



Hamara Bharat-Incredible India

From text to thought-

Let's Recall:

Observe the coloured states on the map and name them. Write two sentences about a famous art form from each state.

State Name	Famous Art Form	Sentences Describing the Art Form
Uttarakhand	Aipan	Uttarakhand is most famous for its traditional Aipan art , a ritualistic folk painting originating from the Kumaon region, which uses a striking red ochre background and white rice paste designs. This art, predominantly practised by women during festivals and ceremonies, involves creating geometric patterns and motifs of deities on walls and floors to invoke good fortune.
Odisha	Pattachitra	Odisha is most famous for its traditional Pattachitra art, which involves intricate, colourful scroll paintings created on cloth or palm leaves using natural dyes. These vibrant artworks commonly depict mythological tales, religious narratives centered on Lord Jagannath, and scenes from Hindu epics like the <i>Ramayana and Mahabharata</i> .
Andhra Pradesh	<i>Kondapalli Toys</i>	Andhra Pradesh is famous for kondapalli toys. These lightweight wooden toys are made from Tella Poniki wood sourced from local hills. Each part of the toy is carved separately before being assembled and painted with natural dyes.
Kerala	<i>Aranmula Kannadi</i>	This unique art involves making handmade metal-alloy mirrors that are a guarded family secret. Unlike regular glass mirrors, the reflection is on the metal surface itself, making it a unique heritage craft.

REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT-

A. *"It is done with white rice flour paste on brick-red walls coloured with geru. It is made on floors and walls of puja rooms, and outside the main door of the home. It is an art form made by the women in the family. The designs are very beautiful and symmetrical, and are based on our cultural traditions, and observations of nature."*

1. **Name the art described in the above extract.**

The art described is Alpana (or Aalpona), a traditional folk art form from West Bengal.

2. **Where do the women draw their inspiration from ?**

The women draw their inspiration from their cultural traditions, mathematical patterns, and observations of nature.

3. How can you say that this art form is eco-friendly?

The art form is eco-friendly because it uses natural, biodegradable materials such as white rice flour paste and geru (natural red ochre/clay), avoiding artificial chemicals or plastics.

4. Find the word from the passage that means the following and use it in a sentence of your own.

Something handed down from culture and ancestors: traditions

Sentence: The family observes many ancient traditions during the festival season.

Something handed down from cultures and ancestors.

B. *“I want to tell you about the 400-year-old art of making toys in my village, Kondapalli. To make the toys, we take soft wood from the nearby hills. After that, we carve each part of the toy separately.”*

1. Who is the speaker in the above lines?

The speaker is a student from Andhra Pradesh (likely representing the artisans of the village)

2. Where do the artists get wood for the toys?

The artists get the soft wood (Tella Poniki) from the nearby hills.

3. From where do the artists draw inspiration to make these toys?

The artists often draw inspiration for these toys from mythology, rural life, and everyday objects like fruits and animals.

4. Find the word from the passage which means ‘to cut or shape wood carefully’ and use it in a sentence of your own.

To cut or shape wood carefully: carve

Sentence: The sculptor used special tools to carve the intricate statue out of the wooden block.

THINK AND ANSWER–

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why were the children excited at the start of the class?

The children were excited because their teacher, Mrs. Roy, had asked them to share stories about the traditional art forms of their home states, giving them a chance to talk about their cultural heritage.

2. Describe ‘Dhokra’, the metal art.

Dhokra is an ancient metal-casting art form (over 4,000 years old) practised by tribal people primarily in Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, and Odisha. It uses the “lost-wax technique” to create durable, non-ferrous metal artifacts, jewellery, and figures that have a rustic, antique look.

3. Compare and contrast the art forms of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Compare: Both are traditional, handmade crafts using natural materials and guarded techniques passed down through generations.

Contrast: The art from Andhra Pradesh (Kondapalli toys) involves wood carving and painting, creating toys. The art from Kerala (Aranmula Kannadi) involves metallurgy, creating unique reflective metal mirrors.

4. What have you learnt from the stories shared by the four students from different states?

We learned that India has a rich and diverse range of traditional arts and crafts. Each state has a unique heritage that uses local materials and skills, reflecting the creativity and cultural traditions of its people.

Answer the following question in 100-120 words.

1. Why do you think it is important to preserve such traditional crafts in today's modern world of plastic and factory-made toys?

It is crucial to preserve traditional crafts like Kondapalli toys or Dhokra art for several reasons. First, these crafts are deeply connected to our cultural identity and history; they represent generations of artistic skill and storytelling that factory-made items lack. Losing them means losing a piece of our heritage.

Second, most traditional arts use natural, locally sourced, and eco-friendly materials (wood, rice paste, metal alloys) which makes them sustainable, unlike mass-produced plastic goods that harm the environment.

Finally, these crafts support the livelihoods of skilled local artisans and preserve unique skills that cannot be replicated by machines. In a world of uniform, disposable products, traditional crafts offer authenticity, durability, and a human touch. Preserving them is an investment in cultural legacy, environmental responsibility, and local craftsmanship.

LET'S WRITE-

Imagine that you recently visited your native village and asked your grandfather about its traditional art form. He explained it to you in detail. Write a short paragraph to present in your class describing this art form.

During my recent visit to my ancestral village in Rajasthan, my grandfather introduced me to a vibrant local art form called *Mandana*. It is a traditional wall and floor painting done primarily by women using white chalk or *khariya* solution on the mud walls and cow-dung washed floors of their homes. Grandfather explained that these geometric patterns and stylized figures of peacocks, flowers, and daily life are not just decorative; they are drawn during festivals and special occasions to welcome gods and ward off evil spirits. The act of creating Mandana is a meditative ritual, passed down verbally from mother to daughter, linking the community to its heritage and nature in a beautiful, temporary expression of faith and art.

GRAMMAR-

Fill in the blanks with present indefinite tense.

My village **is** (be) very beautiful. It **has** (have) green fields and tall trees. The river **flows** (flow) near the village and the birds **sing** (sing) in the morning. The children **play** (play) in the open fields, and the farmers **work** (work) hard in the farms. The village temple **stands** (stand) in the centre and everyone **visits** (visit) it every day. People **live** (live) peacefully and **help** (help) each other.

Each of the following sentences has one error. Identify the error and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. We watches football match every weekend.

We **watch** football match every weekend.

2. **He do not like mangoes.**
He **does** not like mangoes.
3. **My father drive a car.**
My father **drives** a car.
4. **My grandparents do not likes to live in a big city.**
My grandparents do not **like** to live in a big city.
5. **Does she plays the guitar?**
Does she **play** guitar.
6. **John and Maria does not like to travel.**
John and Maria **do** not like to travel.
7. **Ria does not has any pet.**
Ria does not **have** any pet.
8. **The baby sleep soundly.**
The baby **sleeps** soundly.
9. **They claps loudly.**
They **clap** loudly.
10. **The IPL begin in November.**
The IPL **begins** in November.

Activity 1: Cultural Map:

To be completed independently by the students.

Activity 2: Pride Paragraph

To be completed independently by the students.