

CHAPTER -1

CONTENTS

1	MEANING NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL STUDIES	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES	13
3	SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM	27
4	SOCIAL STUDIES TEXT BOOK	33
5	SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHER	38
6	SOCIAL STUDIES MUSEUM LABORATORY & LIBRARY	47
7	TEACHING AIDS IN SOCIAL STUDIES	72
8	METHOD OF TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES	67
9	EVALUATION IN SOCIAL STUDIES	93
10	LESSON PLANNING IN SOCIAL STUDIES	104
11	EARLY PERIOD PRE HISTORY CIVILIZATION	118
12	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DUTIES	149

MEANING NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL STUDIES

Q1. What are Social Studies?

Different people mean different things by Social Studies because, fortunately, exact scope and function have not been standardized. In its least developed form, a Social Studies course is sometimes built up merely by breaking down the artificial barriers separating the sub-fields of history and Geography, and adding enough Civics to supply pupils with essential information such as how the legal system works and the form and scope of local government.

But most schools that try out Social Studies soon pass beyond this rudimentary conception and see that the revealing to the child where he is in time, space, and society and the relationships that link the present with the past, the local with the distant, and personal and national life with the lives and cultures of other men and women elsewhere in time and space. It becomes, in fact, the study of relations and interrelations historical, geographical, and social and so provides the young person with that basis of public knowledge and orientation to life without which he is left unaware of the significance of study, his personality is denied the means of integration, his interest left unstirred and his energies untapped. In addition, a broad Social Studies course provides a core of knowledge, experience, and insight around which other subjects, at whatever degree of specialization, may be built up in a coordinate way.

All schools benefit from such a course. Modern schools find that a Social Studies course has a stimulating influence upon the study of other subjects, such as English and

Q9: What we study in Social Studies? For B.ED Classes 2

mathematics, both of which are given added meaning if their content interlocks with that of Social Studies to some extent. Grammar schools that are sufficiently daring to introduce Social Studies find that the existence in the curriculum of a broad background course actually aids specialization of the type required for examinations. For example, one school that has consistently good results in History in the School Certificate examination puts its success down to the fact that History is taught as Social Studies up to the fourth form, after which the course is gradually switched on to the examination syllabus. The broad basis that has been laid before the concentrated course is undertaken serves to teach young people to think logically in terms of causes, effects, and relationships and thereby prepares them to use the material of History more effectively than they were able to do when whole course was limited by a formalized chronological framework.

A Social Studies course, absorbs the time and much of the subject matter formerly allotted to History, Geography and Civics, does not limit itself to the fields formally covered by these "subjects." The outlook is essentially broad and exploratory, and the course is broken up into a series of correlated units of study rather than conducted as a rigid sequence of lessons. It thus offers endless opportunities for active learning; for relating the lesson to contemporary events; for co-operative study by the form as a group. This active study in its turn encourages the child to search for himself into the material being studied.

"What we study in Social Studies is the life of man in some particular place at some particular time, and we use every possible 'subject' to help us understand his problems and how he dealt, or deals, with them. The main aim is to give a better understanding of present problems. We are attempting to give our future citizens some true understanding of the development of mankind. We are trying to trace with the children the fascinating story of how man has developed through the ages, of how man has studied to use and control his

Teaching of Social Studies 3

environment and how his life has been influenced by this, of how our institutions have grown out of the past and should therefore be respected, and of how they have undergone many changes to meet changing needs and must undergo many more from time to time. Man's struggle with his environment yesterday and today, man's use or misuse of his powers and resources, his development, the essential unity of civilization, these are the main themes of Social Studies. We are trying to break the habit of putting knowledge into water-tight compartments labeled, History, Geography, English, Economics. We are also trying to train children in the habit of thinking clearly, to be able to use all the knowledge at their command to solve problems and to be able to find the necessary information."

Q10: Some definition one given below. Define Social Studies.

According to Forrester: "The social studies are as the name suggests studies of society and their chief aim is to help the students to understand the world in which they live in and how it came to be so that they became responsible citizen."

According to John V. Michaelis: The social studies are concerned with man and his interaction with, his social and physical environment. They deal with human relationships the central function of social studies is identical with the central purpose of education development of democratic citizenship.

In other words we can say that social studies is the life of man in some particular place at some particular time. We there five use every possible subject to help understand his problem how he dealt with them men's struggle with environment yesterday and today. Man's use of his powers and resources, his development and the essential unity of civilization. These are the main themes of social studies.

So we can say that the social studies are understand to be those whose subject matter related directly to the organization and development of human society and to man as a members of social studies.

Importance of Teaching Social Studies

These are the importance of Social Studies.

1. Vast Scope

The width breadth vastness comprehensiveness and interation of social studies make it more important interesting and life related subject than history Geography etc separately. It presents the subject matter of the total environment of the child as it effect society. Students have to choice only two subjects like history and Civics or history and geography and they have to leave the other subjects hence the need for a combined subject like social studies.

2. Source of Knowledge

Social Studies is the means to provide knowledge of all social studies. In older times society was simple and the children learnt about their environment from the parents. Today the social environment has become so complex that it is not sufficient to give its knowledge through separate subjects like history geography and Civics. Hence the need to give unified and integrated knowledge through social studies.

3. Social Studies as Separate Subject

While teaching history Geography Civics and economics separately. The teachers has to limit their discussion with in the boundaries of these subjects. For example in teaching history the teacher discusses some personalities like kings and queens. In geography he discuss only certain countries, their boundaries mountains rivers members etc. while teaching civics he discussed about the government their constitution. But we see that the importance of various Social groups like family neighbour hood villages and cities is ignored. It is not possible for the teach to discuss the social activities its problems and solution of the society.

Hence the head for teaching social studies as a unified subjects.

4. Suitable upto Secondary Level

Children need general knowledge and information at secondary level and not a specialized knowledge of any subject. Most of the students leave their studies hence it is necessary that these students are acquainted with presented day social problems and their solutions so that they became effective successful and useful member to society. This is only possible through an integrated course of social studies.

5. Helpful for Enlightened Citizenship

Successful democracy requires enlightened citizens. For the people to rise above the narrow minded ideas of regionalism. A general integrated course of social studies is more helpful in developing a broad outlook than other social sciences subjects because it imports knowledge about the following facts.

1. Everywhere people have their own specific need which they have to depend upon their own social and cultural environment.
2. All people depends upon each other to satisfy their basic needs the greater is the need for wider interdependence.
3. For the solution of their problems people take help from their social heritage. Hence the need to study the past social problems. And their solutions from every angle.

6. Helpful in Desirable Skills

The purpose of social studies is not only to give knowledge but also develop abilities to read, writes these skills are best developed through social studies. The acquisition of certain tools of learning and certain skills are essential for every child today. It is only through a unified course of social studies that such objectives can be achieved.

The interaction of the individual with society is also a part of the scope and meaning of the subject more over social

studies can be used as the care synthesis of all humanistic studies school it has particular values in this way in modern secondary school. Where the motto ought to be "Survey for service". Now we considered social studies, not as a combination of several subjects but as a synthesized from all these history Geography Civics economics) to explain the present environment and how it has come to be man and his social environment is its central theme. Since the social conditions and problems go on changing so is its area of study.

Difference Between Social Studies and Social Sciences

Social studies as a term is comparatively new in education. It is meant to cover the ground traditionally associated with history Geography economics Civics etc. The students are required to adjust their environment include family community state and nation, so they understand the society. Social studies syllabus may be organized in different ways and both the integrated approach which seeks to combine the knowledge and skills provided by the separate subjects of history geography economics and Civics.

However Charles Beard describes social science as a body of knowledge from sticks stones, stars and physical objects this makes it clear that social science are advance. studies of human society. Their purpose is to find out new truths about human relationships so as to contribute to social utilized advancement of knowledge.

According to Chester Harris. The social sciences are scholarly and advanced studies of human relationship. The social scientist is concerned with experimentation research and discovery to widen the frontiers of knowledge about man and his relationship with other men and with environment.

Both subjects are related to general education and no rigid boundaries between them. The social sciences are the part of cultural knowledge having direct bearing on man's activities

in particular field, interested in finding new further about social utility and extension of knowledge.

From the above statements we must refer the similarities between social sciences and social studies.

1. Both have reliable and be effective.
2. Both focus of attention in man's relationship with man and his change environment.
3. They are inter linked and social sciences, are beginning of social studies.

Difference between Social Science and Social Studies

1. Social sciences basically focus on social utility while social studies emphasis instruction utility.
2. The rang of social studies is wider then social studies.
3. Social Sciences are is branch of cultural knowledge invested seeking truth about human relationship. While social studies help school students to learn selected portion what is already discover in social sciences.
4. Social sciences reflected the theory part of human affair while social studies are the practical party of human affairs.
5. Social Science demand adult approaches while social studies child centred approached.

From thee conclusion we can say that there are no hard lines that separate each other the social sciences comprise of independent disciplines of history Geography Economics political sciences civics where each discipline has its own concepts, method approaches to study while as social studies is an integration of History Geography economics Civics and sized to present human relationship as its nucleus.