

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 7

Section A

1. (B), 2. (D), 3. (E), 4. (C), 5. (A), 6. ✓ (True), 7. ✓ (True), 8. ✗ (False), 9. ✗ (False), 10. ✗ (False), 11. Ahmedabad, 12. 1958, 13. Sucrose, 14. Wells and tube wells, 15. Second, 16. (D) 1952, 17. (A) Narmada, 18. (B) 84%, 19. (C) Education, 20. (A) Section 194 (B), 21. International Trade, 22. (1) Print media, (2) Electronic media, 23. Land, 24. Entrepreneurship



Section B

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

25.

- The Nordic-Aryans were the creators of Aryan civilization in India. The Aryans contributed greatly in making Indian culture variegated and prosperous.
- The Hindus were called Aryans in ancient time.
- Aryans were nature lovers. They loved and worshipped the trees, the rivers, the mountains, the sun, the wind and the rain.
- The North-west area where they were densely populated was called 'Aryavrata'. Seven rivers used to flow in Aryavrata.
- The amalgamation of Aryans with various cultures enriched Indian culture. Dravidians also contributed greatly to make India prosperous.

26.

| 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. |

27.

- 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.

28.

- Sangeet Ratnakar was written on music in ancient times in India.
- Pandit Sarangdev wrote 'Sangeet Ratnakar'
- Pandit Sarangdev lived in Daulatabad (Devgiri) so he was familiar with south and north Indian music.
- Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande considers sangeet ratnakar as the most authentic book on music.
- 'Sangeet Ratnakar' is believed to be unique in understanding all the aspects of music.

29.

- We can find Red Fort on the new five hundred rupee currency note of India.
- Red Fort is located at Delhi. It was built by Shahjahan in 1638 A.D.
- This fort is made of red stone and hence is called Red Fort.
- Shahjahan, founded the city called Shahjahanabad on his name in this Fort.
- The Red Fort includes Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Rang Mahal, etc. Diwan-e-Khas is decorated with gold and silver and embeded with precious stones.
- The other buildings in Red Fort which catches the attraction are Rang Mahal, Mirror Palace of Mumtaz, Meena Bazar, Mughal Garden etc.
- Shahjahan built a beautiful peacock throne for himself.
- Every year on national festivals India hoists its national flag on Red Fort.

30.

- India has been a land of pilgrimages since ancient time.
- People of India go on pilgrimages. The journey of chardham and twelve jyotirlingas includes Badrinath (Uttarakhand), Rameshwar (Tamil Nadu), Dwarka (Gujarat), Jagannath Puri (Odisha)
- Moreover, pilgrimage of 51 Shaktipeeths and Amarnath Yatra are considered as one of the most important.

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.

- As a future citizen to overcome the problem of mineral resources in future, I will suggest following remedies:
 - (1) Use of proper technology :
 - Wastage of minerals can be reduced by making use of proper technology for extracting minerals.
 - (2) Recycling :
 - The scrap of minerals like iron, copper, aluminium and tin should be recycled and reused.
 - (3) Alternative use of minerals :
 - Alternative option should be found out for minerals which are in less quantity, e.g. solar energy instead of electricity, aluminium instead of copper, CNG instead of petrol etc.
 - (4) Use of non-conventional means :
 - The use of non-conventional sources like water, solar, wind, biogas etc. should be increased.
 - (5) Sustainability :
 - Maintain the purity of the environment so that the coming generations can have a clean environment. Attempts should be made for pollution free environment.
 - (6) After the mineral reserves are properly estimated, planning should be done for utilizing them effectively efficiently. It is necessary to preserve and enhance the minerals.

33.

- Characteristics : Copper is used since primitive times. In fact this was the first metal used by man.
- Copper has quick good mixing property which makes it a very important metal.
- When copper is mixed with tin it becomes bell metal. When copper is mixed with zinc it becomes brass.
- Uses : Copper is good conductor of electricity. So, it is used to make electric wires, telephones, radio, television, etc.
- It is used in making coils of refrigerator and air conditioner.
- Copper is also used in insecticides, explosive, coloured glass, coins and in printing.

34.

- 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.

35.

- West Bengal alone produces about 80% of jute in India.
- Purifying jute requires a lot of water. So most of the jute mills are located on the bank of Hoogli river. West Bengal has favourable factors such as water of Hoogli river, cheap labour force, banks and insurance coverage, port for export facility etc.
Hence, jute industry is concentrated in West Bengal.

36.

- Under different five year plans following provisions have been made for the people of schedule caste and schedule tribes :
 - ▮▮▮ Hostels have been opened and a scheme has been launched to offer scholarship for children, counselling and training classes for competitive exams have been started.
 - ▮▮▮ Residential school (Ashram Shala) have been set up for educational progress.
 - ▮▮▮ Minimum requirement of age, fees and qualifications have been relaxed for the candidates of these groups for government jobs.
 - ▮▮▮ Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Organization facilitates those persons who work for social understanding and upliftment of weaker sections of population, their social transformation, potentiality, justice and human dignity.
 - ▮▮▮ A separate division has been made in the state and special officers are appointed at the central level to take care for the welfare and protection of the interests of these people.
 - ▮▮▮ National Commission is formed at the central level for these people.
 - ▮▮▮ Various schemes have been started for social, educational and economical development of these people by state and central government.

37.

- To maintain peace and harmony among people of different religions living in India, following, steps should be taken :
 - (1) At first, government should take punitive actions against communal elements to eradicate communalism from the society. Our constitution has declared India as a secular state and provided the right to freedom of religion to the citizens of India.
 - (2) Education can play a big role in eradication of communalism. The prayers of all religions should be sung at the school assembly. Religious festivals of all the religions should be celebrated so that at a very young age children develop respect for other religions.
 - (3) The Election Commission should not recognize communal parties. Strict code of conduct should be enforced to check communal propaganda.

(4) Message of secularism and religious tolerance should be spread across the country through radio, television and cinema. Special attention should be paid to those programmes that promote nationalism and national integration.

(5) The leaders of political parties, the head of the various sects, should work to combat communalism.

(6) Special efforts should be made to inculcate secular and scientific attitude among the youth. For this purpose, government should take help of civil society organizations.

(7) People should be made to realize that national interest is above religion. They should rise above narrow communal interests, strive for national integration and nurture nationalism.

Section C

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

38.

- 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.

39.

- Temples of various religions, mosques, viharas, stupas, caves, temples and chaityas of the Buddhist and Jain temples show remarkable progress of architecture in Gujarat. Besides this, the royal palaces, forts, dams, gates, kirtistambhs, dharmashalas, upashryas, wells, step-wells, lakes and ponds are the most beautiful and magnificent structures.

(1) Temples :

- Temples of different religions have been built in Gujarat.
- They are Bhadrakali Temple, Geeta Mandir, Veda Temple, Jagannath Temple in Ahmedabad, Ranchhodraiji Temple in Dakor, Sun Temple in Modhera, Hatkeshwar Mahadev Temple in Vadnagar, Ambaji Temple, Shamlaji Temple, Somnath Temple, Jagat Temples in Dwarka, Bahucharaji Temple, Brahmaji Temple in Khed-Brahma, Khodiyar Mataji temple, Ashapurama Temple.

(2) Mosque :

- The most remarkable is Jama Masjid, Sidi Saiyad Jali (Grill), Mosque of 'Queen Sipri' in Ahmedabad, Roza of Sarkhej and Jama Masjid of Champaner.

(3) Jain temples :

- Jain temple of Hathisinh in Ahmedabad, Kumbhariyaji, Shankheshwar, Siddhigiri, Palitana - Shetrunjaygiri are well-known from sculpture, carving and architecture point of view.

(4) Step-wells :

- Step-well of Adalaj, Dada Hari ni vav in Ahmedabad, Rani ni Vav in Patan and Hira Bhagor of Dabhoi are splendid specimens of step-well constructions.

(5) Best specimens of architecture :

- The best specimens of architecture are Fort of Bhadra, Teen Darwaza, Nageenawadi and Kankariya Lake in Ahmedabad, Rudra Mahalaya in Siddhpur, Shahastralinga Lake in Patan, Shamlaji Temple, Samadhi of 'Tana-Riri, Kirti Toran at Vadnagar and Malav Lake in Dholka.

40.

- Picture of Nalanda University is given here.

Structure of Nalanda University :

- The ancient Nalanda University was situated at Badgaon village of Patna district in Bihar.
- There were seven huge halls (rooms/sections) in the university.
- There were 300 rooms for delivering lectures.

- Special monasteries were built for dwelling of students.
- Many villages were donated for University sustenance.
- Food and clothing facilities were provided free of cost from the earnings obtained from those villages.
- During 5th to 11th century, Nalanda was a reputed as well as an esteemed centre of education.
- Nalanda gave more importance to Buddhist and Jain traditions.
- Mahavir Swami had performed fourteen chaturmas in Nalanda. So, this ancient university became an important pilgrimage of Jains.
- In the 5th century, Kumar Gupta built a monastery here. Since then fame of Nalanda increased.
- The university had a collection of thousands of priceless treasure of manuscripts.
- The university had the best education and best libraries.
- Nalanda was a pious place of Indian culture.
- Students from various part of the country as well as world used to come here for study and research.
- Huen-Tsang visited to Nalanda in 7th century.
- He took 657 books from the university to China.
- Today this great university has been ruined but one can visualize the glorious culture of India.

41.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Supreme Court of India Its decisions are binding on all courts. Can transfer Judges of High Courts. Can move cases from any court to itself. Can transfer cases from one High Court to another. ➤ High Court Can hear appeals from lower courts. Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights. Can deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the State. Exercises superintendence and control over courts below it. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ District Court Deals with cases arising in the District. Considers appeals on decisions given by lower courts. Decides cases involving serious criminal offences. ➤ Subordinate Courts Consider cases of civil and criminal nature |
|---|---|

42.

- Chemical fertilizer and insecticides are not used in organic farming.
- Dung, earthworm fertilizer, composite fertilizer are used for nutrition and cow urine, neem solvents, buttermilk are used for the protection of crops.
- The organic products are full of nutrition.
- They contain natural taste, sweetness and fragrance.
- There are minerals, vitamins and life energising elements in these crops, so organic farm products are more in demand.

43.

- Economic Liberalization :
 - The gradual reduction of restrictions and controls imposed on private sector in order to encourage economic development is known as economic liberalization.
- Advantages :
 - Private sector has got an opportunity to make unconstrained development which led to increase in the production.
 - Liberalization gave impetus to global trade and there has been increase in global trade.
 - Because of increase in foreign trade, there has been increase in foreign exchange reserves.
 - Internal infrastructural facilities increased due to liberalization.
- Disadvantages :
 - In spite of decrease in restriction, monopoly could not be stopped.
 - India focussed on industrial sector. As a result, it remained backward in agriculture.
 - Because of increase in imports and decrease in exports, foreign debt has increased.

44.

- Price rise along with stability is beneficial for economy. Increase in price results increase in profit of producers.
- Profit provides capital to set up new production units. Profit amount increases when production cost is less than price rise. So the producer gets encouragement for new investment. New production units create more employment. Producers increase the wages of their employee.
- Due to increase in income, purchasing capacity increases. There will be rise in living standard and speed of economic development. So, it can be said that price rise is beneficial.
- But when the prices of goods or services increase continuously at high rates, then the production of commodities do not increase but supply of money increases speedily. So, excessive amount of money is used on comparatively less commodities. This condition is inflationary situation.
- The value of money and purchasing power decreases. Poor people can not afford to buy goods. The consumer pays more and gets less. High disturbance in prices expenditure, income and calculation of price of production equipment and their allocation generates serious disparity in economy by creating chaos in money supply. In such, situation price rise is hindrance.

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.

- Wheat is a very important crop of our country.
- Wheat is the substantial food of North-West India.
- Wheat is used to prepare many items like roti, bhakhri, sev, shiro, lapsi, ladu, sukhandi, bread, puri, cake, biscuits etc.
- Among all food grains used in the daily meals wheat is the best.
- Among all grains, wheat is the most nutritious.
- So, wheat is called as the king of grain.

Section D

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

47.

- 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.

48.

- ➔ 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.

49.

- ➔ This is the picture of paddy, the most important crop of India.
- ➔ Majority of the world population and about half of India's population use rice.
- ➔ In terms of paddy production, India stands 2nd in the world after China.
- ➔ Paddy is sown over $\frac{1}{4}$ th of our total sown area.
- ➔ Paddy is a crop of Torrid Zone.
- ➔ Favourable Conditions :
 - ▣ Hot and humid climate, minimum temperature of 20°C, fertile alluvial soil and more than 100 cm of rainfall are necessary for good production of paddy.
 - ▣ Large amount of water is needed to grow paddy and it needs to be grown in water. However, instead of keeping the paddy fields fully under water, paddy is grown by irrigating through sprinklers to save water.
- ➔ Producing States :
 - ▣ In the regions of rainfall in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, this crop is taken through irrigation.
 - ▣ Paddy cultivation requires more man power.
 - ▣ West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, Odisha are major paddy producing states.
 - ▣ West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu take two to three crops of paddy every year.
 - ▣ In Gujarat, it is grown in Surat, Tapi, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand and Valsad districts.

50.

- ➔ There are many farming methods. Some of the current methods of farming are organic farming, sustainable farming and mixed farming.
- ➔ Organic farming :
 - ▣ Due to over use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the destructive effect of these chemicals is also felt.
 - ▣ The hygiene of the people is adversely affected.
 - ▣ More damage is caused to environment.
 - ▣ The productive capacity and fertility of the land has reduced.
 - ▣ In Organic farming chemical fertilizers or insecticides are not used.

- ▣ In Organic farming, earthworm fertilizer, composite fertilizer etc. are used for the nutrition of the crop.
- ▣ In Organic farming, cow urine, neem solvent, buttermilk etc. are used for the nutrition of crops.
- ▣ The organic products are full of nutrition and they have natural taste, sweetness and fragrance. There are minerals, vitamins and life energising elements in these crops.
- ▣ Organic products are more in demand so the farmers also get a good return.

➔ Sustainable Farming :

- ▣ In order to see that the soil fertility is retained for a long time, care is taken through crop rotation, use of chemical fertilizers only when necessary, use of biotic controls for insects and harvests, water conservation etc.

➔ Mixed Farming :

- ▣ In mixed farming the cattle rearing, poultry, sericulture and fishery etc. are also carried out simultaneously along with farming.

51.

➔ 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.

52.

➔ 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 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 part of people because they would be spending their saving to purchase other things and improve their living standard.

➔ (4) Sansad Adarsh Gram yojna

- To stop migration of people from the village to city, the members of parliament improve education, health, employment facilities in an adopted village. Permanent public assets, take care of cultural heritage, create opportunities for employment through social harmony and increase in human development.

➔ (5) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. [MANREGA]

- This is an employment oriented programme.
- This programme became popular with the slogan our village, our work, along with reasonable price.
- One person from every family is guaranteed wage employment for minimum 100 days in a financial year. The government has fixed the wage rate and if it fails to provide employment, unemployment allowance is paid.
- For the development of village, construction of personal toilets, personal wells, horticulture, labour work in Indira Awas Yojna, cattle shed, making organic manure, water conservation, cleaning of canals etc. activities are done.

➔ (6) Mission Mangalam

- State government has united women from families living below poverty line in 'Sakhi Mandal' or 'Self helping groups'. They are given skill-based training for household economic activities. So that they come out of the vicious cycle of poverty by preparing papad, pickle, agarbatti etc.

➔ (7) Dattopant Thegdi Vyaj Sahay Yojna

- Through this scheme government provides loan to artisans of handicrafts and handloom cottage industries at low rate of interest to purchase raw material.

➔ (8) Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojna

- This plan provides self employment opportunities to the unemployed in the rural areas to increase income and set up industry by giving economic help and subsidies to undertake production activities with the new idea of 'Start up India'.

➔ (9) Bajpai Bankable Yojna

- This yojna is meant for the urban and rural unemployed persons who are in the age group of 18 to 65, who are educated till 4th standard are given skill training and financial help so they may generate self employment.

➔ (10) Subsidy under the scheme 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for all-round development of Adivasis'

- Adivasi woman are provided with training and guidance for live-stock rearing under 'Comprehensive Dairy Development Employment Scheme', for the development of creeper crops in agriculture and plantation, for constructing pavilions (pendals), organic farming, grading and packaging etc.
- Samras hostels and Smart Ashrams are also established.

➔ (11) Encouragement to Organic Farming

- Major objectives of this scheme are helping farmers in registration, paying fees, help in purchasing farm products, arrangement for training and education of farmers, finance at low rate, arrangement for setting up proper market etc. along with environment protection and reduction in expenditure in agriculture sector.

➔ (12) Agro - Business Policy - 2016

- Through agro Business Policy 2016 state government has implemented plan to provide employment to 10 lakh people by setting up agro food processing unit and to help export processed food products.
- The objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty.

53.

➔ Reasons for more demand of children as labourers:

- (1) Child labour is the cheapest factor of production. As compared to adult, more work can be taken from children that too by giving lesser wages.
- (2) They are unorganized. Due to lack of organization, they can not raise their voice or can not protest. So, they can easily be exploited in various ways without their knowledge.

(3) In hard and hazardous condition, children can be easily bribed to work there by paying little wages. Children can be forced to work for more hours over the scheduled time either by threatening or tempting.

(4) Child labours are easily available, so the number is more.

(5) Poor families force their children to work at their age of schooling. They feel that children should work and support the family.

➔ To prevent child labour, the government has made many provisions in constitution. These are as follows :

(1) No child below 14 years will be employed in a factory or occupation or job. If anybody breaks the law, legal actions may be taken against the employer.

(2) A child cannot be exploited in any way during his childhood or teenage. He can not be devoid of moral security and physical comforts.

(3) After 10 years of implementing the constitution, the government will have to arrange free education for children upto 14 years of age. In this regards, the central and state governments have implemented a law in 2009 so that children belonging to age group of 6 to 14 years should get free compulsory education.

