

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 6

Section A

1. (C) 2. (D) 3. (E) 4. (F) 5. (B) 6. × (False), 7. ✓ (True), 8. × (False), 9. ✓ (True), 10. × (False), 11. New Delhi, 12. 5000, 13. 21 March, 14. Krishna 15. 1853 16. (C) Air pollution 17. (B) Himalayan rivers are called seasonal rivers. 18. (D) Bhakhra-nangal, Chambal valley, Narmada valley, Nagarjunsagar, 19. (C) \$ 735 20. (C) One 21. 'BIS Mark'; '916 no'; 'Hallmark' logo 22. Central government 23. Controlled Economic system 24. Mixed Economy



Section B

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

25.

- India has gifted the world a diverse and rich heritage.
- Whatever is received or created by human with his tact, wisdom, art and skill is called cultural heritage.
- Different tribes have come to India.
- Due to mutual exchange a Composite and rich culture is developed.
- The Indian art of architecture and sculpture is 5000 years old.
- The figures of Gods and Goddesses, humans, animals and toys, the sculpture of a bearded man, the figure of bullock or lion on the inverted Lotus of Mauryan Era, the statue of Gautam Buddha in meditative form, the caves of Ellora etc. are the examples of our rich cultural heritage.
- Our cultural heritage accommodates palaces, buildings, sculptures, stupas, viharas, chaitays, temples, mosques, tombs, forts, gates, historical places of freedom movement etc.
- We feel self-esteemed and pride of our cultural heritage.
- We feel proud, glad and also respect for our cultural heritage.

26.

- People of Mongoloid tribe came to India from North China via Tibet. They settled down at north Assam, Sikkim, Bhutan, West-Bengal, etc.
- They gradually Indianized themselves.
- Mongoloids had yellowish skin, flat face, chubby cheeks and almond shaped eyes.
- Having yellow complexion, they were also known as 'Kirat'.

27.

➤ Garba :

- ▮▮▮ The word 'Garba' is derived from the word Garbha deep'
- ▮▮▮ In Garba, dancers keep an earthen lamp in a holed earthen pot.
- ▮▮▮ Then dancers keep the pot on their head and move around in circle.
- ▮▮▮ People of entire Gujarat perform Garba during Navratri festival, which is a festival of nine nights.
- ▮▮▮ Navratri is celebrated from 'Aso sud Ekam' to 'Aaso sub Navmi' or at times upto Dasam or Sharad Punam.
- ▮▮▮ Gujarati people perform and sing garba to worship and pray Adhya Shakti mother Jagdamba all over Gujarat.
- ▮▮▮ Garba is famous all over the world.
- ▮▮▮ Generally, Garba is performed in the open ground encircling the 'Mandavi' kept in the centre of the ground.
- ▮▮▮ The dancers strike hands and dance on the beats of drums and dhol.

➤ Garbi :

- ▮▮▮ Garba and Garbi are associated with Krishna Bhakti.
- ▮▮▮ Gujarati poet Dayaram wrote poems in Gujarati which made ladies sing the colourful and emotional garbi of lord krishna's love.

➤ Rasa :

- ▮▮▮ Rasa is a dance to be performed in circle along with singing.
- ▮▮▮ Lord krishna had shoen 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 fresses like embroidered chaniya-choli and men wear embroidered kediyā dhoti when they play rasa.

28.

- ➔ There are four Vedas : (1) Rigveda (2) Samveda (3) Atharvaveda (4) Yajurveda
- ➔ Yajurveda is called a Veda of Yagnas.
- ➔ Yajurveda is composed in both the forms, the prose and the verse.
- ➔ The Yajurveda describes the hymns recited at the time of Yagnas done during the religious rituals.

29.

- ➔ Ajanta caves are situated near Ajanta village in Aurangabad district in Maharashtra.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta are magnificent examples of Buddhist art of Vastu, Painting and sculpture.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta are divided in to two divisions :
 - (1) Caves based on wall painting
- ➔ Caves of number 1, 2, 10, 16 and 17 have excellent wall paintings.
- ➔ The theme of these wall paintings is buddhist religion.
 - (2) Caves based on sculpture.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta are divided into two categories : (1) Chaityas and (2) Viharas
- ➔ Caves of number 9, 10, 19, 26 and 29 are Chaityas and the remaining Caves are Viharas.
- ➔ In 1819 A.D. John Smith, a British officer rediscovered caves of Ajanta.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta are famous worldwide for their extremely rich art, painting, sculpture and architecture.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta are greatly damaged due to human interference and impact of time.
- ➔ Caves of Ajanta have earned pride for an Indian Art.

30.

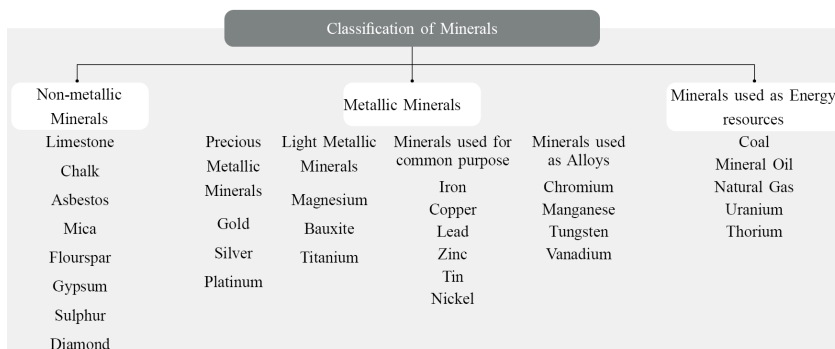
- ➔ The figures of four lions, a horse and a bull and an elephant is shown on our national currency.

31.

- ➔ Types of Forests according to administration.
 - (1) Reserved Forests :
 - ➔ The forests where there is restriction on cutting and collecting wood and on pasturing are known as reserved forests. Such forests are under the direct control of the Government.
 - (2) Protected Forests :
 - ➔ Local people are permitted to collect the wood and to graze their animals without causing any harm to the trees. These forests are under the control of local administration.
 - (3) Unclassified forests :
 - ➔ Such forests are still not classified. There is no restriction on tree cutting or animal grazing.

32.

- ➔ Mineral is a natural resource. Minerals have a large role in the human progress.
- ➔ Classification of minerals can be done as given below :



➤ The general classification of minerals can also be done as follows :

- (A) Metallic Minerals
- (B) Non-Metallic Minerals
- (C) Minerals used as Energy Resources

➤ (A) Metallic Minerals :

(1) Precious Metallic Minerals

▣▣▣▣ Gold, Silver, Platinum etc.

(2) Light Metallic Minerals

▣▣▣▣ Magnesium, Bauxite, Titanium etc.

(3) Minerals used for Common Purpose

▣▣▣▣ Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Nickel etc.

(4) Minerals used as Alloys

▣▣▣▣ Chromium, Manganese, Tungsten, Vanadium etc.

➤ (B) Non-Metallic Minerals :

▣▣▣▣ Lime stone, Chalk, Asbestos, Mica, Flourspar, Gypsum, Sulphur, Diamond etc.

➤ (C) Minerals used as Energy Resources :

▣▣▣▣ Coal, Mineral oil, Natural Gas, Uranium, Thorium etc.

33.

➤ India ranks first in the world in mica production.

➤ Mica is fire resistant and a bad conductor of electricity, so it is used in making electrical goods such as electric motors, dynamo, radio, telephone, cars, steamers etc.

➤ Producing regions :

▣▣▣▣ Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are major producers of mica in India

▣▣▣▣ Mica is also found in Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

▣▣▣▣ India is a large producer of a type of mica called muscovite mica.

34.

➤ Agrobased Industries

▣▣▣▣ Cotton Textile Industry

▣▣▣▣ Jute Textile Industry

▣▣▣▣ Silk Textile Industry

▣▣▣▣ Woolen Textile Industry

▣▣▣▣ Synthetic Textile Industry

▣▣▣▣ Sugar Industry

▣▣▣▣ Paper Industry

➤ Mineral based Industries

▣▣▣▣ Iron and steel Industry

▣▣▣▣ Aluminium Refining Industry

▣▣▣▣ Copper Refining

▣▣▣▣ Chemical Industry

▣▣▣▣ Chemical Fertilizer Industry

▣▣▣▣ Plastic Industry

▣▣▣▣ Cement Industry

▣▣▣▣ Transport Equipment Industry

▣▣▣▣ Railway

▣▣▣▣ Road Vehicles

▣▣▣▣ Ship building Industry

▣▣▣▣ Electronic Industry

35.

- Coastal districts in Andhra Pradesh, delta region of Godavari and Krishna rivers, Mahanadi delta in Odisha, Kaveri delta in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh etc. are regions of intensive irrigation of the country.
- After independence, the irrigated area in India has increased four times.
- Irrigation is practiced in about 38% net sown area.
- There is a difference in the irrigated areas of India. In Mizoram, 7.3% area of the total area sown is under irrigation while it is 90.8% in Punjab.
- The proportion of irrigated area is very uneven with reference to net area sown.
- More than 40% area of the total sown area is under irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.

36.

- Faizi was a great poet and literary scholar in the court of Akbar. He had great authority over Persian language. He translated various Sanskrit works into Persian language.

37.

Cultural Heritage		Natural Heritage	
1.	Cultural heritage is man-made heritage	1.	Natural heritage is created naturally.
2.	Cultural heritage is a precious gift of our ancestors.	2.	Natural heritage is a precious gift of nature.
3.	Cultural heritage is a pride for us.	3.	Natural heritage of India is unique and varied.
4.	Cultural heritage includes palaces, structures, stone inscriptions, stupas, temples, mosques, historical monuments, art work, literature, life style etc.	4.	Natural heritage includes features like mountains, forests, rivers, streams, deserts, sea, trees, plants, vegetables, birds, insects, animals etc.

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.

- Lothal is situated in Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad district in between Bhogavo and Sabarmati rivers
- Lothal is 18 km far from Bay of Khambhat.
- Three layers of human habitat were found at different times.
- A huge dockyard was constructed to facilitate entry of ships in the times of high tide at the low eastern part.
- The large godowns are proof of import-export trade.
- Lothal was a rich and prosperous port of the Indus Valley Civilization.

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 is classified on the basis of its colour, climate, parental rocks, structure, humus etc.
- ➔ The Indian council of Agricultural Research [ICAR] has divided Indian soil into 8 types :
 - (1) Alluvial Soil
 - (2) Red Soil
 - (3) Black Soil
 - (4) Laterite Soil
 - (5) Desert Soil
 - (6) Mountain Soil
 - (7) Forest Soil
 - (8) Marshy or Peaty Soil

42.

- ➔ Following are the uses of resources :
 - (1) Resource – as food :
 - ➔ Various food requirements of men are fulfilled by various resources. Fruits grown naturally, various crops obtained through agriculture, milk and its products and meat obtained through domestic animals, fish and other aquatic animals from resources, honey prepared by honey-bees etc. are used as food items.
 - (2) Resources – as a source of raw materials :
 - ➔ Various goods obtained from forests, agro-products, wool, hides and meat available from animals, minerals ores etc. act as raw materials for many industries.
 - (3) Resources – as energy resources :
 - ➔ We use coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. as fuel in industries as well as domestic fuel. Besides, energy can be generated through insolation, wind, sea waves, tides and ebbs and waterfalls etc.

43.

- ➔ Privatization means the process in which ownership and management of industrial units under state control is handed over or transferred to the private sector.
- ➔ Firstly, those areas which are reserved for the public sector, are open for the private sector.
- ➔ State keeps the ownership of state-owned companies under its control and gives the charge of management to the private companies or state keeps management in its own hand and gives ownership to the private company.
- ➔ There is an increase in the number of production units in the industrial sector.
- ➔ Production has been increased in capital intensive and consumable commodities due to privatization.
- ➔ Working capacity of public sector has improved due to privatization of public sector enterprise.

44.

(i)

- A national park is a forest area established by the government for the protection of natural vegetation and wildlife.
- Compared to the sanctuary, this is more protected zone
- There is complete ban on animal grazing.
- Human activities are restricted here.
- It is not centred around one species as it is in a sanctuary.
- It is established through the co-ordination of state and central government.

(ii)

- A sanctuary means the area which is reserved for wildlife that are at risk of extinction. In a sanctuary human activities are permitted within certain limit. In a sanctuary hunting is prohibited.

(iii)

- Bio-reserve is a large area which cover national parks, sanctuaries and reserves.
- It is formed according to international norms.
- The purpose of bio-reserve zone is to protect the physical and cultural diversity of any region.
- The bio-reserve protects birds, animals, insects and the life style of people living there.
- No external human movement is allowed in a bio-reserve. The average area of such zone is larger than 5000 sq. kilometres.
- Nilgiri, Gulf of Mannar, Great Nicobar, Sundarban, Panchmadhi are important bio-reserves.
- The Rann of Kutch of Gujarat was declared as a bio-reserve zone in 2008.

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 constantly tries to control its population growth, common diseases, malnutrition, handicapped, contagious diseases like AIDS, mental disorder and matter related to it.
- India has made a lot of improvement in the child health and child death rate by child vaccination programmes by providing them vaccines such as O.P.V., for Polio, B.C.G., for T.B., D.P.T. for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus measles, typhoid.
- India has started campaign against deficiency of iodine, vitamin and iron.
- Plague, smallpox and leprosy have been eradicated.
- India has controlled diseases like measles, chicken pox, malaria, dengue, hepatitis, leprosy, T.B., cancer, diabetes etc.
- Due to all those and many more efforts, today life expectancy rate has increased.

Section D

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

47.

- The word 'Nritya' has been derived from the original Sanskrit word 'Nrit.' Dance is a medium of realizing beauty, with 'Taal' and Laya (rhythm and harmony) for the realisation of aesthetic joy.
- Lord Shiva is considered the originator of dance.
- India has wide variety of traditional classical dances. The classical dances are : (1) Bharatnatyam (2) Kuchipudi (3) Kathak (4) Kathakali (5) Odissi (6) Manipuri.
- Garba, Garbi, Raas are the folk dances of Gujarat. Moreover the tribals like Kolis, Padhaars, Siddis, Bharwad have their folk dances.
- (1) Bharatnatyam
 - The origin of Bharatnatyam is believed to be Tanjore in Tamil Nadu.
 - 'Natyashastra' by Bharat Muni and 'Abhinav Darpan' by Nandikeshwar are the sources of Bharatnatyam.
 - Gopi Krishna, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Vijayanti Mala, Hema Malini have preserved this heritage.
- (2) Kuchipudi
 - This dance style was created in 15th century.
 - It is mostly based on the description of women's beauty.
 - Guru Prahlad Sharma, Raja Reddy, Shobha Naidu have preserved this ancient tradition.
- (3) Kathakali
 - This dance style is famous in Kerala. It is based on the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata and mixed dramas of Sanskrit and Malayalam.
 - The characters of this art wear beautiful plaited attire. They put on artistic crown.
 - Poets of Kerala Shri Vallathol, Kalamandalam, Krishna Prasad and Shivaraman are famous in the nation and world wide.
- (4) Kathak
 - Kathak dance narrates the life events and incidents of Lord Krishna.
 - It was developed with 'Shringar Bhakti' of Vaishnav Community.
 - This dance style has been kept alive by Pandit Birju Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Kumudini Lakhia.
- (5) Manipuri Dance
 - This dance style is based on Rasa Lila and Bal Lila of Shri Krishna.
 - Manipuri dance is divided in two types :
 - Lasya and Tandav.
 - Guru Amobi Singh, Atombo Singh, Guru Bipin Sinha , Nayana Zaveri, Nirmal Mehta have gained worldwide fame.

48.

➤ **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'.

49.

➤ 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.

50.

- ▮ 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.

51.

- ▮ Government takes Fiscal measures to control price rise. They are as follows :
 - (1) Government decreases supply of money by reducing its own expenditure and reduces the total expenditure of the country. Government postpones plans on which expenditure is high. It reduces administrative and useless expenditure.
 - (2) Government increases taxes, when price rises. So, people reduce their purchases and money supply in the market reduces. Income tax, company tax, property tax are raised.
- ▮ Government puts control on exports. Government also imposes revenue on imported goods, so cost of imported goods rises. So, import sinks.
- (3) Public loan policy :
 - ▮ Under public loan policy, government tries to limit total expenditure of society by issuing loans or bringing schemes like 'compulsory saving plan.' It encourages people to make savings.
 - ▮ It also takes steps to reduce the rate of public debt, decrease government help, increase the proportion and coverage of direct tax, imposes heavy tax on goods used by rich people and luxury items. Because of these the production of necessary goods increases.
 - ▮ Thus, with these steps, proportion of income on hand will reduce and demand of goods will decrease and prices will also reduce.

52.

- ▮ Presenting sanskar with entertainment is the unique feature of dramatic art.
- ▮ 'Natyashastra' by Bharatmuni is famous in the field of art.
- ▮ Dramatic art, writing of drama and performance of drama along with audio-visual aids, this trio holds the capacity to entertain the people of all age group.
- ▮ Describing Dramatic art Bharatmuni says, "There is no book there is no sculptures, there is no knowledge, there is no deed which is lacking in dramatic art."
- ▮ Anchor and funny pair of clowns entertain audience.
- ▮ People of all age group like dramas.
- ▮ So, we can say that Dramatic art is amalgamation of all arts.

- 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.

