



6. Getting to Know the Place we Live in

Try this.

Find the names of towns in the word puzzle given below.

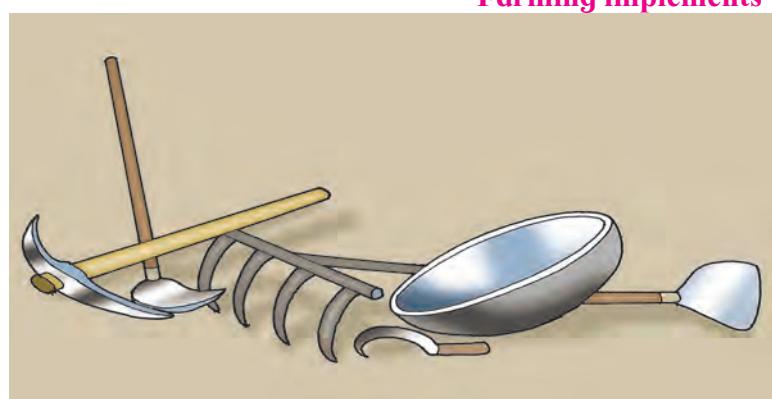
S	P	N	V	L	T	H	O
I	U	A	A	A	H	A	W
N	N	S	A	T	A	R	A
D	E	H	Q	U	N	D	S
H	S	I	I	R	E	A	H
U	Z	K	H	A	D	K	I
D	U	R	G	P	E	N	M
K	O	L	H	A	P	U	R

- How does a town form?

In very old times, before man began farming, he lived a nomadic life. He was dependent on hunting animals and gathering fruit, roots and bulbs for food. Later, man learnt to grow crops. He began to settle where he found suitable land and water. People began to build houses in such places and settled there. They began to help each other in farming. Their houses were close by. Thus, settlements were formed. The settlements began to grow bigger. Many settlements merged together to form villages. People felt safer living in such settlements.

As farming developed, people had to do different kinds of work. One person could not do all of them. So work was divided between the people. For example, making wooden implements, repairing them, weaving cloth, making jewellery and making clay pots. Thus, there were artisans engaged in different occupations.

- Which are the different implements needed for farming?
- Collect information about the ancient and modern farming implements.
- Visit an agricultural exhibition.



Farming implements



Can you tell ?

- Which historical buildings, monuments, objects, etc. are seen in your area ?



A village, town or city has buildings such as temples, caves, mosques, churches, memorials, forts, museums, etc. A place becomes known by these buildings. They tell us about the richness of the place. They help us to understand our history. These buildings are our treasures. They must be protected. To protect them is our responsibility.

A place may also become famous because of a religious place, fair, or fort. For example, Raigad district is known for the Raigad fort.



Fort Raigad



Try this.

- (1) Ask your teacher or parents how your place got its name.
- (2) Find out and write down names of places which have been named after a person, fruit, flower, tree, animal, bird or water.

Each town has a name. Similarly, roads, squares and alleys also have names. Find out how they got these names.



Do you know ?

While returning from Surat, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj stopped near Talegaon (Dindori) in Nashik district. He had set up his army camp or 'tal' there, giving the place the name, Talegaon.

Dhamangaon Paat in Ahmadnagar district was so named because formerly, there was an abundance of dhaman trees there.

There is a village called Ashti-Dhotar-jodyachi in Partur taluka of Jalna district. Fine dhotarjodis of excellent quality were made there. This gave the village its name.



Shivram Hari Rajguru was an important revolutionary in India's struggle for freedom. He was one of the three famous revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Rajguru was born in Khed in Pune district. After elementary education, he moved to Amravati. There at the Hanuman Vyayamshala, he took up the cause of patriotism. At 15 years of age, he went to Benaras to study Sanskrit. He knew several languages such as Marathi, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and English. Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev were his close friends. Later, he took part in revolutionary activities and became a martyr for the country. In his memory, Khed, his birthplace, has been renamed 'Rajgurunagar'.



Try this.

World Heritage Day: 18th April is World Heritage Day. On this day, pay a visit to a fort or national monument. Learn about its importance. Collect information about the rules for protecting world heritage sites.

- Obtain pictures of historical buildings, monuments and old *wadas* in your surroundings. Stick them in frames.

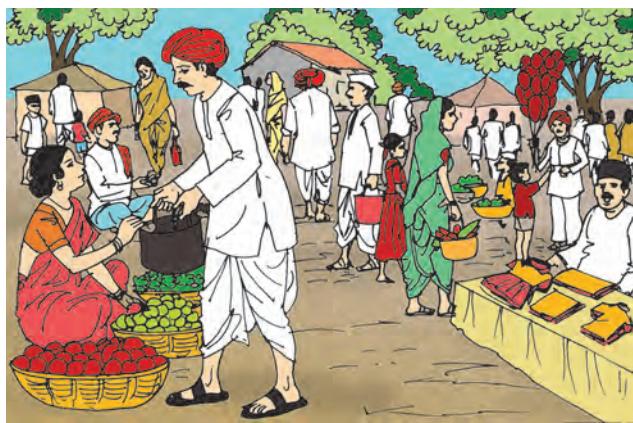
Just as a place becomes renowned because of forts or historical buildings, it also gains renown because of its people and their good deeds. Collect information about soldiers, writers, artists, etc. in your neighbourhood. Invite them to your school and interview them.



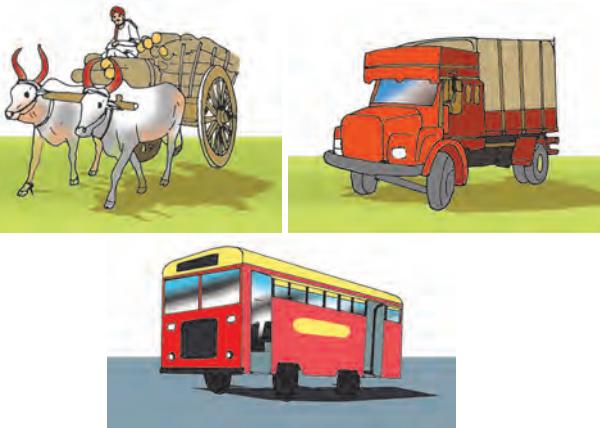
Do you know ?



Sant Gadge Maharaj's real name was Debuji Zhingraji Janorkar. He belonged to Shendgaon (Shengaon) in Daryapur taluka of Amravati district. Sant Gadgebaba raised social awareness through *keertans*. During his *keertans*, he would ask people questions and answer them himself. 'Why are our people poor? Because they do not have education.' He appealed to the people to get educated. He is known as one of the great saints of the 20th century. His village will forever be remembered for his work in the service of people.



A weekly market



Means of transport



Try this.

Visit a weekly market and meet a shopkeeper there. Interview her/him with the help of the following questions :

- (1) How many years have you been in this occupation ?
- (2) Which items do you sell in your shop ?
- (3) Where do you get these items from ?
- (4) What means of transport are used to carry the goods ?

People in villages are dependent on weekly markets for their daily needs. These markets sell all essential items. Mainly, food grains, vegetables, farming implements, clothes, etc. become available here. The market is also the place where people can meet one another and enquire about each other's well-being.



Do you know ?

Donkey Market - Jejuri



market is held for donkeys and horses. Places come to be known for reasons such as these.

People belonging to various castes and communities attend the fairs of folk-deities of masses in Maharashtra with reverence. Many things related to people's living such as different types of markets are also a part of these fairs. Jejuri in Pune district and Madhi in Ahmadnagar district are places of pilgrimage. They are also well-known for their donkey markets. At Malegaon, another place of pilgrimage in Nanded district, a



Think and tell.

Are the pictures of a weekly market and of the means of transport related in any way ?



Try this.

Find the names of persons, places, relations, animals and vegetables hidden in the puzzle alongside.

S	A	S	S	D	N	S
P	N	I	C	E	I	U
I	A	S	H	E	E	P
N	N	T	D	P	C	E
A	D	E	U	A	E	B
C	E	R	O	K	R	A
H	D	E	V	I	K	A



What we have learnt –

- * Many settlements merged together and formed a village.
- * As farming developed, people had to do different kinds of work.
- * Some places become known for their historical buildings.
- * A place gets its renown from its people and their important deeds.
- * Essential items are available in a market.



Exercises

A. Answer the following questions in one sentence :

- (1) Which buildings can be seen in a town ?
- (2) What makes a town famous ?



B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word :

- (1) ----- is known for Fort Raigad .
- (2) People in a village are dependent on the ----- market for their daily needs.

Activities

- (a) Find out about the historical buildings in your neighbourhood.
- (b) Find out some information about your own town/village/city.

