

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 1

Section A

1. (E), 2. (F), 3. (B), 4. (C), 5. (D), 6. ✓ (True), 7. ✗ (False), 8. ✓ (True), 9. ✗ (False), 10. ✓ (True), 11. Bhopal, 12. 1952 A.D., 13. man, 14. Kaveri 15. Drut Gati, 16. (B) (1-D), (2-C), (3-B), (4-A), 17. (D) Nagarjunasagar, Narmada, Chambal, Bhakra Nangal, 18. (A) 84% 19. (D) Entrepreneur, 20. (A) 16, 21. India has about 7516 km. long coast line 22. Porbandar is a free port for the entire year. 23. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of developing countries. 24. Education, Banking & Insurance companies are included in service sector.



Section B

➤ **Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 2 Mark)**

25.

- Festivals like kite festivals, Kankaria carnival (Ahmedabd), Tana-Riri festival (Vadnagar) Rannotsava in Kachchh and Northern dance festival (Modnera) are celebrated in Gujarat.

26.

- India is a land of ancient culture.
- From all over the world different countries mesmerized by the Indian prosperity and come to trade, settled and mingled with indian culture.
- Our culture prospered with the mutual exchange of different cultures.
- Our values of non-violence and peace have been adopted and admired by the world.
- Right from the beginning of Indus-valley civilization till today, people have made our country rich and wealthy with their intellectuality, ability, talent and skill.
- Many scholars, thinkers, artists, artisans, sages, saints, scientists and historians have contributed to the growth and development of our culture.
- There is a fine amalgamation of different cultures and harmonious culture is formed - It gave India a glorious and prosperous heritage.
- The foreigner and Indian tribes amalgamated in such a way that they lost their individual identity through intercast marriages.
- They influenced languages, script, names, religious beliefs etc.
- Since ancient times, a composite culture has been created in India.
- The amalgamation of various cultures enrich Indian culture by making it variegated and prosperous.
- In this way, a glorious and harmonious culture was formed.

27. Give information about Kathakali.

- Kathakali style of dance is very famous in Kerala.
- The word Kathakali has been derived from the dramas based on ancient epics-Ramayana and Mahabharata and mixed dramas of Sanskrit and Malayalam.
- The characters of Kathakali dance wear beautiful painted attires.
- They put on a very artistic crown.
- The character performs his/her dance with facial expressions and poses of hands to introduce the character of Trilok.
- People have to read their facial expressions to recognize the characteristics of the character.
- The characters come in front of the curtain with the light of earthen lamp only.
- Poet of Kerala, Shri Vallathod Kalamandalam, Krishna Prashad Shivaraman etc. are very famous in the nation and world wide.

28. Bikaner area of Rajasthan is Popular for inlay ornaments. - Explain it.

- Inlay work is a very ancient art of India.
- Indian kings, emperors, rulers and royal people were used to wear ornaments as necklace, bracelet, crown, ring, nose ring, Damni (Tiko) etc. studded with precious gems like diamonds, pearls rubies etc.
- Artisans were experts in the work of inlay art.
- Bikaner area of Rajasthan is popular for inlay ornaments.

29.

- ➔ Elephanta caves are built on a small island near Dharapuri village in Arabian sea, 12 km away from Mumbai in Maharashtra. There are 7 caves in all.
- ➔ The portuguese named the island Elephanta Island on seeing a huge rock-cut stone statue of an elephant. So caves came to be known as Elephanta caves.
- ➔ The caves contain many beautifully carved things. The magnificent Trimurti temple in cave no. 1 is the best specimen of sculpture.
- ➔ In 1957 A.D. UNESCO declared Elephanta caves as a World Heritage Site.
- ➔ Local Fishermen call Elephanta caves as Dharapuri.

30. "Pious heart are welcomed in the garden of paradise." - Explain it.

- ➔ Taj Mahal is located on the banks of river Yamuna at Agra in Uttar Pradesh.
- ➔ Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world. It is one of the best tombs of the world.
- ➔ Mughal King Shahjahan constructed it in the memory of his Queen Mumtaz Mahal.
- ➔ Shahjahan started its construction in 1631 A.D. after his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal died in 1630 A.D.
- ➔ The construction completed in 1653 A.D. after 22 years.
- ➔ Shahjahan used expert Indian, Iranian, Arabian, Turkish and European sculptors and artisans in the construction of Taj Mahal.
- ➔ Shahjahan deeply wished to make Mumtaz Mahal's name immortal. By building Taj Mahal, he had finely achieved his wish.
- ➔ The Taj Mahal is spread in rectangular shape from North to South.
- ➔ The grave of Mumtaz lies at the centre of Taj.
- ➔ The grave is surrounded by beautiful artistic octagonal fence carved out of stone.
- ➔ A beautiful saying is inscribed on one of its arches which says "pious hearts are welcomed in the garden of paradise".
- ➔ The architecture of Taj glorifies the rich heritage of India.
- ➔ The grandeur of the Taj attracts thousands of people every year.

31.

- ➔ Measures of Prevention of wild life :
- ➔ We should change our attitude and perception towards the forest and wild life. we must preserve forests the natural habitats for wild life.
- ➔ The balance of number between the herbivores and the carnivores in the forests should be maintained.
- ➔ Steps like maintaining the water source in the forests and restriction on grazing of domestic animals should be taken.
- ➔ There should be strict laws to ban hunting. Those laws should be implemented very strictly.
- ➔ It is necessary to make such arrangements which would not disturb the animals during their procreative period.
- ➔ A study should be made about the likely effects of fisheries, forest gatherings or tourism in the forests and steps should be taken accordingly.
- ➔ Programmes should be arranged to bring widespread awareness in the society.
- ➔ wild life protection forces should be active.

32.

➔ (1) Solar Energy

- ▣➔ Sun is the main source of energy on the earth.
- ▣➔ We get heat and light from the sun. The energy obtained from the sun is called solar energy.
- ▣➔ The energy contained in sun rays is called solar energy.
- ▣➔ The energy emitted from the sun is called solar energy.

➔ (2) Tidal Energy

- ▣➔ The process of tides and ebbs continue constantly in all oceans on the surface of the earth due to the gravitation force exerted by the sun and the moon.
- ▣➔ The energy generated by tides is called tidal energy.

33.

- ➔ The lead ore is called galena.
- ➔ Lead is soft and heavy in weight.
- ➔ Use of lead :
 - ▣➤ Lead is used to make alloys, electric wires, colours, weapons, glass, rubber and storage battery.
 - ▣➤ In India lead is available in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Sikkim states.

34.

- ➔ (1) Tasar :
 - ▣➤ In India four types of silk are produced.
 - ▣➤ These are mulberry, eri, tasar and muga.
 - ▣➤ Tasar is a type of silk.
- ➔ (2) SAIL :
 - ▣➤ The full form of SAIL is 'Steel Authority of India Limited.'
 - ▣➤ The administration of all iron and steel factories except Tata is handed over to 'Steel Authority of India Limited (S.A.I.L).'

35.

- ➔ Electronic industry has brought a lot of changes in the normal life of the people.
- ➔ The electronic industry started in India when Radio set and Telephone industry was established in India in 1905.
- ➔ Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) was established in 1956 in Bengaluru with the motive to manufacture equipments for Akashwani and weather department.
- ➔ Today, BEL produces various electronic equipment in collaboration with ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization).
- ➔ Bengaluru has become capital of electronic industry.
- ➔ Bengaluru is also called 'Silicon Valley of India.'
- ➔ Software park, Science park and technological park are established for the development of electronic industry.
- ➔ Electronic industry has changed life style of people and the national economy.
- ➔ The future of the electronic industry is very optimistic in India.

36.

- ➔ Economic effects of terrorism :
 - ▣➤ Terrorism destroys the conducive atmosphere needed for development of business and industry. So business and trade relations are adversely affected.
 - ▣➤ Due to negative effect on business and industries, people migrate to other places.
 - ▣➤ Some terrorist organizations extort money from rich, industrialists, employees and businessmen.
 - ▣➤ Terrorists are engaged in anti-social activities like drug trafficking and black money. As a result of it, socio-economic problems are created in the country.
 - ▣➤ Terrorists destroy railway, radio stations, roads, bridges, government offices etc. Crores of rupees have to be spent to re-establish them.
 - ▣➤ Government has to spend crores of rupees for safety and protection of people.
 - ▣➤ Because of terrorism, tourism industry and national transportation industry have to suffer a great loss.

37.

- ➔ The provisions only for scheduled tribes are mentioned in the article 19(5) of the Indian Constitution.
- ➔ The article 19(5) empowers the governors of the state to impose restrictions, in the interest of scheduled castes, over the right to unrestricted movement of people to any region, to settle down there, to acquire property or to carry out any business or trade.
- ➔ Such right give authority to restrict exploitation in the tribal regions about land transactions, money lending and other exploitations of scheduled tribes and to frame special laws to protect them.

Section C

[30]

➤ Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 3 Mark)

38.



- (1) Identify the monument.
- (2) In which state is it situated?
- (3) In what form is the construction done?

- It is sun temple of konark.
- It is situated in odisha
- It is one of the forms of chariot temple.

39.

- Sarnath pillar is the best specimen of the Mauryan sculpture.
- The pillar has four lions facing four directions.
- Dharma chakras are carved below the lion images. The chakra indicates triumph of religion.
- Other inscriptions are of animals- an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion.
- This Chakra has been placed in the national flag of Republic India. Here, dharma chakra symbolizes the wheel of justice
- Image of four lions have been placed in our national emblem.

40.

- Vallabhi university was a very famous education centre in 7th century.
- The ruler of Vansha dynasty and the people made Vallabhi a well renowned and huge education centre.
- Vallabhi was the centre of Hinayana cult of Buddhist religion.
- In the middle of the 7th century Buddhist scholars like Sthirmati and Gunmati were principals of Vallabhi.
- Brahmin students from distant areas of Ganga and Yamuna used to come there for higher studies.
- Chinese traveller It Sing noted that Vallabhi competed with the famous education centre Nalanda.
- Vallabhi was a capital and an international port from 480 A.D. to 775 A.D. The ruler of Maitraka dynasty patronized university. The maitrakas were not Buddhists but they helped this institution.
- The name of famous scholars were written on the gate.
- Knowledge, worship and particular education system made the university famous in India as well as in the world.

41.

- Soil conservation means to prevent soil erosion and to maintain its quality. Soil conservation is to retain the soil particles at their original place.

Remedies for soil conservation :

- ▣▣▣▣ The roots of the forest cover hold up the soil particles.
- ▣▣▣▣ Plant trees in the rivers gorges and on mountain slopes.
- ▣▣▣▣ A series of trees should be grown near a desert region to prevent the winds with more velocity. It will stop the advancing desert.
- ▣▣▣▣ The river floods should be controlled by diverting their flow in other rivers or in dry river beds.

➡ The unrestricted pasturing loosens the soil layer on the mountains, it should be prevented.

42.

- ➡ Desert soil is sandy and infertile.
- ➡ It contains more of dissolved minerals and lacks organic matter.
- ➡ Desert soil is seen in areas having arid or semi-arid climate.
- ➡ Rajasthan, Haryana and Southern Punjab have this type of soil.
- ➡ In Gujarat, this type of soil is found in Kutch and some parts of Saurashtra.
- ➡ With irrigation facilities, crops like millet and jowar can be cultivated in this soil.
- ➡ Desert soil is less fertile.

43.

- ➡ Globalization is the process of connecting one country economy with the world economy, whereby free flow of goods, services, technology and labour becomes easily available in the world.
- ➡ Following improvements have taken place due to globalization.
 - (1) Obstacles of trade between two nations have been removed.
 - (2) Such a condition has been created so that capital exchange can easily take place between two nations.
 - (3) Obstacles in the way of exchange of technology have been removed.
 - (4) Free exchange of labour may be there among different nations of the world.
- ➡ Mutual exchange of goods and services benefits all the countries.
- ➡ Advantages of Globalization :
 - ➡ Globalization has encouraged Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
 - ➡ Goods produced in the developed countries can easily be obtained by developing countries.
 - ➡ Developing countries like India can withstand competition at international level.
- ➡ Disadvantages of Globalization :
 - ➡ Globalization has failed to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment to the desired extent.
 - ➡ Developing countries have not acquired expected benefits through exports.
 - ➡ Large scale industries have acquired more benefit, while small scale industries have obtained less benefit.

44.

➡ (1) ISI :



- ➡ The government of India established 'Indian Standard Institute (ISI)' in 1947 to regulate quality of industrial products produced in India.
- ➡ The institute is known as 'Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)' since 1986.
- ➡ The goods that meet the described standard and quality are allowed to use ISI mark.
- ➡ BIS mark is given to gold and silver. The mark made on gold and silver is called BIS hallmark. It is provided by the central government.

45.

- ➡ (1) Increase in monetary supply (2) Population growth (3) Increase in export (4) High price of raw materials (5) Usage of unregistered income (6) Price rise by government (7) Natural factors (8) Smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are reasons for price rise.
- ➡ (1) Population Growth
 - ➡ In India, population increases at a rate of 1.9%. Total population of India was 121 crores in 2011.
 - ➡ Because of speedy increase in population of country in 2001 an imbalanced condition in demand and supply was created which led to shortage of supply leading to price rise.

- (2) Increase in export
 - Because of increase in demand of Indian goods in foreign market, government has encouraged increase in export as a result of which availability of commodities decreases in local or internal market. So, scarcity is observed. Shortage of supply against demand leads to price rise.
- (3) High price of raw materials
 - Shortage of raw materials leads to increase in production cost. So, price of commodities increases. On the other side, consumers of produced goods are same workers or common people. They demand for increase in salary and when it is satisfied, there is again increase in production cost resulting into a price rise. Thus, the vicious cycle of price rise keeps on going on.
- (4) Price-rise by government
 - The government increases support prices of petroleum products, other commodities, agriculture crops by the way of administrative orders because of which supply of money increases due to steps taken by government to fill the debt. As a result of which price rise is there.
- (5) Smuggling, Hoarding and Black Marketing
 - Many times, due to high import duty rates as well as control on import or restriction on exports, with the intention of duty evasion, secretly without paying taxes, foreign goods are dumped in a country. This is called smuggling.
 - Due to speculation or rumours or predictions that prices are going to rise in future, all the sections of society, businessman, producer, consumers get involved in hoarding in more or less quantity. As a result of it, pressure on supply of that commodity is created. An artificial scarcity arises. So by increasing the price of the commodity, to increase their profit margin, the producers take undue advantage of people. This is called profiteering.
 - Thus, by civil activities like, smuggling, hoarding, profiteering, scarcity of commodities is created in the market. There will be price-rise.

46.

- India has taken many steps for empowering women. Since 1980, India has implemented many programmes and plans for development of women.
- National Commission for Women was setup in 1992 in India.
- The government of India declared the year 2001 as “Women Empowerment Year”.
- The department of women and child development launched ‘National Policy for Women Empowerment - 2001’.
- They have undertaken several programmes for women empowerment. Some of these programmes include strength building, employment, income generation, welfare and supportive services and gender sanitation.
- The government has made an amendment in the Act to give them equal right in family property.

Section D

➤ **Write the answer of the following questions : (Each carries 4 Mark)**

47.

- Chemistry is an experimental science. This science is very useful for various minerals, plants, seeds for agriculture, making of various metals or to bring changes in them. It is also useful for making medicines.
- Acharya Nagarjuna, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University is known as Acharya in the field of chemistry.
- He had written books, like ‘Rasaratnasagar’ and ‘Arogyamanjari’.
- He advocated the use of allopathy along with herbal medicines.
- The use of mercury ash as a medicine was initiated by him. Nalanda University had its own school of chemistry and furnace for study and research.
- The description of main rasa, uprasa, ten types of poisons as well as various types of salts and ash of minerals is seen in the chemistry.
- The copper statues of Buddha reflect an expert knowledge and skill in the field of chemistry.

- The copper statue of Buddha discovered from Sultanganj of Bihar is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and weighs one tone.
- The statue of Buddha at Nalanda is 18 feet high.
- An exquisite example is of Vijay Stambha the 24 feet high iron pillar which weighs 7 tones, built by Chandragupta-II in spite of nature's fury over centuries, the pillar has not yet corroded. This is the best example of a chemical love of India.

48.

- Ancient Hindu herbal science is enriched with huge collection of minerals and medicines from plants and animals.
- Our ancient literature on these sciences has presented detailed and complicated processes of making medicines. Classifying them and their usage in proper way.
- They could recognize symptoms and diagnose the disease. Based on this they used to provide ayurvedic medicine.
- They also had a knowledge about ideal diet during and post recovery of diseases.
- The ancient Indian doctors were so skilled that to perform surgeries, they could stop blood circulation using a special type of bowl-shaped bandage.
- They could skillfully operate on abdomen, kidney, cataract, hernia, stone, piles, bladder etc.
- They were expert to classify our bones.
- They could also join the broken or displaced and extract things pierced into the body easily and skillfully.
- They were skilled in plastic surgery as well in joining nose and ears.
- Our ancient doctors had a keen interest in teaching students the method of surgery.
- They used to show surgeries to students either on dead bodies or on wax statues.
- They conducted risky operation during delivery.
- Our ancient doctors were expert gynecologists and pediatricians.

49.

- Types of farming :
- 1. Subsistence farming
 - ▮ Farming done on small farms using simple and basic tools is called subsistence farming.
 - ▮ The farmers are very poor. So, they cannot afford good fertilizers, quality seeds and pesticides.
 - ▮ The production out of this farming is so low that it is consumed by the farmer and his family.
- 2. Dry farming
 - ▮ Farming done by using the moisture accumulated within the land is known as dry farming.
 - ▮ Only one crop can be taken through dry farming.
 - ▮ Dry farming is done where rainfall is less and irrigation facilities are inadequate.
 - ▮ Crops like jowar millet and pulses which can grow with less water are grown here.
 - ▮ In Gujarat, wheat and gram are grown in the humid soil after the monsoon is over.
- 3. Wet farming
 - ▮ The farming practiced in areas of heavy rain or having adequate irrigational facilities is called wet farming.
 - ▮ At least two crops are taken under using irrigated water.
 - ▮ Crops such as paddy, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and vegetables which require more water are grown using wet farming.
- 4. Shifting (Jhoom) farming
 - ▮ This types of farming is called Jhoom farming.
 - ▮ In this type of farming, forest land is cleared by cutting trees and burning trunks.
 - ▮ The crops are grown for two or three years.
 - ▮ The per-hectare production is low.
 - ▮ When the fertility of soil reduces the farmers leave the land and start farming with the same method in some other land.
 - ▮ Cereals or vegetables are grown in this types of agriculture.
- 5. Plantation agriculture
 - ▮ It takes long time to grow plantation crop and needs lot of care.

- ▣ A lot of capital, technological knowledge, good fertilizer, irrigation facility, transport facility, managerial skills, etc. are needed for plantation.
- ▣ Rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and different fruits apple, mango, orange, amla (myrobalan), kharek (khalela, dried date), etc. are grown through plantation agriculture.
- ➔ 6. Intensive farming
 - ▣ This farming is done using mechanized tools, proper irrigation, chemical fertilizer, pesticides etc.
 - ▣ Due to intensive farming, our per-hectare production and net-sown area has increased drastically.
 - ▣ Cash crop such as cotton, tobacco, rubber. etc. are grown more in this type of farming.
 - ▣ Economic return is given more importance so it is also known as 'commercial farming'.

50.

- ➔ The changes which have taken place in seeds, fertilizers and farm implements are known as technical reforms.
- ➔ The farmer who earlier used leather bucket and water wheel, now uses submersible pumps or mono-block pumps, solar pumps, drip irrigation and sprinklers.
- ➔ Chemical fertilizers like di-ammonia phosphate (D.A.P), nitrogen, phosphorous, potash (N.P.K), urea and other bio-fertilizers, liquid bio-fertilizer and biotech seeds are used.
- ➔ Farmers are guided through radio, television, newspapers, DD Kisan Channel, SMS, web portals, i-khedut and mobile app like 'agri market'. The farmers can also call at Kisan Call Centre.
- ➔ Village gram sevaks guide farmers about the new agricultural researches and new techniques.
- ➔ Government has established farmer training centres in every district head-quarter to train the farmers.
- ➔ In agricultural fairs the farmers come to know about the new developments taking place in agriculture.
- ➔ Agricultural university and agricultural colleges are established in every state.
- ➔ Agricultural universities are established at Dantiwada, Junagadh, Anand and Navsari in Gujarat. These universities carry out research and prepare new experts in agriculture.
- ➔ Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) are active at national level.

51.

- ➔ Poverty alleviation programmes may be divided into 5 sections : (1) Wage based employment programme (2) Self-employment programme (3) Programmes related to food security (4) Programmes related to social safety (5) Programmes of elimination of poverty in urban areas.
- ➔ (1) Chief minister village road scheme
 - ▣ In this scheme, the government plans to build village roads. Village panchayats are helped to connect villages with one another through road and highways.
- ➔ (2) Dindayal Upadhyay Gramjyoti Yojna
 - ▣ This plan is an effort to supply electricity to the rural areas without any hinderance. 24 x 7 day and night, providing electricity at homes and farms at concessional rates, lay down new lines to take electricity facility for 18000 villages which do not have electricity, provide subsidy to farmers to buy agricultural equipments and set up new electricity sub-stations. It gives subsidy to buy solar energy equipment.
- ➔ (3) MAA Annapurna Yojna
 - ▣ The absolute poor families and people living below povety line in cities and villages are given 35 kg food grains per family every month by Gujarat Government which is free of cost Poor people of middle class are given 5 kg food grains at low rate. In which wheat is given at the cost of Rs. 2 per kg., rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg at fair price shops. 3.82 crore people get the benefits of food security.
 - ▣ Objective of 'MAA Annapurna Yojna' is to bring happiness on the dcae of people because they would be spending their saving to purchase other things and improve their living standard.
- ➔ (4) Sansad Adarsh Gram yojna

3. Structural unemployment

4. Disguised unemployment

5. Industrial unemployment

6. Educated unemployment

➤ 1. Seasonal unemployment :

➤ Due to lack of irrigation facilities, irregularity in rainfall and lack of alternative employment farmers have to remain unemployed for 3 to 5 months in India. This is called seasonal unemployment.

➤ 2. Frictional unemployment :

➤ When new technology is introduced in place of old technology, labourers remain unemployed for some time. This is called frictional unemployment.

➤ 3. Structural unemployment :

➤ Indian economy is backward and orthodox. Social backwardness, traditional orthodoxy, customs, illiteracy and lack of structural facilities result into structural unemployment.

➤ 4. Disguised unemployment :

➤ Sometimes more than required number of workers are involved in an occupation. Even if a few labourers are removed from work, the total production remains the same. So these extra people are creating disguised unemployment.

➤ In India disguised unemployment is common in agriculture sector.

➤ 5. Industrial unemployment :

➤ In the industrial field if anyone has to remain unemployed for short term or long due to changes taking place in industrial sector, such a situation is called industrial unemployment.

➤ 6. Educated unemployment :

➤ A person who is educated but still unemployed is known as educated unemployed and such an employment is known as educated unemployment.

53. Mention the 'Juvenile Rights' as per the constitution.

➤ In 1922, the United Nations has proclaimed the rights of the children with an objective to take care of their development and welfare.

➤ India has adopted these juvenile rights and has placed them in our constitution.

➤ Juvenile rights for every Indian child :

➤ Every child has the right to live without discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, language or nationality.

➤ It is the right of the child to get proper upbringing by the parents. A child cannot be separated from the parents without any solid ground.

➤ It is the legal right of the child to get education so that he can develop his personality.

➤ Every child has right to live a healthy life. The child also has a right to live life merrily by participating in games and entertainment.

➤ Every child has right to conserve his culture and live among his religious community.

➤ Every child has right to protect himself against any physical or mental torture, use of narcotic drugs, inhuman behaviour and protection from punishment or fine.

➤ Every child has right to obtain security and proper standard of living for its physical, mental, moral and social development.