



ACADEMIC WORLD SCHOOL, BEMETARA

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

SESSION- 2020-21

Grade- IV

Social Studies

➤ General Instructions :-

- Answer all the questions as instructed.
- Write in clean and neat hand writing.
- Draw the diagram where ever necessary.

Chapter 1- Our National Symbols

Unit 1: My Country

Our National Symbols

On Your Marks...

Look at the given picture and write what you think it represents in the space provided.

I Shall Learn

- About what national symbols are
- About our national symbols

National Symbols

A national symbol represents a country.

Every country has its own national symbols. These are observed in places and objects like government offices, documents, stamps, currency notes and coins.

Let us learn about the national symbols of India.

National Flag

Our national flag is called the **Tiranga** or **Tricolour**. The rectangular flag has three horizontal bands of the same size.

- The **safron** band at the top symbolises courage and sacrifice.
- The **white** band in the middle symbolises honesty, purity and peace.
- The **green** band at the bottom represents prosperity.
- There is a **navy blue** wheel in the centre with 24 spokes. It represents the **Dharma Chakra** and symbolises righteousness.



Flag of India

Look Up

Prosperity: growth
Righteousness: being morally right

The national flag symbolises our country and our pride. It is hoisted on both government and private buildings, offices and public places. It is hoisted on national days like the Independence Day and the Republic Day.

A specific set of rules are observed when the national flag is hoisted.

National Anthem

Jana Gana Mana composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted as our national anthem on 24 January 1950.



Rabindranath Tagore

The national anthem is sung on national days, functions and events of national importance to pay tribute to our country.

National Song

Our national song Vande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Sanskrit.

You know what

Our national flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya who was a freedom fighter.

Value Tip!

When you sing the national anthem or hear it being sung, always show respect by standing in attention.



Stamp issued to commemorate Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Look Up

Emblem: picture with a motto
Triumph: a great victory or achievement



Lion Capital of Ashoka

National Emblem

The Lion Capital is the national emblem of India. It was adapted from the Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath. It has four lions (one is hidden from view) facing four directions. These lions back to back are mounted on a circular abacus has four Chakras and sculptures of a lion, a bull, an elephant and a horse between them.

The words *satyameva jayate* (truth alone triumphs) are inscribed below the base of the emblem.

The emblem forms a part of all official government documents like identification documents, passport, voter ID and currency of India.

Other National Symbols

Some other national symbols of our country are listed below.

The Royal Bengal tiger is our national animal. It represents power and strength.

The peacock is our national bird. It is a symbol of beauty and grace.

The lotus is our national flower. It represents dignity, wealth and knowledge.

The banyan tree is our national tree.

Value Tip!

The national symbols of a country give its citizens a sense of belonging to the country and unite them irrespective of their caste, creed and religion. It is thus essential for us to respect and preserve them.

Activity

I Apply

Look at the pictures given below. Circle the national symbols of India.



I Learnt

I Understand

I Need Help

- A national symbol represents a country.
- Our national flag is the Tiranga.
- Our national anthem is Jana Gana Mana.
- Our national song is Vande Mataram.
- Our national emblem is the Lion Capital.

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Q1. Fill in the blanks: -

- Our national anthem is _____.
- _____ is our national aquatic animal.
- Our national emblem is adapted from the _____ in _____.
- The national emblem of our country is the _____.
- Our national song was written by _____.
- A national _____ represents a country.

Q2. Choose the correct answer.

- The national flag of India is known as - _____
 a) Tiranga c) Trikona
 b) Trishades d) Triban
- The _____ colour in the Tiranga symbolizes courage and sacrifice.
 a) Navy blue c) green
 b) Saffron d) white
- The _____ is our national bird.
 a) Dove c) peacock
 b) Parrot d) duck

- 4) Satyamev Jayate means _____
- a) Truth may win c) truth alone triumphs
b) Truth may not win d) truth never wins
- 5) Our national anthem was adopted on _____
- a) 25 January 1999 c) 23 December 1987
b) 24 January 1950 d) 15 August 1947
- 6) The national flower Lotus represents _____.
- a) Beauty c) power
b) Dignity d) strength

Q3. Match the followings: -

A column

1. Mango
2. Lion Capital
3. Prosperity
4. Wheel

B column

- a) National emblem
- b) National fruit
- c) Sarnath
- d) Green

Q4. State True or False:

- a) Our national song was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
- b) Lion is our national animal.
- c) Prosperity means growth.
- d) We celebrate Independence day on 2nd October.

Q5. Answer in one word:

- a) Who designed the national flag?
- b) Which is our national heritage animal?
- c) Name the animal found in our national emblem.
- d) Write the national animal of Australia.

Q6. Answer the following in few words:

- a) Name the animals found in our national emblem.
- b) Name five national symbols of India.
- c) What is the meaning of emblem?
- d) Write in brief about national songs of India.

Q7. Answer the following in detail:

a) Identify the picture and write a short note on it.



b) Identify the following picture and make a list of five things where you can find it.



c) Name some plants and animals that have been adopted as national symbols of India. Does this benefit the species? How?

Our Natural and Cultural Heritage

On Your Marks...

Interview three classmates belonging to three different parts of the country using the questions given below. Note their responses in the space provided.

Questions	Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3
1. Languages spoken			
2. Famous monuments			
3. Traditional dance			
4. Traditional music			
5. Famous festival(s)			

I Shall Learn

- About our natural heritage
- About our cultural heritage

Our Heritage

India is a land of rich culture and heritage. Heritage includes culture, traditions, historical buildings, languages, dance and music, art forms (like pottery), coins, etc., that have been passed down from our earlier generations. These people lived long before us and are commonly referred to as our ancestors.

Our Natural Heritage

Our natural heritage comprises the environment that surrounds us. It includes the unique animals, birds, plants, forests, mountains, rivers, valleys and other natural features found in the country. Many of these are worshipped and have religious significance. Some have interesting folklores associated with them.



Mawphlang sacred forest in Meghalaya

Our Cultural Heritage

Our traditional style of architecture, places of worship, inscriptions, pottery, coins, dance, drama, music and paintings comprise our cultural heritage. Literature, languages, food habits, dressing styles, housing, folklores, festivals and other such practices also form a part of our cultural heritage.

Look Up

Tradition: customs and beliefs which are passed down to us
Architecture: the style of making and constructing a building
Mural: a wall painting

Architecture

Fort, palaces, temples, monasteries and pillars built by our ancestors help us understand their lives better. The earliest architectural remains in India belong to the Indus Valley Civilisation. Its ruins speak about the 5,000-year old architecture marvels.

In the period following the Indus Valley Civilisation, many other buildings were constructed. Some of the famous buildings among them include the Buddhist stupas at Sanchi and Sarnath, the Ajanta and Ellora Caves and the Elephanta Caves. There are several statues of deities and murals in these buildings.

The Sun Temple at Konark, the Khajuraho Temple in Madhya Pradesh, the Meenakshi Temple and Brihadeshwara Temple in Tamil Nadu and the ruins of Hampi in Karnataka are some examples of temples built in the past.

The Red Fort, Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid and Humayun's Tomb are some famous monuments located in Delhi. The Taj Mahal in Agra made of white marble, is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Painting

Different styles of paintings developed at different times in the past in India. The cave paintings made by early humans at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh, the wall



The Sanchi Stupa



The Sun Temple in Konark



Humayun's Tomb in Delhi

paintings of Ajanta and Ellora depicting the life of Buddha are oldest examples of our rich heritage in painting.

In the later period, the Mughal paintings flourished and were called miniature paintings due to their small size. These depicted court scenes, hunting scenes and battle scenes from Hindu epics like *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*.



A seated Buddha statue in Ajanta Caves

Dance

Dance forms in India are broadly categorised into classical and folk style.

Classical Dance

Classical dances were earlier either performed in temples as a form of worship or in courts for recreation. Some of the major classical dances of India and their home states are listed in the table given below.

Classical Dance	State
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
Odissi	Odisha
Kathakali	Kerala
Mohiniattam	Kerala
Kathak	North India
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Manipuri	Manipur



A Bharatanatyam dancer



A Kathakali dance performance

Some of the famous classical dancers of India are Sonal Mansingh, Pandit Birju Maharaj, Mallika Sarabhai and Uday Shankar.

Folk Dances

Folk dances are usually performed during festivals, harvests and marriages by people from the community. Some folk dances of India are listed in the table given below.

Folk Dance	Garba and Dandia	Ghoomar	Bhangra and Gidda	Bihu
State	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab	Assam

Examples of tribal dances include Gaur Maria of Madhya Pradesh, Panthi of Chhattisgarh, Gotipua of Odisha, Thang Ta of Manipur and Chang Lo of Nagaland.

Music

Just like dance, music in India too is of classical and folk style. Classical music is further divided into Carnatic and Hindustani music. Hindustani music developed in the northern part of India while Carnatic music developed in the southern part.

Some of the famous vocal maestros of India are Pandit Jasraj, Bhimsen Joshi and MS Subbulakshmi.

Other celebrated musicians known for playing classical musical instruments include Pandit Ravi Shankar for sitar, Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia for flute, Ustad Bismillah Khan for shehnai, Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma for santoor, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan for sarod and Ustad Zakir Hussain for tabla.

Look Up

Maestro: master of art

Activity

Identify the musical instruments and write their names.



I Analyse

Literature and Languages

India has a rich collection of literature (books) that includes both religious and non-religious literature.

Religious literature includes books like the Vedas, the Puranas, *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and the Bhagvad Gita. Non-religious literature includes poems, stories, dramas, etc., written by famous writers. There are 22 languages recognised by the Constitution of India. Hindi in Devnagari script is the official language of India. However, English is also used for official purposes. Sanskrit and Tamil are two of the oldest languages of the world. Most of the Indian languages are written and read from left to right. However, Urdu, Kashmiri and Sindhi are written and read from right to left.

You know what?

Scholars suggest Vedic Sanskrit to have been used as early as 1500 BCE.

Festivals

India is a land of festivals. They mark days of religious, agricultural and national importance. Some religious festivals celebrated in India are Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Durga Puja, Ganesh Chaturthi, Janmashtami, Rakshabandhan, Gurupurab, Eid, Muharram, Mahavir Jayanti, Buddha Purnima and Christmas.

Basant Panchami, Baisakhi, Onam and Pongal are some harvest festivals.

Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are our national festivals.

Other Cultural Practices

Some other cultural practices of our country are described below.

Dresses: Traditional Indian clothes are a part of our rich cultural heritage. These vary from state to state. Sari and salwar kameez are popular dresses among women. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana women wear ghagra-choli. In towns and cities, both men and women wear shirts and trousers. Traditionally, men wear dhoti-kurta or kurta-pyjama. Men in south wear lungi. In some parts of the country, men also wear turban on their heads.

Cuisine: Different food preparation styles like Punjabi, Mughlai, Kashmiri, South Indian, etc., are available in India. Rajma-chawal, chole-bhature and shahi paneer are popular in North India, fish curry and rice are eaten in the eastern states and dal-baati-choorma is enjoyed by people in Rajasthan. Gujarat is known for dhokla, thepla and khandvi; and sambhar, idli and dosa are popular in South India.

Handicrafts and embroidery: Handicrafts are the handmade decorative items. Terracotta work, bidri work, bamboo and cane work are some examples of handicrafts of India. Phulkari, kantha, chikankari and zardozi are popular types of embroidery done in different parts of the country.

We as Indians should be proud of our diverse culture and heritage. Every citizen should respect it and make efforts to preserve it so that it can be passed on to the future generations.

Value Tip!

People of different cultures and religions live together in India. We should respect each other's culture and traditions.

Think about it!

Can you tell which food is popular in Andhra Pradesh?



Q1. Fill in the blanks: -

1. The _____ temple is in Konark.
2. _____ is the classical dance of Manipur.
3. The folk dance of Punjab is _____.
4. India is a land of rich culture and _____.
5. _____ is a classical dance of North India.
6. There are _____ languages recognized by the constitution of India.

Q2. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) _____ is the religious festival of India.
 - a) Janmasthanmi
 - b) Gidda
 - c) Pongal
 - d) classical
- 2) _____ is the folk dance of Rajasthan.
 - a) Odissi
 - b) Ghoomar
 - c) Dandia
 - d) Salsa
- 3) _____ is the folk dance of Odisha.
 1. Gaur Maria
 2. Bhangra
 - c) Garba
 - d) Gotipua
- 4) The paintings at Ajanta and Ellora depict the life of _____.
 - c) Rama
 - d) Shiva
 - c) Krishna
 - d) Buddha
- 5) The _____ temple is in Madhya Pradesh.
 - a) Khajuraho
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Kolkata
 - d) Rajasthan
- 6) Zardozi and phulkari are examples of types of _____ done in India.
 - a) Dance forms
 - b) Embroidery
 - c) Music forms
 - d) Handicrafts

Q3. Match the followings: -

A column B column

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Bihu | a) Musician |
| 2. Ustad Zakir Hussain | b) Assam |
| 3. Chang lo | c) Karnataka |
| 4. Hampi | d) Nagaland |

Q4. State True or False:

- a) Kuchipudi is the classical dance form of Manipur.
- b) The paintings at Ajanta depict the life of Mahavir.
- c) Gujarat is known for dhokla and khandvi.
- d) Gandhi Jayanti is our religious festival.

Q5. Answer in one word:

- a) Which heritage comprises the environment?
- b) Where is Meenakshi Temple situated?
- c) Name the classical dance of Tamil Nadu.
- d) Ustad Bismillah Khan is famous for what?

Q6. Answer the following in few words:

- a) What is heritage? What are the types of heritage in India?
- b) Write a short note on Indian dancers.
- c) Write any three religious and harvest festivals of India.
- d) The classical music is divided into how many parts? Name them.

Q7. Answer the following in detail:

- a) Describe different classical dance form of India with pictures.
- b) Why India is known as a land of festivals?
- c) Write a short note on architectural diversity in India and give examples.

Activity: Prepare a wall hanging by using national symbols of India.
