

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 10

Section A

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (E) 5. (D) 6. ✗ (False) 7. ✓ (True) 8. ✓ (True) 9. ✓ (True) 10. ✓ (True) 11. Start up
India 12. India 13. antibodies 14. hoarding 15. 5th June 16. (B) Amartya Sen 17. (C) 17 18. (D) fourth 19.
(C) 1991 20. (C) Section 194 (D) 21. Automobile industry 22. Geneva Switzerland 23. Rebellion 24. Kartilya



Section B

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

25.

- The Process in which man can change the natural resources into usable conditions according to his intellectual, cultural and economic capacity is called industry

26.

- UNICEF, which stands for the "United Nations Children's Fund," was initially founded in 1946 as the International Children's Emergency Fund (ICEF). After World War II, it was created to help children and mothers who were affected by the war. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations (UN), and although its name changed slightly, it has kept the acronym "UNICEF"
- UNICEF fights for the rights of children globally, ensuring they have safe shelter, healthcare, nutrition, education, equality, and protection during times of disaster and conflict.
- It also provides vaccines, clean water and sanitation, and works to prevent the spread of HIV from mothers to babies.
- UNICEF works to protect children from violence and abuse, support early childhood development, and improve adolescent health.
- In regions facing humanitarian crises, UNICEF provides relief and helps with recovery efforts.
- UNICEF is active in over 190 countries, collaborating with other UN agencies and partners.
- It also publishes research reports on issues affecting children around the world.
- In 1965, UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to promote peace and support children worldwide.

27.

- Indian rivers have been providing natural waterways since ancient times.
- Indian culture has flourished on the river bank of Indus and Ravi.
- Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Indus, Saraswati, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna, etc. have largely influenced the people of India.
- Rivers are the source of drinking water, domestic use, irrigation, producing electricity, etc.
- Rivers have helped man to develop industries of clay utensils, plasterings building houses.
- The landscape scenes of rivers and mountains at dawn and dusk are very fascinating.
- They have inspired artists and enriched the lives of people.

28.

- Famous Kailash temple is situated in cave no. 16 of Ellora cave. The temple is 50 m. long, 33 m. wide and 30 m. high.
- This temple is carved out of a single massive rock. It is adorned with beautiful doors, balconies and series of pillars.
- The beauty of temple can not be described in words.

29.

- Dravidians are creators of the Mohen-Jo-Daro culture.
- Dravidians gave India the concept of mother as a 'Goddess' and father as a 'God'. So, the thought of Parvati and Shiva as mother and father developed in India.
- Dravidians gave us the tradition of worshipping nature and animals.
- They gave the tradition of worshipping using 'dhup' (incense stick), 'deep' (lamp) and 'aarti'.
- The Dravidians believed in deities. The Aryans accepted these deities of Dravidians as their God and developed their own culture.
- Dravidians progressed in different crafts and arts like making boats and rafts, weaving, spinning, dyeing, etc. This enriched Indian art and culture.
- Dravidians gave us some rich languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, etc.

30.

- (A) Economic activities :

- ▣ Economic activity means earning or spending money for the exchange of commodities or services.
- ▣ An activity which is done to get economic benefits in the form of income is called an economic activity.
- ▣ For example, activities of a farmer, an artisan, a business, a teacher etc. are included in economic activity.

- (B) Non-economic activities :

- ▶▶▶▶ Activities that are not aimed at obtaining income or reciprocate something indirectly are called non-economic activities.
- ▶▶▶▶ An activity which is not aimed at getting economic benefits is called non-economic activity.
- ▶▶▶▶ Such activities do not have any exchange of benefits on both sides of the transaction.
- ▶▶▶▶ Social service, mother nurturing her son, etc. are all non-economic activities.

▶ (C) Per Capita Income :

- ▶▶▶▶ By dividing the total income of the country with total population of the country we obtain 'per Capita income.

31.

- ▶▶▶▶ Patola of patan are called beavad skt (silkware).
- ▶▶▶▶ Ikt means weaving. the patola of patan (saree) is designed in such a manner that it can be worn on either side.
- ▶▶▶▶ Patola of patan has good durability and its original colours remain intact for a long time.
- ▶▶▶▶ There is a saying in Gujarati, “પડી પડોળે ભાદ, ફાટે પણ ફીટે નહિ”
- ▶▶▶▶ The design laid down in Patola shall never fade even if the cloth may be torn.

32.

▶▶▶▶ There are many national and international institutions for quality standard.

▶▶▶▶ (A) National institutions for quality standard

- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ For health and safety of consumers, government has set up many legal institutes which perform the task of checking the quality, quantity and purity of produced goods and certifies them.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Government of India established 'Indian Standards Institute' (ISI) in 1947 to regulate quality.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Since 1986 it is known as BIS, Bureau of Indian Standard.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ The goods that meet the described standard and quality are allowed to use ISI mark.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ The agriculture product like forest products horticulture and animal products are given the mark of AGMARK
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ AGMARK is implemented under Agriculture Product Act, 1937.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Gold ornaments are given BIS mark along with purity number i.e. 916 which means quality and purity of gold is generated by certain parameters.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Hallmark logo is given by the central government which shows the year of Hallmark.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Mark of FPO is used on Jam, Fruit, Juice, Squash, Fruits or Vegetable packed in tin.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ BIS allows textile, chemical, insecticides, products of rubber, cement, electronic gadgets to use ISI mark.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ Woolmark is given to woolen products and dress.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ MPO is given to meat, mutton and products made from them.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) is given to processed food.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶ ECO is given to soap, detergent, paper, lubricating oil, packing material, colour, chemicals, powder coating, battery, cosmetics, goods used in place of wood, leather and plastic products by ISI presently called BIS.

▶▶▶▶▶▶ (B) International Organizations for Quality Standards

(1) ISO (International Standardization Organization)

- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ It's headquarter is in Geneva,
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ It was established in 1947.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ It provides certification of standard according to international standards. e.g. series of ISO-14000 is given for environment management system which is certification of offices and institutions having high quality.

(2) Codex Alimentarius Commission - CAC

- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ CAC was set up to certify edible products.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) established it.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ It's headquarter is in Rome, capital of Italy.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ It's main function is to develop food standard, guidelines and code of practice, for production and international trade in food products like milk, milk products, meat, fish etc.
- ▶▶▶▶▶▶▶▶ The job work of contacting ISO is done by BIS in India, while Director General of Health services contacts the CAC.

33.

- Due to Human interference in grasslands and in watershed area of the forests, natural habitat of the wild animals is in danger.
- Hunting the animals for their hair, skin, bones, horns, nails etc. is also responsible.
- Destruction of forests is the main reason for natural imbalance. So, the number of wild animals decreases.
- Many animals have become extinct because they are killed to obtain bio-medicines and fragrant material to make perfume.
- Forest fire kills many animals. When there is fire, there is a decrease in the wild animals.
- Forest lands are being encroached for grass, fuel or for grazing.
- Due to the destruction of their habitat, many animals come in populated area. And they lose their lives due to the conflict with man.

34.

(i)

- Terrorism is an organized, planned and deliberate violent act.

(ii)

- Violent activity on the regional front against one's own government to satisfy one's demands with the cooperation of the local people is called rebellion.

35.

- Copper is a very useful metal.
- Copper is used since primitive times.
- Copper was the first mineral used by man.
- Copper is used mostly in the making of electric equipment, telephone, radio, television, refrigerator and air conditioners.
- Copper is also used in insecticides, explosive, coloured glass, coins and printing.

36.

- 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.

37.

- Bhavai is a Popular folk drama of western India.
- This art was started 700 years ago by Asait Thakar.
- Bhavai was well promoted during solanki era.
- It is based on emotions.
- Bhavai was chiefly performed without using curtains, with light humour and the music being played on trumpet.
- In 'Bhavai' the characters like 'Rangla-Rangli promotes social themes through their presentation.
- Characters disguised in the form of Ramdev, Jhanda Jhulan, Kajoda etc. are the main features of Bhavai.
- Bhavai mainly focuses on highlighting the social evils.
- Performers of Bhavai play trumpet and pray to Goddess by reciting hymns.
- Script writers have said that 'Bhavai' is an emotion oriented drama.

Section C

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

38.

- A system in which there is no interference by the government is market system. (Market Mechanism System)
- The benefits of the market system are as follows :

- ▮ Economic freedom of individuals is protected in market system.
- ▮ Resources of production are utilized to the greatest extent and efficiency.
- ▮ Abundant production may be done.
- ▮ Quality of things improve because of competition.
- ▮ New explorations take place continuously in economy. As a result, economic development is faster.

➤ The disadvantages of market system are as follows:

- ▮ Because of keeping profit in the centre of production, commodities are produced in more quantity and production of luxurious commodities of basic requirement is neglected or reduced.
- ▮ Because of lack of policy related to role of state, natural resources are wasted.
- ▮ Due to lack of knowledge and ignorance about the market, consumers are exploited.
- ▮ Due to centralization of property and income, there is increase in disparity of income.
- ▮ There is a fear of monopoly, economic instability, exploitation of labour etc.

39.

➤ (1) Solitary Resources :

- ▮ Minerals available only at one or two places in the world are known as solitary resources. e.g. cryolite, which is available only in Greenland.

➤ (2) Resource :

- ▮ The things on which a man is dependent, which can satisfy human needs and if the man has physical and intellectual capacity to utilize them, are called resources. When anything is used to fulfill the needs of human being, it becomes a resource.

➤ (3) Soil Erosion :

- ▮ Soil erosion is a process in which soil particles are transported from one place to another by running water and moving wind.

40.

- Architecture, sculpture, dancing, painting and music flourished during the Gupta period.
- Parvati temple at Jabalpur (Ninava), Bhumra (Nagoda), Shiva temple, Vishnu temple in Madhya Pradesh, Gopmandir at Jamnagar are some of the examples of Gupta temple architecture.
- Stupas, Chityas, Maths, Viharas, Flags and Pillars are the examples of Gupta Art.
- Buddha statue at Sarnath, statue of Lord Vishnu at Mathura, caves of Udaygiri and statue of Vishnu in the form of Varah in Madhya Pradesh are the best specimens of sculpture of Gupta period.
- So, Gupta period is known as the Golden Age of Indian Culture.

41.

➤ The consumers are exploited by the producers in different ways which is given below :

- ▮ Providing less weight than the one printed on the packet.
- ▮ By providing defective or fake commodities.
- ▮ Over pricing
- ▮ Adulterated goods.
- ▮ Unsatisfactory after sale services.
- ▮ In providing electricity, banking insurance, telephone and medical facilities, seller shows negligence and humiliates consumer by cheating and by giving false and attractive advertisements.
- ▮ By adopting malpractices of selling
- ▮ By endangering lives of consumers
- ▮ By creating artificial scarcity
- ▮ Incomplete information.

42.

- One of the steps to control price rise is public distribution system which is implemented in India since 1947. The objective of public distribution system is to provide essential goods of daily needs to people living below poverty line and to people of low income group. These goods are provided at reasonable price through fair price shops.
- There are approximately 4.92 lakhs fair price shops in India.
- Prices at these shops are less in comparison to the prices in the open market.
- Government pays the difference between the original price and rate of item at fair price shop. This amount is called subsidy.
- The public distribution system has become a boon for maintaining the living standard of poor people. Especially during artificial scarcity, hoarding and black marketing, in which price rises considerably.
- The success of this system is mainly dependent on setting up of an affective mechanism to administer the availability and distribution of the required quantity of essential commodities as well as on the honesty and nature of shopkeeper.

43.

- The concept of Human Development Index was propounded by Nobel Prize winner, economist of Indian origin Amartya Sen.
- The first human development report was published in 1990, with the help of UNDP.
- The Human development Index of any nation is determined on the basis of the three of the dimensions.
- **They are :**
 - (1) Average age (Health) (2) Knowledge (3) Living standard (per capital income)
- Till 2009, the above-mentioned three indicators were used to determine Human Development Index (HDI) by UNDP to prepare a report.
- For this, a new technique is being used since 2010.
- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of three economic indicators.
- At present, the three indicators to calculate HDI are : (1) Life Expectancy Index (LEI) (Average Age) (2) Education Index (EI), and (3) Income Index (II) (Life style)
- (1) Life Expectancy Index (LEI) (Average Age)
 - Life expectancy is for determining health and longevity at the time of birth of an infant predicting for how many years will the infant survive. It is measured in years.
 - For this the lowest and highest years are 20 years and 83.6 years respectively.
 - As per Human Development Report 2015, life expectancy of an Indian was 68 years.
- (2) Education Index (EI) :
 - Education Index measures the adult literacy.
 - It considers two things (i) Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) (ii) Expected Years of Schooling (EYS)
 - (i) Mean (Average) Years of Schooling (MYS) :
 - It is the years spent in the school by an adult till the age of 25 years for which highest 13.3 years and the lowest number of years has been set to zero years.
 - According to HDR 2015, on an average, Indians went to school for 5.4 years.
 - (ii) Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) :
 - The approximate years that a child of 5 years will spend in school.
 - For this, lowest is 0 (zero) years and highest is 18 years.
 - Average years of schooling index is 11.7 years.
- (3) Income Index (II) (Life style) :
 - Gross domestic product, per capita, 'GDP' is replaced by gross national income per capita, 'GNI'.
 - According to Human Development Report 2015, India's per capita gross national income was \$5497, while per capita gross domestic product was \$5238.
 - The per capita income of any nation is calculated in US dollar currency which is known as purchasing power parity.

44.

- Sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of present generation without compromising with the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- Sustainable development aims at doing development in a way that the current generation does not exploit the natural resources in such a way that the resources become extinct for the future generation.
- The concept of sustainable development emerged because of extreme effects of human activities on nature.
- The way and the speed with which present generation is developing can not be maintained in the future because the natural resources will be finished.
- There is strong fear that luxuries which present generation is enjoying may not be there for future generation.
- Natural resources have reduced to an alarming level. The speed and the way with which the economic development is taking place, both the quality and quantity of natural resources are deteriorating.
- In this situation, it is very important to change the idea of development and adopt practices that can save the natural resources.

45.

- (1) A complaint to the District Consumer Forum can be filed by (i) the consumer, (ii) the government of India, state government and the government of Union Territories (iii) consumer society (iv) representative of consumer, and (v) any member of the family of the consumer who had purchased the product & services.
- (2) A complaint can be either hand-written or typed or through e-mail. If a complaint is filed in a court, it has to be given with an affidavit, giving information about name, address and contact number. The reasons for filing complaint should be clearly stated, xerox copies of the documents related to complaint should be enclosed.
- Bills and receipts of payment should be enclosed. Details of cheque should be given when the payment is done by cheque. Copy of advertisement, pamphlet, prospects and conditions mentioned by the seller should be enclosed.
- A complaint has to be filed within two years of the emergence of reason of complaint.
- Mr. Lobo (consumer) may call 1800-233-0222 of Gujarat state helpline or 1800-114000 of National level helpline to file complaint and ask for legal information and guidance.

46.

➤ 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 type 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 type 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'.

Section D

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

47.

- Many epoch making discoveries were made in India in mathematics.
- Since ancient times India is known for many epoch making mathematical discoveries.
- The gift of India to the world are discovery of zero, decimal systems, algebra, theorem of Boddhayan, geometry and arithmetic.
- Aryabhata discovered zero.
- The process of writing zero, after figures was discovered by 'Grutsamad'.
- The ancient Indian mathematicians have decided the names of the numbers made up by placing 53 zeros after 1(one).
- Archaeologists found out that decimal system had been used on the measuring and weighing instruments of Harappa and Mohan-Jo-Daro.
- Bhaskaracharya wrote books 'Lilawati Ganit' and 'Bij Ganit' in 1150 A.D.
- He discovered the signs of addition (+) and subtraction (-).
- Brahmgupta introduced the types of equations.
- Boddhayan discovered theorem.
- Aapstambha had decided the measurement of sacrificial pits used for vedic yagya in 'Shulva Sutras' 1800 BC.
- Aryabhata had mentioned the value of π (pi) is $\frac{22}{7}$ (3.14) in 'Aryabhattiyam'.
- He propounded that π (pie) is constant to show the ratio of circumference and diameter of circle.
- Aryabhata introduced 'Ashtang' method of multiplication, addition, subtraction, square root, cube root etc. So, he is considered as the 'Father of Mathematics'.
- He had written 'Dash Gitika' and 'Aryabhattiyam'. He had described main principles of Astronomy, in short in 'Aryasiddhanta'.
- Boddhayan, Aapastambha, Katyayana, Bhaskaracharya, Brahmgupta etc. had discussed various aspects of mathematics.

48.

- In order to make poverty alleviation solution successful, the rural and urban people living below poverty line should get direct financial benefit from various welfare schemes.
- The major objectives of poverty alleviation programme are to provide employment in the field of agriculture and irrigation, road, food security, organic farming, selling of agriculture products, women encouragement and encouragement to artisans.
- Under this programme the government of Gujarat, provides 35 kg foodgrains per family per month free of cost to poor people of middle class families residing in.
- People of poor class and middle class are given 5 kg of grains at low rates. The prices of foodgrains sold to these classes are like wheat at ₹ 2 per kg, rice at ₹ 3 per kg, etc.
- 3.62 crores people of Gujarat get benefit of this scheme and the benefits of food security. This helps people to save a large amount of money on food.

➤ Government aims to bring happiness on faces of poor people by saving their money on food and they can spend the saved amount elsewhere and improve their living standard.

49.

➤ When there is change of labour among the nations of the world, it is called world labour market.

➤ When labourer migrate from one country to another for employment, business, training or higher education is called movement of labour at international level.

➤ Walk out of brain power for educational knowledge, higher technical knowledge and skill development, in search of more income, more facility, better job is brain drain or migration at international level.

➤ World Labour market is new form of brain drain.

➤ A developed country provides high quality of life, better salary, good salary, social status etc. so, many people migrate there. It is called brain drain.

➤ As a result of migration and permanent settlement of intelligent and talented people, who have spent lot of money on them facing a great flaw of personalities having talent and intelligence, technical knowledge and scientific attitude. Their home country should get advantage of their skill. India is facing a major problem of brain drain which is the result of globalizaion and liberalization.

➤ Many countries appoint those who have special qualification and skill as trained expert labours and experts.

➤ They adopt attractive tactic and practices with high perks.

➤ Industrial firms send their employees to foreign countries for required qualification, knowledge and skill so that they may survive the competition.

➤ When a country sends its people to foreign countries, the country receives foreign exchange as a part of income.

➤ Because of the flow of foreign money into our country, problem of foreign exchange is solved to certain extent.

50.

➤ Elderly people are helpless. It is the duty to take care of such people, and think about security and well being of them.

➤ Presently, average age has increased by 4.3 years, due to improvement in health related services, modern medical facilities, medicinal treatment.

➤ In the year 2001 to 2005, average life span in India was 63.5 years, while it increased to 67.5 years in 2015.

➤ In India, 2.75 crores elderly people increased in the decade of 2001-2011.

➤ According to an estimate, the number of elderly men was 5.11 crores and the number of elderly women was 5.28 crores in 2011 in India.

➤ The highest number of elderly people in India are in Arunachal Pradesh.

➤ In Gujarat, the number of elderly people is approximately 35 lakhs.

➤ Because of increasing population of elderly people and increase in their average life span, social and physical problems are coming up.

➤ Due to influence of western culture and urge to live in nuclear family, children are forgetting ethical responsibilities towards elderly people.

➤ UN has announced year 1999 as the International Elderly Year.

➤ The UN also declared to celebrate 1st October as 'World Elderly People Day' at the international level.

➤ Steps taken for safety and security of elderly people:

▣ In 1999, the government evolved the 'National Policy for the Senior Citizens', according to which elderly people are given pension.

▣ Under various schemes for elderly people, they are given more interest on the amount deposited by them in the post office or bank. Elderly male and female are given 30 to 50 per cent discount in bus, railway or air-tickets.

▣ State government has opened 'Old Age Home' with grand facilities in every district. In the cities, gardens have been developed for them. It tries to bring peace in their life through music, yoga, games and medical activities.

▣ Government has implemented, parents and senior citizens care and welfare related law in 2007 to protect them from domestic violence, exploitation or abuse. Under this provision has been made to punish those children who harass them.

▣ The responsibility of taking care of elderly people is of their family and relatives. They have right to get maintenance from their children. Central Government has implemented the programme to honour senior citizen in return for their contribution.

51.

- The reforms connected with land ownership, crop subsidy and sale of farm produce are considered to be the institutional reforms in India.
 - (1) Government has discarded landlordism and stopped the exploitation of farmers. Under the law 'land to the tiller' (Land Tenancy Act), the land tillers have been given their right to become the owner of the land.
 - (2) The disparity among the land owners has been removed by Land Ceiling Act.
 - (3) Farmers are given financial help for crop subsidy by Kisan Credit Card and by nationalised and co-operative banks.
 - (4) Farmers are given full insurance protection of their crops through Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme.
 - (5) When the crops fail due to drought or through excessive rain, farmers are given financial help by government.
 - (6) By providing legal support, an open auction process is made widespread for the sale of farm products in the marketing yards.
 - (7) Facilities like co-operative societies, market associations, co-operative warehouses, cold storages, transportation and communication etc. have been provided so that the farmers would get the minimum support price of the farm products.
 - (8) Following organisations are operating for the purchase of the farm products from the farmers at support prices.
 - (i) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)
 - (ii) Gujarat Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation (GROFED)
 - (iii) National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

52.

- Vastushastra means a traditional Indian system of architecture. It is an inseparable part of astrology.
- There is an immense contribution of India in the field of Vastushastra.
- Vastushastra of India is recognized and praised by many countries of the world.
- Brahma, Narad, Bruhaspati, Bhrgu, Vashishtha and Vishwakarma have made unique contribution in the field of Vastushastra.
- They have propagated the principles of construction for dwellings, temple, palace, ashwashala, forts, store house of ammunition and the town-planning.
- Varahmihir has discussed about, Vastushastra in his book 'Brihad Samhita'.
- In 15th century, Rana Kumbha of Mewar revived this science and made improvements in the previous versions of Vastushastra.
- Vishwakarma is considered as the first architect of Gods.
- He divided Vastushastra into eight sections.
- He mentioned various information related to Vastushastra such as selecting a place, shapes, structure, planning of things, planning of temples and Brahmsthan, planning of dining room, bedroom etc.
- There is an immense contribution of ancient India in the field of Vastushastra.
- As time passes, we marked many changes in Vastushastra. Now it is being adopted by foreigners.

53.

- Central Government implemented law regarding right to free and compulsory education for children in 2009.
- As per this law Gujarat government pro- claimed "Law Regarding Right to free and compulsory Education" on 18th February 2012.
- According to 86th amendment in Indian Constitution, primary education has been made free and compulsory for all the children of age group 6-14 years.
- There is no direct (school fees) or indirect cost (uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, transportation) to be borne by the child or the parents to obtain elementary education. The government will provide schooling free-of-cost until a child's elementary education is completed.