

LIBERTY PAPER SET

STD. 10 : Social Science

Full Solution

Time : 3 Hours

ASSIGNMENT PAPER 8

Section A

1. (F) 2. (D) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (C) 6. × (False), 7. × (False), 8. ✓ (True), 9. × (False), 10. ✓ (True), 11. Seven 12. National monuments 13. Soil 14. 42%. 15. Agriculture 16. (D) The Bombay Natural History Society. 17. (C) 38% 18. (D) Wild life protection 19. (A) Dual 20. (B) Section 129 21. The rail route between Dibrugarh and Kanyakumari (Vivek express) 22. Border Road Organization, 23. Mongoloid 24. 2% or more



Section B

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

25.

➤ (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.

26.

- 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.

27.

- 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.

28.

- The origin of Bharatnatyam is believed to be Tanjore, a district in Tamilnadu.

29.

- Qutub Minar is located in Delhi.
- This 72.5 metre tall sky-scraper is made out of round red stone and marble.
- It was built in the 12th century by Qutubuddin Aibak, who was the founder of Gulam dynasty.
- After his death, the remaining work was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish.
- Its circumference is 13.75 metre at its base and it gets reduced to 2.75 metre at the top.
- Verses of Quran have been engraved on the minaret. It is the tallest stone minaret of India.

30.

- Ahmedabad could be known as a historical city.
- Many historical places like fort of Bhadra, Jama masjid, Mosque of Queen Sipri, Roza of Sarkhej, Kankariya lake, Shaking minaret (Jhulta-Minara), Sidi Saiyed Jali (Grill), Temple of Hathi sinh, Mosque of Queen Roopmati are very famous all over the world.
- The shaking Minarets (Jhulta Minara) outside Sarangpur darwaja in Raipur Gomptipur are famous for its unsolved secret of Vibration.
- The Sidi-Saiyed Jali (Grill) is well known for its vegetational and geometrical creation and minute carving.

31.

(i)

➔ Only that vegetation which can be raised naturally without the help of man, is called virgin vegetation.

(ii)

➔ Forests that are looked after by government administration are called protected forests. Local people are permitted to collect the wood and to graze animals without causing any harm to the trees.

32.

➔ 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.

33.

➔ Today, minerals are considered to be the backbone of economic development of any country.

➔ Minerals have an important place in the economic development of any nation.

➔ Minerals are used very widely in the making of small pin to large ships.

➔ Mineral is a natural resource.

➔ As technical knowledge increased, the use of minerals also increased.

➔ U.S. and Russia have become world power only due to proper use of minerals.

➔ Many minerals are used widely in human life.

➔ So, 'Modern age is known as Mineral age'.

34.

➔ First chemical fertilizer factory of India was established in 1906 at Ranipat in Tamil Nadu.

➔ The development of chemical industry started when Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) started its factory at Sindri.

➔ Chemical industry is highly centred in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala.

➔ In Gujarat, the factories producing chemical fertilizer are located at Kalol, Kandla, Hajira, Bharuch, Vadodara, etc.

35.

➔ Today, development of industries is very important for every country.

➔ Industries improve the life style of the people and quality of life.

➔ The existence of nation depends only on the development of industries.

➔ Economical development is impossible without the industrial progress.

➔ Those countries which have developed more industrially have strengthened their economy equally.

➔ United States of America, Russia, Japan are prosperous and developed country on the basis of their industrial development.

➔ Those nations where industries are not developed are unable to harness the natural resources as industrial raw material.

➔ They have to sell their natural resources at a low price and purchase the things made of the same raw material from other countries at a higher price.

➔ Manufacturing industries contribute more of the national production.

➔ Industrial development has a noteworthy contribution in the economic development of the nation.

➔ The countries that have focused more on their industrial development have achieved high economic growth.

➔ Industries are very important.

36.

➔ Terrorist activities like kidnapping, robbery, violence, etc. create fear and suspicion among people.

➔ Education suffers adversely in terrorism affected area.

➔ Terrorism leads to communal conflicts. This shreds the harmony of the society.

➔ Due to negative effect on business and industries, people migrate to other place.

➔ Mutual faith and feelings of brotherhood diminish.

➔ State transportation, national transportation and tourism industry have to suffer a great loss.

➔ Terrorists destroy railway, radio stations, roads, bridges, government offices.

➔ Thus, Terrorism is extremely harmful, both socially and economically.

37.

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

Section C

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

38.

- India has mastery in town-planning since ancient times.
- Many towns have been discovered during archaeological excavation work.
- Mohen-Jo-Daro, Harappa, Lothal and Dholaveera are such towns.
- These towns have three main sections :
 - (1) Citadel [Fort of rulers] :
- In ancient India, fort of rulers were built on the upper part of the town.
 - (2) Upper part of the town with houses of administrative officers :
- Upper part of the town had safe walls.
- Houses had two to five rooms.
 - (3) The lower part of the town with residences of common people :
- Houses of common people were built with hand made bricks.
- Residence of common people was situated on the lower part of the town.

39.

- Jain temples are found at various places of India. Vaibhar at Rajgruha, Vipulachal, Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and Shramgiri are five Jain temples.
- Samet Shikharji in Bihar and it is known as Madhuvan. Aadinath Bhagwan and other 20 Tirthankars attained Nirvana.
- There is a Jain temple at Palitana and Shankheshwar temple at Panchasara in Gujarat. Jain temple at Delwara (Mount Abu) and Ranakpur in Rajasthan are excellent and wonderful form of construction carving, artistic skill and sculpture point of view

40.

- We can see an emergence of variety of languages since centuries.
- These languages influenced one another. As a result, some new languages and literature have developed and flourished.
- Sanskrit is considered as the main language of religion, science, knowledge and philosophy.
- Maharshi Panini was a great Sanskrit grammarian.
- Panini's 'Ashtadhyayi' is a noteworthy book of Sanskrit grammar of 4th century.
- Sanskrit is considered the language of Aryans, language of sages and scholars.
- Sanskrit is less in use in present time but religious ceremonies and worshipping rituals are performed in Sanskrit language.
- It has been accepted by all at the international level that Sanskrit is the best language for the computer use.

41.

- The main types of factors of production are discussed below.
 - 1. Land : Land is a natural factor
 - 'Land' means different types of natural resources.
 - The natural resources include forests, rivers, mountains, minerals present in the interior of the earth, metals etc.
 - Land is a major factor of production.
 - 2. Capital
 - Capital is a man-made resource, helpful in producing goods.
 - Capital includes property, investments, assets such as machinery, furniture, vehicle etc.
 - 3. Labour
 - The mental or physical work done by a person with the aim to obtain monetary gain is called labour.
 - Labour is a 'living' factor of production.
 - Work of farm labourers, workers, teachers, doctors, artisans etc. is called labour.

4. Entrepreneurship

- The person who efficiently combines the three factors of production 'land', 'capital', and 'labour' is called entrepreneur.
- The process of co-ordinating the three factors of production so that production can be actually done is called entrepreneurship.

42.

- The uppermost layer of the crust of the earth is called soil which contains minerals and biotic elements necessary for the growth and development of vegetation.
- Soil formation takes place at the site of parental rocks.
- Soil is formed due to materials available through denudation.
- Biotic remnants, humidity and air get mixed up with it.
- Soil formed out of the same parental rocks under different climatic influence is different.
- Soils are classified on the basis of their colour, climate, parental rocks, structure, humus etc.

43.

- (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.

44.

- Under 'National Consumer protection Act, 1986' three-tier consumer courts have been set up.
- (1) District forum
 - There is one court in every district. It studies the complaints of consumers and gives compensation to him against loss. Approximately 571 Consumer district forums are working in India. A petitioner can file compensation for upto 20 lakh in these courts after paying the decided fee. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision, he may file a complaint in the state commission within 30 days. He has to pay 50% of claim amount or ₹ 25,000 whichever less.
- (2) State commission (State Forum)
 - Approximately 35 state forums are working in India. A petitioner can file compensation from 20 lakh to 1 crore after paying decided fee. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision, he can file an appeal with the national commission within 30 days. He has to pay either 50% of the compensation claim or ₹ 35,000 whichever is less.

➔ (3) National Commission (National Forum)

- ➔ This commission is a bench of 5 members.
- ➔ A petitioner can file compensation above ₹ 1 crore by paying decided fees.
- ➔ State commission and National commission should give the decision as early as possible or within 90 days of filing the case.
- ➔ If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the decision of national commission, he may file a case in supreme court within next 30 days. Before appealing it is compulsory to deposit 50% of the compensation amount of ₹ 50,000 whichever is less.

45.

- ➔ Under the Consumer Protection Act, the government has established 'Consumer Protection Councils' or consumer societies at national, state, district and taluka levels to spread consumer awareness.
- ➔ The consumer societies or councils are non-political, non-commercial and voluntary organizations setup by consumers.
- ➔ The main objective of these consumer societies is to bring awareness about consumer rights and encourage them to help government to frame policies or to seek protection from time to time.
- ➔ Functions :
- ➔ The council continuously reviews provisions of consumer rights and acts.
 - ➔ It also gives suggestions to the government regarding need to change legislative provisions
 - ➔ The societies provide consumer education by conducting consumer awareness programmes. These programmes guide the consumers on main subjects like rights of consumers, duties, exploitation in different ways and how to be saved from exploitation.
 - ➔ The societies or organizations publish monthly, bi-monthly, magazines or periodicals like 'Grahak Suraksha', 'Insight', 'The Consumer', 'Grahak Manch', etc. and try to bring awareness.
 - ➔ They are helpful in elimination of complaint of consumers.

46.

- ➔ 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.

Section D

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

47.

- ➔ Astronomy is the most ancient science
- ➔ Many work ('grantha') related to astronomy have been written in India.
- ➔ Ancient universities of India did systematic and deep study of astronomy.
- ➔ Indian scholars studied planets and their movements, constellation and other celestial objects in some mathematical calculations. Based on these calculations they made remarkable progress in the fields of astrology and astronomy.
- ➔ They also used to make some predictions by studying the movement of planets.
- ➔ Aryabhatta made remarkable contribution in the field of astronomy. As a result, when India launched its first satellite, it was named as 'Aryabhatta'.
- ➔ He declared that the earth rotates on its own axis.
- ➔ He proved that the basic reason for lunar eclipse is the shadow of the earth. The Indian scholars call this shadow as 'Ajarbhar'.
- ➔ Brahmagupta popularized the law of gravitation in this book 'Brahmasiddhant'.

- ➔ The greatest astrologer and astronomer Varahmihir divided astrology into 3 sections namely 'Tantra', 'Hora', and 'Samhita'.
- ➔ He wrote a book called 'Brihad Samhita'. This book gives information about effects of planets on man's future, his characteristics, various classes of animals, the auspicious time of marriage, digging ponds and wells and making gardens and also auspicious time for sowing.

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 contributions in the field of Vastushastra.
- ➔ They have propagated the principles of construction for dwellings, temples, palaces, ashwathala, forts, storehouses of ammunition and 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 Brahminsthan, 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.

Kharif Crop	Rabi Crop
Crops which are taken during rainy season are called Kharif crops.	Crops which are taken during winter are called Rabi crops.
Time for these crops is from June-July to October-November.	Time for these crops is from October-November to March-April.
Paddy, maize, jowar, millet, cotton, til, groundnut and mung, moong are Kharif crops.	Wheat, gram, barley, mustard, linseed etc. are Rabi crops.

50.

- Gopuram
 - ➔ The gateway of the south Indian temple is known as Gopuram.
 - ➔ Gopuram consists of two lower storeys in convex shape and the other two storeys aloft to make a pyramidal structure that makes the Gopuram strong.
- Mandap
 - ➔ It is a big hall constructed on the pillar or is a huge area lying in front of main gate.
- Garbha Gruh
 - ➔ Garbha Gruh means a small and dark rectangular room in which idol is kept. It is the innermost part of the temple.
 - ➔ In Gujarat, it is known as 'Gabharo'.
- Viman
 - ➔ Viman is semi circle or in sloping shape.
 - ➔ It looks like a pyramid. It has many storeys.
- Pinnacle (Shikhar)
 - ➔ The pointed exterior part of Garbh Gruh at the top is known as pinnacle. It is plated either with gold or brass.

51.

- ➔ Unemployment in India can be decreased through the opening of new areas of employment to plan manpower. Following steps should be taken by government to reduce unemployment.
 - (1) Government has aimed high goal of achieving economic growth at 10% per year.
Increasing capital investment and opportunities of employment. New fields should be opened for fast and balanced economic development along with development in agriculture sector, small and household industries, cottage industries etc. In order to increase employment government has started giving economic help, education, opened training centres.
 - (2) Government should lay stress on development of units using labour intensive method for production of consumer goods, small and cottage industries, gramodhyog, handloom and handicraft skill.
 - (3) More number of people may be employed in rural area by less investment by developing new method at the rural level in which more than one crop may be taken in order to remove unemployment during the time when farmers are not engaged in agriculture, to bring new land under cultivation, arranging water and electricity for every field, small and big irrigation scheme dam, check dam, ponds, canals, tubewell, activities of construction of road, activities related to agriculture. poultry, fishery, cattle rearing, dairy industry, programmes of afforestation.
 - (4) In order to sustain human development in rural areas health, education, pure drinking water, nutritious food, electricity, roads, banking, insurance, internet, improvement in communication and entertainment, water harvesting activities, constructing permanent public property, adopting employment oriented programmes should be undertaken.
 - (5) In order to decrease educated, unemployment and unemployment among youth, skill should be developed and employment should be provided as per the qualification.
- ➔ Such type of business oriented policy should be adopted, which produce skilled artisans. Curriculum of school and colleges should be such that it satisfies the requirement of local industries. Such type of efforts should be made by providing education and training to the youth. Special skills may be developed in them, quality improves along with production, employment increases, increase in income and improvement in living standard.
- (6) Labour ministry of Indian Government and State Government have implemented ambitious programmes like 'Make in India', 'Skill India' and 'Digital India' to enhance knowledge, understanding enthusiasm and work capacity of youth along with industrial development. For this educational and training programmes have been started to develop skill. Technical colleges and universities have been set up nation wide. They should provide education facilities as per vocational curriculum and modern technology.
- (7) Government has opened new areas of employment to plan manpower. Lot of employment opportunity is there in computer technology, information technology, pharmaceutical, business management, packing and in outsourcing, marketing, catering, event management, office management, hotel management, share stock marketing etc. So new curriculum has been set up in the universities so that it may fulfill the requirement of job in future. Short term diploma or certificate courses have been started to fulfill the need of manpower like course in spinning, weaving, tanning, plumbing, radio, T.V. fridge, mobile, A.C. repairing. It is tried to provide loan at less rate of interest to the entrepreneurs under 'Start-up India' for promoting new business. In place of white collar job self-employment should be fostered with government's economic help. For this purpose such an environment and proper and strong structure should be created that educational courses and educational expenses become cheaper and admission becomes easy.
- (8) New business industry should be set up for industrial growth and generating new employment opportunities. Investment is essential along with development of skill, co-operation to increase entrepreneurship among youth. Government has started many plans for providing of financial help at low rate of interest for small investments, for various purpose to purchase implements small margin, raw materials or office furniture initially, along with help for selling produced goods. Government also makes efforts to provide technical and commercial knowledge and managerial skills. Women have been provided self-employment for setting up household industries with the efforts of banks, economical help of financial institutes, easy loan facility and welfare organization.
- ➔ This way women and young men came out of the family and traditional business and a new segment of workforce emerged which expanded the horizon of business and industrial sector.
- (9) Employment exchange centres work as a link between unemployed and employers. Unemployed people can register their names in these centres. These centres share information of candidates with the organizations looking for employees. These centres provide information about employment through magazines like 'Rozgar Karkidi'.
- ➔ Though its 'Model Career Centre' and helpline number 1800-425-1514, it helps people by providing important information about employment, information related to skill based programme, employment fair etc.

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 povety line in cities and villages are given 35 kg food grains per family every month by Gujarat Government which is free of cost Poor people of middle class are given 5 kg food grains at low rate. In which wheat is given at the cost of Rs. 2 per kg., rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg at fair price shops. 3.82 crore people get the benefits of food security.
 - ▶▶▶ Objective of 'MAA Annapurna Yojna' is to bring happiness on the dcae of people because they would be spending their saving to purchase other things and improve their living standard.
- ➔ (4) Sansad Adarsh Gram yojna
 - ▶▶▶ 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 resonable price.
 - ▶▶▶ One person from every family is guranteed 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 many 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 pavillions (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 formers 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.

- ➔ The government of Gujarat had established 'Anti-Corruption Bureau' in 1963.
- ➔ "Central Anti Corruption Bureau" was established in 1964. It investigates the allegation against the government official who are involved in corruption.
- ➔ Corrupt people are caught red-handed and are punished by them.
- ➔ Its headquarter is in Shahibaug, Ahmedabad. If common people have any corruption related problem, they may call on helpline Toll Free Number 1800-2334-4444.

- ➔ The government of India formulated 'Anti-Corruption Act, 1988' to stop corruption and to provide clean public life and to stop misuse of power.
- ➔ It is compulsory for every public servant, high official and politician to provide information about their properties before they assume their posts.
- ➔ If the properties of any person increases more than his appropriate income during his working period, it is considered an offence and the government charges case against them and punishes them and confiscates properties.
- ➔ Government has issued 'Right to Information 2005' and 'Citizen's Charter', the government employees have to promise to complete administrative work in stipulated time period by eliminating delay in their own working area and the work under their power and to make the administration transparent and simple.
- ➔ Recently central government has enacted 'Black Money Act - 2005' in which corruption is regarded as crime.
- ➔ The government has made changes in FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act), Money Laundering Act as well as in Section 132 of Customs Act.
- ➔ Lokpal and Lokayukt are appointed in each state to curb corruption and find black money.
- ➔ Gujarat Vigilance Commission, Gandhinagar has undertaken departmental investigation for the corruption and misuse for power by government officials.

