



Festivals—Religious and National

Festivals – Religious and National:

Festivals are special days of joy and celebration. They bring people together to enjoy, share, and have fun.

Religious Festivals:

Religious festivals are celebrated by people of different religions.

Dussehra

- Celebrated to mark the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana.
- People burn Ravana's effigy to show the victory of good over evil.
- It comes after Navratri and is celebrated with great joy.

Diwali

- Known as the Festival of Lights.
- People light diyas, burst crackers, and decorate homes.
- Celebrates the return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile.
- People worship Goddess Lakshmi for wealth and happiness.

Holi

- Known as the Festival of Colors.
- People play with colors and water.
- It marks the victory of good over evil.
- People eat sweets like gujiya and thandai.

Eid-ul-Fitr

- A festival celebrated by Muslims after a month of Ramadan fasting.
- People offer prayers at the mosque.
- Families prepare special dishes like seviyan and give charity to the poor.



Gurpurab

- Celebrated by Sikhs to mark the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
- People visit Gurudwaras and listen to hymns.
- Langar (free food service) is provided to all.

Christmas

- Celebrated on 25th December as the birthday of Jesus Christ.
- People decorate Christmas trees, sing carols, and exchange gifts.
- Santa Claus gives gifts to children.

In National Festivals:

National festivals are celebrated by the entire country to remember important events in history.

Republic Day (26th January) IN

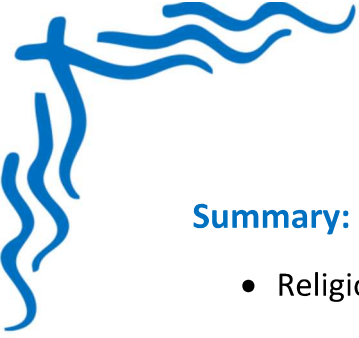
- Celebrated on 26th January every year.
- The Indian Constitution came into force on this day.
- A grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi.
- The President of India hoists the national flag.

Independence Day (15th August)

- Celebrated on 15th August every year.
- India got freedom from British rule in 1947.
- The Prime Minister hoists the national flag at the Red Fort.
- Schools and offices celebrate with flag hoisting and cultural programs.

Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October)

- Celebrated on 2nd October, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.
- People remember Gandhiji's teachings of peace and non-violence.
- Schools and offices hold prayer meetings and speeches.



Summary:

- Religious Festivals – Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Eid, Gurpurab, Christmas.
- National Festivals – Republic Day, Independence Day, Gandhi Jayanti.
- Festivals bring happiness, unity, and joy to our lives.