

SOCIAL STUDIES

Class - 3



Introduction

Millat Foundation for Educational Research and Development (MFERD) is an organization conceived with the vision of providing a common platform for the networking, co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation among Muslim educational institutions, thereby complementing the efforts of individuals and organizations in achieving excellence in education within the boundaries of Islamic Shariah. MFERD aims to address the various challenges faced by these institutions and find solutions through research and development.

One of its major program is to design a value based curriculum for school to nurture and culture our future generations with excellence.

Curriculum is the sum total of all learning experience a child undergoes including academics, activities, learning environment, assessment and interaction with teachers, students, parents all together from the moment a child walks in the school until he/she steps out.

After years of research in child psychology, education from Islamic perspective, and review of various curricula, a value based curriculum has been designed in accordance with National Curriculum Framework and International standards to focus on all round development of the children so that they identify their identity, realize the need and become leaders of tomorrow.

This curriculum is comprised of:

- **Objectives** - as per Islam psychology, education and stakeholders
- **Syllabus** - as per age group and government standards
- **Methodology** - child centric and appropriate to the subject and objectives
- **Resources** - including teacher training, teaching aids manuals and more
- **Assessment** - formative, summative, self, co-scholastic, behavioral and long term
- **Activities** - curricular, co-curricular and extra curricular with guidelines for events
- **Scheduling** - calendar, day-year plans, workload, period split and competitions
- **Observation** - feedback and research

Central Academic Development department has been setup to plan, train and monitor the implementation of this curriculum in various schools at all the levels.

Preface

Social studies is the study of people in relation to each other and to the world in which they live. It comprises the disciplines of history, geography, civics and economics. As a study of human beings in their physical, social and cultural environment, social studies examines the past and present and looks towards the future.

It helps students acquire the skills, attitude, knowledge and values that will enable them to become engaged, active, informed and responsible citizens and contributing members of their communities, locally, nationally and globally. It encourages to develop their sense of self and community, enthusing them to affirm their place as citizens in an inclusive and democratic society.

Life and stories of the Prophets of Allah as mentioned in the Quran and Hadees are the best medium to introduce Islamic history to young Muslims. We believe in developing a historical perspective where historical materials are not merely used as a chain of events, dates and names, rather they become basic fountain of learning through which students are able to relate their own life experiences in the perspective of social studies.

Students should be acquainted with the relationship between obedience to Allah's command and Allah's rewards and the consequent punishment of not doing so. Gaining insight into these processes will enable the learners to be receptive to the teaching of the Quran and Sunnah and identifies his identity.

Knowledge and comprehension of geographical concepts of locations, time, space, distance and direction have also been accorded in lucid manner.

It is to ingrain in the minds of young that Allah has created the heaven and the earth and he has made land and water bodies with the specific light thrown on our country India and its states with a great variety of foods eaten and the clothes worn therein.

We hope that the book would prove to be a rich source for learners to enrich their knowledge of the world in Islamic perspective and social studies.

Excerpts from National Curriculum Framework 2005

An overall summary of the National Curriculum Framework 2005

The fact that learning has become a source of burden and stress on children and their parents is an evidence of a deep distortion in educational aims and quality. To correct this distortion, the present NCF proposes five guiding principles for curriculum development

- (i) connecting knowledge to life outside the school;
- (ii) ensuring that learning shifts away from rote methods;
- (iii) enriching the curriculum so that it goes beyond textbooks;
- (iv) making examinations more flexible and integrating them with classroom life; and
- (v) nurturing an over-riding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country

National Curriculum Framework 2005 on the perspective of education

Education must be able to promote values that foster peace, humaneness and tolerance in a multicultural society.

The National Curriculum Frame document seeks to provide a framework within which teachers and schools can choose and plan experiences that they think children should have. In order to realize educational objectives, the curriculum should be conceptualized as a structure that articulates required experiences. For this, it should address some basic questions:

- (i) What educational purposes should the schools seek to achieve?
- (ii) What educational experiences can be provided that are likely to achieve these purposes?
- (iii) How can these educational experiences be meaningfully organized?
- (iv) How do we ensure that these educational purposes are indeed being accomplished?

National Curriculum Framework 2005 on the Guiding Principles of education

Children acquire varied skills naturally while growing up in their environment. They also observe life and the world around them. When imported into classrooms, their questions and queries can enrich the curriculum and make it more creative. Such reforms will also facilitate the practice of the widely acknowledged curricular principles of moving from 'known to unknown', from 'concrete to abstract', and from 'local to global'.

The MFERD books are designed to adhere to the guiding principles laid down in the National Curriculum Framework 2005. We want the followers/students to abide and fulfill the educational objectives framed by the NCF so that they not only become honest and faithful citizens but also to be a part of the ever growing global world and economy. We sincerely believe that by following this curriculum the students will develop their personality which will be a beacon of light for others to reflect and ponder and be like one.

For MFERD's approach to address these perspectives please refer to the back cover page.

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Let us learn :

- Our national festivals
- Religious festivals
- Harvest festivals

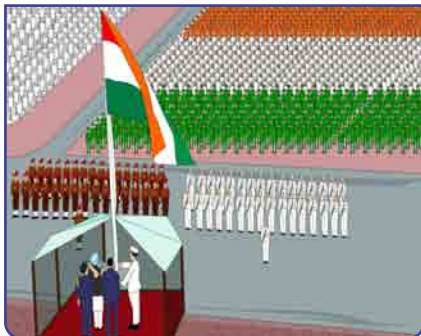


Time to ponder

Do you know which country in the world is known as the land of festivals?

Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ) said, ‘There is an Eid for every nation and our Eid is Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha.

Identify the following festivals and name them.















Festival

Festival is a time to celebrate. It is a special day to remember a special event. It is a time for fun, joy and celebration. It is an occasion for meeting friends, relatives and neighbours. As India is a land of many cultures, we have a number of festivals to celebrate.

Festivals are mainly of three kinds. They are national festivals, religious festivals and harvest festivals. Birthdays of some famous people are also celebrated as festivals. Some festivals are celebrated throughout the country. Other festivals are celebrated only in some states of the country.



Who hoists the flag on 26th January at Rajpath?

National festivals

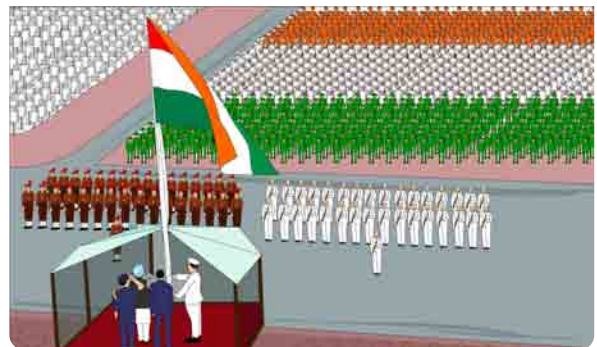
National festivals mark days which are important to every Indian. They are Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti.

We should respect our nation, national flag, national heroes, national anthem and national emblem. We should sincerely participate in all national festivals. Loving one's country is a virtue in the sight of our Prophet (ﷺ).

Independence Day

India won its independence from the British on 15th August in 1947. Every year on this day the Prime Minister of India hoists the national flag at the Red Fort and addresses the people. The national flag is hoisted all over the country. People sing the national anthem and other patriotic songs.

They remember the sacrifices made by the freedom fighters.



Independence Day

Do you know what Republic means ?

Republic Day

On 26th January every year we celebrate the Republic Day. It was on this day in the year 1950 that India became a republic. Indian legislators framed its constitution and the day of its implementation is known as Republic Day.

A grand parade is held at Rajpath in New Delhi. The three armed forces, police, NCC cadets, folk dancers and school children take part in it. Children who win awards for bravery come riding on elephants as part of the parade. Children in colourful dresses and tableaux from different states make the parade lively. Children receive awards for bravery from the president at the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

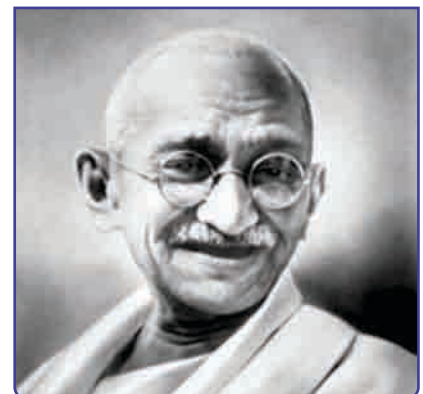


Republic Day

The President hoists the flag and takes the salute. There is a fly past by the Indian Air force at the end of the parade.

Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti is celebrated on 2nd October. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhiji, the father of the nation was born on this day in 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. The entire nation pays homage to Gandhiji on this day. He led the fight for the freedom of our country. A function is held at his samadhi at Raj Ghat in New Delhi. On this day people take a pledge to follow Gandhiji's teachings about non-violence and truth.



M. K. Gandhi

Religious festivals

India is a land of many religions. So we have many religious festivals that are celebrated with joy across the country. Religious festivals are important to people from different religions.



Can you tell which festival is known as the festival of sacrifice?

Eid-ul-Fitr

The month of Ramadan is very important for Muslims. It is a time of fasting during the hours of daylight wherein Muslims are forbidden to eat or drink. The end of the month of Ramadan is marked by a festival called Eid-ul-Fitr which means the festival of breaking the fast.

It is held on the first day of the month of Shawwal. It is a time for thanks giving and joy.

Muslims begin this day by joining a mass Eid prayers. After the prayers, families get together to share their happiness and to exchange greetings and give presents to one another. Sheer khurma, a special sweet dish which is made of seewiyan and milk is prepared on this day.

The poor and the needy also get their share. It is binding on every Muslim to pay Zakat-ul-fitr. Zakat-ul-fitr means purifying dues which is paid on ending the fasts of Ramadan. It could be in the form of a sum of money, dates, wheat or barley.

Fitra should be given as a whole to one person instead of distributing among many so that each person gets enough to enjoy the Eid.



Eid-ul-Fitr

Eid-ul-Adha

Eid-ul-Adha, the festival of sacrifice is celebrated on the tenth day of Zil-Hijjah. It marks the end of Hajj. Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam. Muslims visit the Kabah, to perform Tawaaf and Sa'ee. Pilgrims perform the same rituals which Prophet Ibrahim (ﷺ) and Prophet Ismail (ﷺ) did like staying at Mina and Muzdalifa, by spending the whole day at Arafat and pelting with stones the satan. An animal usually a goat or a sheep is then sacrificed as a token of love for Allah.

This Eid is celebrated in the memory of the twin sacrifice offered by Prophet Ibrahim (ﷺ) and Prophet Ismail (ﷺ). The purpose of this sacrifice during the days of Eid-ul-Adha is to remind us of our duty to Allah; an all time submission to His will. Muslims begin this day too by offering salah together in masjid or Eid-gaah.



Eid-ul-Adha

The sacrifice is for Allah alone and the meat is divided into three portions. One is kept for the family, the other is given to relatives, neighbours and friends. The third is given to the poor and the needy, not necessarily Muslims.

Diwali

Diwali is the biggest festival of Hindus. It is called as the 'Festival of Lights'. It is generally said that Sri Ramji came back to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. People who loved and respected him started celebrating it as a festival and is called as Diwali. On this occasion houses are cleaned, they are decorated with lamps or diyas, visiting relatives and friends and giving sweets is a tradition during Diwali.



Diwali

Dussehra

Dussehra is celebrated as a victory of good over evil. It is celebrated throughout India as the day on which Sri Ramji killed Ravana. In West Bengal it is celebrated as Durga puja.

On this day, Ramlila, an opera, based on Sri Ramji's life is performed in many parts of the country.



Dussehra

Holi

Holi is the festival of colours. It is celebrated mostly in north India. It marks the end of winter and beginning of the summer season. People throw coloured water and powder or gulal at each other. On the night before Holi, bonfires are built to symbolize the elimination of evil.



Holi

Christmas

Christians celebrate Christmas on 25th December every year throughout the world. This is supposed to be the birthday of Prophet Isa (ﷺ). Christians go to church at midnight or in the morning to offer prayers. Gifts are exchanged and Christmas trees are decorated. Children are made to believe that Santa Claus leaves gifts for them under the Christmas tree.

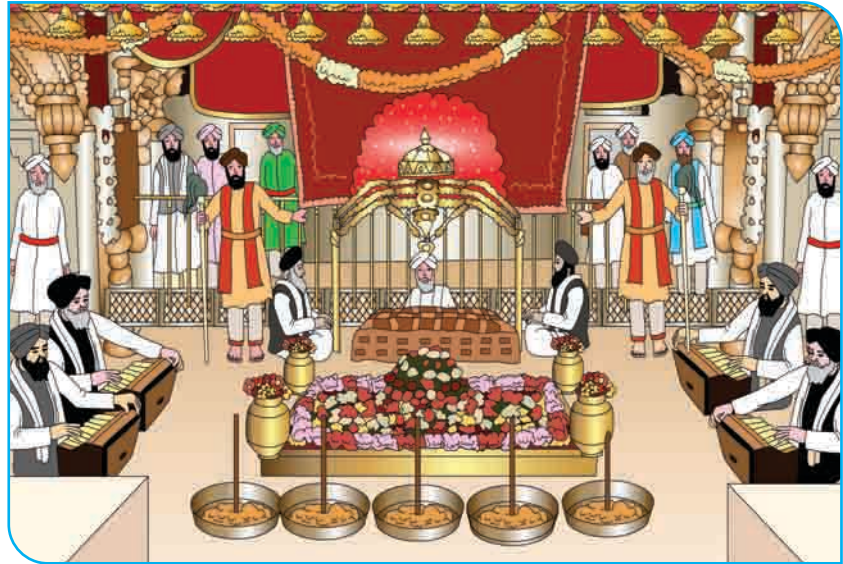


Christmas

Guruparv

Guruparv is a festival celebrated to mark the birthdays of ten Sikh gurus. Huge processions are taken out. Sikhs go to Gurudwaras to pay homage to their gurus. Free meals are distributed to the poor during langars.

Guru Granth Sahib, a book which contains the sayings of Guru Nanak is specially read on this day.



Guruparv



Which state is famous for basmati rice?

Harvest festivals

The festivals that are celebrated at the time of harvest and those that mark the change of seasons are called harvest festivals. Different states have different names for this festival.

Pongal

Pongal is the harvest festival of Tamil Nadu. It is celebrated for three days. People praise the benefits they draw from the rain, sunshine and the cattle.

In Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh the festival is called Sankranti. It marks the change of season when the sun moves to its northern home making days longer and nights shorter.



Pongal