

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 2

Section A

1. (C), 2. (A), 3. (B), 4. (E), 5. (D), 6. ✗ (False), 7. ✓ (True), 8. ✗ (False), 9. ✓ (True), 10. ✗ (False), 11. Red Panda, 12. Watershed Development, 13. Dr.Subhas Palekar, 14. Porbandar, 15. Black money, 16. (D) Bruhadeshwar, 17. (B) Kolkata, 18. (A) Ship, 19. (C) Border Road, 20. (C) Left side, 21. The uppermost layer of the earth is called the crust. 22. Copper was first used by man. 23. The Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway is an expressway connecting the cities of Ahmedabad and Vadodara in the state of Gujarat. 24. World Trade Organization.



Section B

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

25.

- (i) The Negrito were black having height of 4 to 5 feet and curly hairs.
- (ii) Australoid's physical features were : black skin, broad head, flat nose, short height etc.

26.

FAIRS OF GUJARAT			
NO	TIME/TITHI OF FAIR	NAME OF FAIR	PLACE
1	KARTIK SUD 11 TO PUNAM	SHAMLAJI FAIR	ARAVALLI
2	KARTIK SUD PUNAM	VAITHANA FAIR	DHOLKA-AHMEDABAD
3	KARTIK SUD PUNAM	KARTIKI PUNAM FAIR	SOMNATH
4	MAVADD 9 TO 12	BHAVNATH FAIR	GIRNAR-JUNAGADH
5	FAGAN SUD PUNAM	DANG DARBAR FAIR	AAHAVA-DANG
6	FROM HOLI TO RANG PANCHAMI	BHANGURIYA FAIR	KAVATA-CHOTA UDAIPUR
7	5TH OR 7TH DAY OF HOLI	GOL GHADHEDA FAIR	GARBADA-DAHOD
8	CHAITRA SUD 9 TO 13	MADHAVPUR FAIR	MADHAVPURA-PORBANDAR
9	CHAITRA SUD PUNAM	BAHUCHARAJI FAIR	BAHUCHARAJI- MEHSANA
10	SHRAVAN VAD AMAS	MODHERA FAIR	MODHERA-MEHSANA

27.

- There is a close relation between man and clay since ancient times.
- The whole life of a person revolved around clay.
- Potters made toys, pots, pitchers, earthen lamps, clay stove, etc. from the clay.
- Clay was used in making utensils to store grain, milk, ghee, curd and buttermilk.
- Most of the kitchen wares were made up of clay.
- Paste of clay and cow-dung was used to plaster the walls of the houses and making kubas.
- Red-coloured clay utensils in ancient period have been found in Lothal, Mohen-Jo-Daro and Harappa.
- Ancient India was famous for producing utensils of unbaked and baked clay, i.e. terracotta.

28.

- Tribal dance of Guajrat is seen at the time of festivals, marriage, fairs to please Gods and Goddesses.
- People of tribal areas and communities perform tribal dance.
- In most of the dances, people form circle and then dance.
- People dance on the tunes of various traditional musical instruments like drum, traditional manjira, dholak and songs of regional language.
- In one of the tribal dance forms known as 'Chado' the dancers imitate different birds like peacock, squirrel and sparrow.
- 'Mali no Chaalo' and 'Thakryo Chaalo' dance forms are seen in Dang areas of Gujarat.
- The labourers of Bhil and Koli communities perform a dance called 'Tippani Dance'
- In this dance form, the dancers dance in a group on the set of thick sticks which are joined with small sticks. They then strike these sticks to the ground.
- Rasa :
 - Rasa is a dance to be performed in circle along with singing.
 - Lord Krishna had shown a 'Raas Lila' to devotee Narsinh Mehta.
 - Dandiya rasa is one of its types, some people place earthen pots or their heads.
 - Rasa is mostly performed in Gujarat during Navratri and Janmastmi festivals.
 - Rasa has become more popular due to increasing Vaisnav sect.
 - Women wear traditional dresses like embroidered chaniya-choli and men wear embroidered kediya dhoti when they play rasa.

29.

- Nalanda University
- Mahavir Swami
- Kumar Gupta
- Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang
- Takshashila University
- Politician Kautilya
- Grammarian Panini
- Chandragupta Maurya
- Varanasi University
- Bhagwan Buddha
- Adi Shankaracharya
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- Vallabhi University
- Acharya Sthirmati
- Acharya Gunmati
- Chinese traveller Itsingh

30.

- As a responsible citizen we should take following steps to maintain cleanliness and preserve a picnic spot.
- We should not use plastic. If we use, should dispose it properly.
- We should not litter at picnic spots. We should use dustbin for throwing the litter.
- We should not spoil historical monuments by writing or drawing pictures on them.
- We should dispose the waste properly.
- We should not spit after eating tobacco or paan. (betel)
- We should not pollute areas surrounding historical monuments.
- Extensive care should be taken during monsoon to preserve stepwells, lakes, ponds, streams etc.

31.

- 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.

32.

- National Park : A national park is a forest area of the flora and fauna of the area. National parks do not allow any human activities inside the marked area of national park
- Sanctuary : A sanctuary is similar to national park. Local people living there can continue living and the human activities are permitted within certain limit.

33.

- Water is life.
- Water should be utilised economically.
- We must conserve every drop of water.
- Following points should be considered for water management :

- ▣▣▣▣ Use water economically for gardens, in toilets and wash basins.
- ▣▣▣▣ If possible, recycle the used water.
- ▣▣▣▣ Save the reservoirs from pollution.
- ▣▣▣▣ Keep a water on the units those are using ground water.
- ▣▣▣▣ Increase the use of all units of water harvesting structures like wells, tube wells, khet talavadi etc.
- ▣▣▣▣ Prevent the deterioration of water storage units and repair the damaged pipe lines immediately to stop water pollution.
- ▣▣▣▣ Public awareness should be created. Participation in water conservation and its skilled management should be increased.

34.

- Lime-stone is a sedimentary rock which mainly consists of calcium carbonate.
- Lime-stone is used in large quantity in production of cement.
- It is also used for melting iron, in chemical industry, soap, soda ash, colours and chemicals, building construction, paper and for refining sugar.

35.

Economic activities	Non-economic activities
Economic activity means earning or spending money for the exchange of commodities or services.	Activities that are not aimed at obtaining income or reciprocate something indirectly are called Non-economic activities.
For example : activities of a farmer, an artisan, a businessman a teacher, a lawyer, a doctor etc. are included in economic activity.	For example : nurturing a child by mother, activities of social services done by a social worker can be identified as non-economic activities.

36.

- Features of developing economy are as below : (1) Less per capita income (2) Population growth (3) Dependence on agriculture (4) Unemployment (5) Poverty (6) Unequal distribution of income (7) Dual economy (8) Insufficient infrastructure facilities (9) Form of international trade.
- 1. Less per capita income :
 - ▣▣▣▣ The national income of developing countries is less while population growth rate is high. So, per capita income remains low. Due to less per capita income, the standard of living of people is low.
- 2. Population growth :
 - ▣▣▣▣ Population growth rate is high in developing nations. Rate of population growth is 2% or more in these nations.
- 3. Dependence on agriculture :
 - ▣▣▣▣ Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of developing countries. More than 60% of the population is dependent on agriculture for employment. Contribution of agriculture in national income of these nations about 26%.
- 4. Unemployment :
 - ▣▣▣▣ Unemployment is important feature of developing countries. The ratio of unemployment in developing countries is more than 3% of total labour. In these countries a variety of unemployment can be seen eg. seasonal unemployment, disguised unemployment, industrial unemployment etc. that too for a very long period.
- 5. Poverty :
 - ▣▣▣▣ Poverty is one of the features of developing countries. People who are unable to satisfy their primary necessities like food, clothing, shelter, education and health are called poor.

37.

➤ Consumer is exploited because of following reasons :

➤ (1) Consumer is himself/herself responsible :

➤ Traders, producers, organizer take undue advantage of consumer by exploiting them in different ways because of ignorance, lack of awareness, illiteracy, lack of tendency to become organized and oppose, lack of preparation and tendency to fight legally against exploitation.

➤ (2) Limited Information :

➤ In the absence of true knowledge or information about usefulness of the product, quality and maintenance, conditions of use, after sale services, warranty or guarantee etc. the consumer is not given complete information about the commodity.

➤ Due to limited information and lack of understanding the consumer tends to make mistake.

➤ (3) Limited Supply

➤ Artificial scarcity of product or service is created due to hoarding by traders, producers or natural calamities.

➤ In such situation traders take undue advantage by over pricing.

➤ Improper supply of commodities in the market is also responsible for exploitation of consumer.

➤ (4) Limited Competition

➤ Due to limited competition producer exploits the consumer in different ways.

➤ Consumer is dumped with defective services and commodities of low quality.

Section C

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

38.

➤ Dholaveera is about 140 km far from Bhuj.

➤ The huge and systematic ancient town contemporary to Harappan civilization was found 2 km away from Dholaveera village at Khadir Bet.

➤ The Archaeological Department of Gujarat surveyed this heap of ruins in 1990 under the guidance of Ravindra Singh Bisht.

➤ The palaces and main walls of town were painted with white colour.

➤ Such fortified walls around the town suggest strong security.

➤ This wall was made up of clay, stone and bricks.

➤ Here potable water system was available and a proper water purification system was set up.

39.

(i)

➤ 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.

(ii)

➤ The Sun Temple of Modhera of north Gujarat has been carved in Iranian style.

➤ Modhera temple in Gujarat was built during the reign of Solanki King Bhimdev-I.

➤ In this temple, a gem is studded in the middle of the crown of Sun God.

➤ The entrance gate on the eastern side of this temple is constructed in such a way that the first ray of Sun falls directly on the gem and because of it, the entire sanctum is lit up, creating a divine atmosphere.

➤ Twelve different images of Sun God and erotic sculptures are seen in this temple.

➤ There are 108 small temples surrounding the outside tank which creates a pleasant sight at dusk and dawn.

40.

- 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.

41.

- Soil erosion is a process in which soil particles are transported from one place to another by running water and moving wind.
- It takes many years to form the upper layer of soil.
- When this top layer of soil erodes due to heavy rain or stormy wind, the agricultural production on that soil decreases.
- It is extremely important to check that the soil does not erode.
- The remedies to prevent soil erosion :
 - ▣ Control the grazing activity on the land.
 - ▣ Plantation should be carried out in contour method in slopy regions.
 - ▣ Plant trees in fallow land.
 - ▣ Construct check dams where there are streams.
 - ▣ Cultivate very deeply in the field to reduce the speed of the water.

42.

- The sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing area only due to following reasons.
- Sugarcane is heavy in weight and has the virtue of getting decomposed.
- It is squeezed after it is reaped and the sugar content starts decreasing.
- So, it is necessary that it is squeezed within 24 hours of the reaping.

43.

- Earth Conference was organized for the first time at Stockholm in Sweden in 1972 to discuss measures to protect the environment at the global level. Thereafter many such conferences and conventions have taken place to discuss the environment related issues.
- India also participates in these meets.
- India has made following efforts to check environment problems :
 - Central and State Pollution Control Boards have been established to control pollution.
 - India presents information about pollution condition of different cities and prepares reports.
 - Indian government passed 'Air Pollution Control Act' in 1981.
 - June 5 has been declared as 'Environment Day' in the world.
 - International agreements have been signed for deteriorating level of ozone layer, disposal of nuclear waste and maintenance of bio-diversity.

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.

➔ (2) ECO :



- ECO MARK is given to soap, detergent, lubricating oil, colour, chemicals, paper packing materials, powder coating, cosmetics, battery, leather and plastic products etc by BIS.

➔ (3) ISO :



- The full form or full name of ISO is International Standardization Organization.
- The headquarter of ISO is in Geneva.
- ISO was established in 1947.
- The main function of ISO is to provide certification of standard according to international standards. e.g. series of ISO 9000 is given for environment management system which is certification of offices and institutions having high quality.

45.

➔ Women discrimination in India : reasons for gender inequality in India are as under.

- Biologically, females are weaker than males. Female plays a leading role as a human resource but due to biological difference and differences in upbringing and expectations from social and cultural perspective, path of development of men and women is different.
- Males and females develop differently in Indian society.
- Many women are engaged in household chores, cooking or bringing up children. They do not have any contribution in economic earning of family or country.
- They do not have any power to take decisions in family.
- Women suffer from inadequate health care and they are deprived from economical and educational rights.
- They experience discrimination in their clothes, games, opportunities of education, food, moving out with friends, ethics and behaviour.
- They become victim of child marriage, parda system, dowry system and many other social evils due to low literacy rate.
- They are forced to become victim of child infanticide, low respect, forced for pregnancy for giving birth to a male child, social traditions and sexual discrimination.
- They also experience inequality in economic, political, social, cultural and religious fields.
- Generally, all the states in India have male dominance at high posts. Because of all these reasons, Indian women do not develop and get same opportunities as men.

46.

- Terrorism is an organized, planned and deliberate violent act.
- In the 21st century, terrorism has become a problem for human society.
- It is a global problem.
- Terrorists harm the society as follow :
- India became independent on 15th August, 1947. Two separate nations India and Pakistan were formed.
- Pakistan captured some part of Kashmir after independence.
- Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. But, Pakistan tries to capture it every now and then.
- Pakistan has fought wars with India for getting Jammu and Kashmir. But, it has lost every war against India.
- Terrorism has increased in Kashmir after 1988.
- To fulfil their motive, the terrorists terrorize people by kidnapping, murders, bomb blast, explosion, etc.
- Terrorism in Kashmir has forced many families of Kashmiri Pandits to migrate. Thousands of such families are living as refugees outside Kashmir.
- People from across the border support terrorism in Kashmir.
- The intension of these terrorists is to create fear and instability in India but, India is determined to face them.
- Many Indian soldiers have accepted martyrdom while to end terrorism.

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 alopathy 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 reflects 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.

- 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.

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.

➔ Reasons Poverty :

- (1) Decrease in income from agriculture sector because of insufficient development in the field of agriculture and insufficient irrigation facilities.
- (2) Lack of alternative employment apart from farming.
- (3) Lack of knowledge regarding other employment, education, skill or training in the rural area.
- (4) Increase in debt as a result of excessive expenditure because of caste system and orthodoxy, traditions and customs. Thus, it may be said that it is due to increase in unproductive expenditure.

(5) Due to illiteracy, the poor become victim of exploitation and injustice. They are not able to get proper benefit of government schemes because of lack of information.

(6) Due to ignoring necessities and economic welfare of the poorest section of the society during formation of economic policies.

(7) Production of cash crop was encouraged while production of edible crops was reduced. This triggered the scarcity of foodgrains and pulses and price rise because of which people could not get meals twice a day.

(8) Although economic reforms boosted our economy but on the negative side, rural economy collapsed. Cottage and small scale industries broke down, migration increased and agricultural income decreased.

(9) Poor people are becoming victims of malnutrition and diseases. Expenditure on health increased, although income was static but expenditure on medicines increased.

(10) Due to change in technology, traditional business, cottage industries etc. deteriorated and unemployment increased.

(11) There was an increase in population growth, death-rate decreased, average life-span increased, supply of labour increased in comparison to demand of labour, so unemployment increased. On the other side, the production of things of basic needs decreased, there was price rise.

▣▣▣▣ Downfall in purchasing power was experienced, living standard deteriorated.

51.

➤ (1) MAA Annapurna Yojna

▣▣▣▣ The absolute poor families and people living below poverty 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 face of people because they would be spending their saving to purchase other things and improve their living standard.

➤ (2) MANREGA Programme

➤ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MANREGA)

➤ This programme is an employment oriented programme.

➤ It has become popular with the slogan 'our village our work along with reasonable price'.

➤ The objective of MANREGA is to provide employment to one person per family for minimum 100 days (7 hours per day) in a financial year.

➤ The government has also fixed the wage rate and pays daily wages accordingly.

➤ The person who asks for work would be given job. If job is not available then the person will be paid unemployment allowance.

➤ Government gives jobs in village development projects like construction of personal toilets, personal wells, levelling the land, horticulture, labour work in Indira Awas Yojana, cattle shade, making organic manure, making hen-pen and sheds for goats and other animals, fish drying yard, cleaning of canal, works related to water storage, tree plantation on roads, etc.

52.

➤ India grows almost all the oilseeds, crops.

➤ (1) Groundnut :

▣▣▣▣ India ranks 2nd after China in the world in groundnut production.

▣▣▣▣ Groundnut grows well on black, vital and a mixture of loamy and sandy soil, 20° to 25° temperature and 50-70 cm rainfall.

▣▣▣▣ It is a kharif crop and wherever there is irrigation facility, it can grow.

▣▣▣▣ Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra are major producers of groundnut.

▣▣▣▣ Gujarat is the largest producer. Junagadh, Amreli are major producers of groundnut.

➔ The Government has directed the government recognized educational institutions to provide necessary facilities to the differently abled children. The following instructions are given under this Act :

- (1) Differently abled children should be given equal opportunity in other activities like admission in educational institutions, education and sports. They should be given special permission to sit with normal students and it should be seen that these students are not discriminated by anybody because of their speech or behaviour.
- (2) Educational institutions should make arrangement of physical facilities in such a way so that differently abled students may use them easily eg. making a shield ramp, removing obstacles for free movement, arrangement of chairs and benches, toilet, bathroom, etc.
- (3) To provide an environment conducive to continuous and comprehensive development of educational career and social development of the differently abled children.
- (4) To provide proper education for visually impaired, hearing impaired children in such a way that they can understand through sign language, skill etc.
- (5) To take necessary curriculum - oriented steps to enable students to study easily by identifying specific limitations among differently abled children.
- (6) To monitor the continuous and comprehensive progress of the differently abled children.
- (7) To facilitate the differently abled child or his assistant by providing vehicle according to his or her physical disability.
- (8) To conduct survey in every 5 years to see that the differently abled children are not deprived of education.
- (9) To create a resource room to be helpful at all levels of learning activities.
- (10) To give scholarship as per the merit for Benchmark Disability students.
- (11) To provide facilities to the differently abled children so that they can easily appear for the examination without any hindrance.
- (12) To ensure that no offensive, abusive language or violent, exploitative or ragging activities take place against differently abled children. A special committee should be formed to deal with the issues of the differently abled.
- (13) To carry out rescue, help, protection and rehabilitation activities for the differently abled students. If such students drop out of school during the current session, find out the reasons and put them in rehabilitation.
- (14) To create awareness among students, parents, people and society for differently abled children.
- (15) Children with Benchmark Disability has the right of admission to the school of their choice or a special school near their residence. It should be ensured that every child with benchmark disability gets a benefit of free education and free specific equipments in a suitable environment till he/she reaches the age of 18 years.