

# WELCOME TO ONLINE CLASS

**SESSION : 2**

**CLASS : III**

**SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER NUMBER: 08**

**CHAPTER NAME :OUR FESTIVALS**

**SUBTOPIC : RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS AND NEW WORDS**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

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graph TD; A[FESTIVALS OF INDIA] --> B[National Days]; A --> C[Religious Festivals]; A --> D[Harvest Festivals]; B --> B1[INDEPENDENCE DAY]; B --> B2[REPUBLIC DAY]; B --> B3[GANDHI JAYANTI];
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## National Days

**INDEPENDENCE DAY**

**REPUBLIC DAY**

**GANDHI JAYANTI**

## Religious Festivals

## Harvest Festivals

# LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

**TO ENABLE THE CHILDREN TO KNOW ABOUT  
DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS OF INDIA**

# RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS



Ratha Yatra

# DIWALI

- Diwali is called the 'festival of lights'.
- On this day people decorate their houses with diyas, lights and candles.
- Many people burst firecrackers.
- Floor patterns called **rangoli** are made Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, worshipped.
- People wear new clothes and eat special food and sweets.
- They visit friends and relatives to greet them and give gifts.
- Diwali signals the onset of winter in North India.





# HOLI

- Holi is called the 'festival of colours'.
- It is celebrated mainly in North India.
- People throw coloured powder called gulal on each other.
- Holi signals the end of winter and is the time when the wheat crop is ready for harvesting.



# DUSSEHRA

- Dussehra celebrates the victory of good over evil.
- It is believed that on this day the god Rama killed Ravana, the ten-headed demon king.
- Ramlila, a dance-drama depicting the story of Rama's life is staged.
- In West Bengal and some other states, Dussehra is celebrated as **Durga Puja**.





# GURPURB

- Gurpurb means the festival of the guru. Huge processions are taken out in towns and cities.
- The Sikhs go to gurudwaras to offer prayers.
- Langars are held, where free meals are given to all.
- The holy book of the Sikhs called **Guru Granth Sahib** is read on this day.
- There is a big celebration in the **Golden Temple** at Amritsar.





# EID-UL-FITR

- Eid-ul-Fiter is celebrated to mark the end of a month long period of fasting called **Ramzan**.
- Prayers or **namaz** is offered at mosques. People wear new clothes.
- They embrace and wish each other 'Eid Mubarak'.
- A special sweet dish called '**sewain**' is prepared.
- Money and clothes are donated to the poor.



# CHRISTMAS

- Christmas is celebrated on **25 December** every year as the birthday of Jesus Christ.
- On 24 December at midnight, special prayers take place in churches.
- Christmas trees are decorated and plum cakes are specially baked.
- Children love to receive gifts from **Santa Claus**.



# NAVROZ

- Navroz celebrates the Parsi New Year.
- It is celebrated on **March 21**, marking the end of winter and the beginning of spring.





# Answer in one word

1. Festival of colours- Holi
2. Festival of lights- Diwali
3. Birthday of Jesus Christ- Christmas
4. Parsi New year- Navroz
5. Free meal given in gurudwara- Langar
6. A special sweet dish prepared on EID- Sewain

# HOME ASSIGNMENT

- Draw a picture and write five lines about your favourite religious festival in your project record.

# LEARNING OUTCOME :

**Students will be know about the religious festivals of India**



**THANKING YOU**  
**ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP**