is ₹ (Rupee).

Other currency symbols:

4. Which animals do you see in a ₹10 note?

Answer: On a ₹10 note, we can see the images of elephants, rhinoceroses, and lions, which represent India's rich wildlife and natural heritage.

Currency Symbol	Currency Name	Name of the Country
• €	- Euro	— European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, etc.)
• \$	- Dollar	— United States, Australia, Canada, etc.
• ₹	- Ruble	— Russia
• ¥	- Yuan	— China
• ¥	- Yen	— Japan
• £	- Pound	— United Kingdom (England, Scotland, etc.)
• ₺	- Lira	— Turkey

5. You must have seen pictures of a few great people of India in your school or any other place. Identify the names of these great men and women shown below, and write a few lines about their contributions.

Answer: Some great men and women of India are:

- **Mahatma Gandhi** – Led India's freedom struggle through non-violence and truth.
- **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** – Principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a social reformer.

- **Sarojini Naidu** – Known as the ‘Nightingale of India’, she was a great poet and freedom fighter.
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** – Known as the ‘Iron Man of India’, he united the country after independence.

6. **Group activity:** Find out from your elders about people, who have contributed to the nation from your locality or state, and share what you learnt in the classroom.



Answer: I learned about some great people from our country who made important contributions to the nation:



Bhagat Singh



Rani Lakshmibai



Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose



Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam



Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan



Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

- **Bhagat Singh** – A brave freedom fighter who sacrificed his life for India’s independence.
- **Rani Lakshmibai** – The courageous Queen of Jhansi who fought against the British in 1857.
- **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** – A great leader who formed the Indian National Army to fight for freedom.
- **Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** – A famous scientist and the “Missile Man of India,” who also became the President of India.
- **Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** – A great teacher, philosopher, and the second President of India.
- **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj** – The founder of the Maratha Empire and a symbol of courage and good leadership.

7. **Project: Cultural fair: Celebrate the vibrant diversity of India, where every state tells its own colourful story.**

- Divide the class into different groups.
- Assign each group a different state of India.
- Each group will explore their assigned state and

prepare a presentation covering—traditional dress, popular food, festivals, languages, dance or music. You may also prepare posters, cut outs, etc., on the assigned state.

- Set up a cultural fair in the class. Each group can set up their own state booth. Students will take turns and visit other booths, and learn about each state.
- After the fair, gather all the students in a circle and discuss:
 - What are the unique features you found in each state?
 - What are the similarities or common values you found?

Answer: We organised a **Cultural Fair** in our class to celebrate India's diversity. Each group represented a different state and decorated their booth with charts, posters, and traditional items.

My group chose **Gujarat**.

- **Traditional Dress:** Chaniya choli and kediyu
- **Popular Food:** Dhokla, Thepla, Khakhra
- **Festivals:** Navratri, Uttarayan, Diwali
- **Language:** Gujarati
- **Dance/Music:** Garba and Dandiya Raas

Students visited different state booths and learned about their culture and customs.

- **Unique Features Found:** Each state has its own special dress, dance, language, and food.
- **Common Values Found:** All states share unity, respect for culture, and a spirit of togetherness, showing that India is truly a land of "Unity in Diversity."

We enjoyed learning about the traditions, foods, and dances of different states and understood how our country is truly "Unity in Diversity."

