

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Solution 2024

## (Set 1 - 32/5/1)

---

**Ques 1. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815?**

- (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
- (B) Ernst Renan
- (C) William I
- (D) Otto von Bismarck

**Solu.** The Vienna Congress in 1815 was hosted by Chancellor Duke Metternich. He was a key figure in European politics during that time and played a crucial role in organizing the Congress, which aimed to redraw the map of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. So, the answer is (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich.

**Ques 2. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'?**

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Christianity
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Jainism

**Solu.** The religion that emerged from eastern India and spread through intersecting points on the Silk Routes is Buddhism. Originating from the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, known as the Buddha, Buddhism gained prominence in ancient India before spreading across Asia, including regions connected by the Silk Routes. So, the answer is (C) Buddhism.

**Ques 3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.**

**I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay**

**II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

**Bardoli Satyagraha**

**IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement**

**Options:**

**(A) I, II, III, IV**

**(B) II, I, IV, III**

**(C) I, II, IV, III**

**(D) III, IV, II, I**

**Solu.** Let's arrange these events in chronological order:

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay (This occurred in 1919, in response to the Ottoman Caliphate's position after World War I.)

II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (This tragic event took place on April 13, 1919.)

III. Bardoli Satyagraha (This occurred in 1928 in Bardoli, Gujarat, as a protest against increased land revenue.)

IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (This happened in February 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident.)

So, the correct order is (B) II, I, IV, III.

**Ques 4. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.**

**In the beginning of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_, a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'.**

**(A) Pandita Ramabai**

**(B) Rashsundari Devi**

**(C) Tarabai Shinde**

**(D) Kailashbashini Debi**

**Solu.** The correct option to fill in the blank is (B) Rashsundari Devi. She was the author of "Amar Jiban," an autobiography written in Bengali. This autobiography is notable as one of the earliest autobiographies written by

an Indian woman and provides insights into the life of women in orthodox households during the early 19th century in Bengal.

**Ques 5. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.**

**Column I (National Park)    Column II  
(State)**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>i. Kaziranga</b>    | <b>a. Madhya Pradesh</b> |
| <b>ii. Jim Corbett</b> | <b>b. Assam</b>          |
| <b>iii. Sunderbans</b> | <b>c. Uttarakhand</b>    |
| <b>iv. Bandhavgarh</b> | <b>d. West Bengal</b>    |

**Options:**

- (A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d**
- (B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a**
- (C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a**
- (D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a-**

**Solu.** Let's match the National Parks with their respective states:

- i. Kaziranga - b. Assam
- ii. Jim Corbett - c. Uttarakhand
- iii. Sunderbans - d. West Bengal
- iv. Bandhavgarh - a. Madhya Pradesh

So, the correct option is (C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a.

**Ques 6. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent ?**

- (A) Tamil Nadu**
- (B) West Bengal**
- (C) Meghalaya**
- (D) Odisha**

**Solu.** The "bamboo drip irrigation system" is prevalent in Meghalaya. This innovative method utilizes bamboo pipes to provide a slow and controlled release of water to crops, particularly useful in areas with uneven terrain and limited water resources, which are common in Meghalaya. So, the correct answer is (C) Meghalaya.

**Ques 7. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India?**

- (A) Maharashtra**
- (B) Jharkhand**
- (C) Gujarat**
- (D) Odisha**

**Solu.** The highest bauxite-producing state in India is Odisha. Bauxite, which is used in the production of aluminum, is abundant in Odisha, making it the leading producer of this mineral in the country. So, the correct answer is (D) Odisha.

**Ques 8. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Statement I : Division of power is good for democratic systems.**

**Statement II: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.**

**Options:**

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.**
- (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.**
- (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.**
- (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.**

**Solu.** Both statements I and II are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I. While division of power is indeed beneficial for democratic systems as it helps in the checks and balances, and prevents the concentration of power in one entity, it doesn't necessarily directly correlate with reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups. Conflict resolution between social groups involves various factors beyond just the division of power. So, the correct option is (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

**Ques 10. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.**

**I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.**

**II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.**

**III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.**

**IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.**

**Options:**

**(A) Only I, II and III are correct.**

**(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.**

**(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.**

**(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.**

**Solu.** The correct option is (B) Only I, II, and IV are correct.

**Explanation:**

- Statement I is correct. The Indian state has not adopted any religion as its official religion, which is a key aspect of secularism.

- Statement II is correct. The Constitution of India provides freedom to all citizens to practice and propagate any religion of their choice.

- Statement IV is correct. The government in India does have the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities, especially to prevent discrimination or promote social justice.

- Statement III is incorrect. The Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion. So, it does not declare any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.

**Ques 11. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties?**

**(A) Amended the Constitution to prevent defection.**

**(B) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.**

**(C) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.**

**(D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.**

**Solu.** The step taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties is option (D): It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

This measure aims to bring more transparency and accountability within political parties by ensuring that they hold internal organizational elections regularly and maintain financial transparency by filing income tax returns.

**Ques 12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion (A): Multi-party system has been adopted in India.**

**Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.**

**Options:**

**(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).**

**(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).**

**(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.**

**(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.**

**Solu.** The correct option is (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Explanation:**

- Assertion (A) is true. India has adopted a multi-party system, where multiple political parties exist and compete in elections.

- Reason (R) is also true. The multi-party system in India is indeed capable of accommodating various social and geographical differences in the country, allowing representation and participation from diverse groups and regions.

- However, while the reason explains one advantage of having a multi-party system, it doesn't directly explain why India adopted such a system. India's adoption of a multi-party system is influenced by various historical, political, and constitutional factors, not solely based on accommodating social and

geographical differences. Therefore, the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

**Ques 13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India?**

- (A) Bhojpuri
- (B) Garhwali
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Rajasthani

**Solu.** The correct answer is (C) Nepali.

Nepali is one of the scheduled languages as per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It is recognized and protected by the Constitution for official purposes.

**Ques 14. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Statement I: Women**

**are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.**

**Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.**

**Options:**

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
- (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
- (C)

**Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.**

**(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.**

**Solu.** The correct option is (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

Explanation:

- Statement I is true. Women are indeed actively contributing to various professions such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, and university teachers. This reflects the increasing participation of women in diverse fields.

- Statement II is also true. Political expression of gender division and political mobilization have played a significant role in improving women's role in public life. Through political activism and advocacy for gender equality, women have been able to challenge traditional gender roles and gain access to opportunities in public spheres.

Statement II provides an explanation for why women are now actively contributing to various professions, as it highlights the role of political expression and mobilization in challenging gender norms and promoting gender equality, which in turn facilitates women's participation in various professions. Therefore, the correct option is (C).

**Ques 15. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank.**

**Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation?**

- (A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.**
- (B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.**
- (C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.**
- (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.**

**Solu.** The best description of the role of the bank in this credit situation is option (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

Explanation:

- Initially, the farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate, which can lead to a debt-trap situation, where the farmer may struggle to repay the loan due to the high interest burden.



- However, the farmer then borrows from a bank at a lower interest rate, which helps in reducing the overall burden of debt.
- By providing access to credit at lower interest rates, the bank helps the farmer manage his debt more effectively, enabling him to repay both the moneylender and the bank over time without falling into a debt-trap situation.

Therefore, option (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap, best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation.

**Ques 17. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion (A): Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.**

**Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents are required.**

**Options:**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).**
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).**
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.**
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.**

**Solu.** The correct option is (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Explanation:**

- Assertion (A) is true. Rural poor families often rely on informal sources of credit, such as moneylenders, due to limited access to formal banking services or difficulty in meeting the requirements of formal loans.
- Reason (R) is also true. For obtaining loans from banks, collateral and special documents are often required, especially for larger loans. However, this reason alone does not fully explain why rural poor families are dependent on informal sources of credit. Other factors such as lack of awareness, limited banking infrastructure in rural areas, and the inability to meet formal loan requirements also contribute to their reliance on informal credit sources.

Therefore, while both statements are true, the reason provided does not directly explain the assertion, leading to option (B).

**Ques 18. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'?**

- (A) Promoting trade barriers**
- (B) Removing trade barriers**
- (C) Controlling the other country through trade**
- (D) Increasing import, export duty on goods**

**Solu.** The correct option is (B) Removing trade barriers.

Liberalization refers to the process of reducing government restrictions and regulations on economic activities, particularly in trade and investment. Removing trade barriers is a key aspect of liberalization, as it involves reducing tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions on the movement of goods and services between countries. This opening up of trade helps promote economic growth, competition, and efficiency in markets. Therefore, option (B) Removing trade barriers, is included in liberalization.

**Ques 19. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India?**

- (A) Primary**
- (B) Secondary**
- (C) Tertiary**
- (D) Quaternary**

**Solu.** The correct answer is (C) Tertiary.

In India, the tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, has the highest share in employment. This sector includes a wide range of services such as retail, banking, education, healthcare, transportation, and tourism. As India's economy has modernized and urbanized, there has been significant growth in service-oriented industries, leading to a larger share of employment in the tertiary sector compared to the primary (agriculture, mining) and secondary (manufacturing, construction) sectors.

**Ques 20. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option.**

**I. Bank**

**II. Moneylender**

**III. Cooperatives**

**IV. Businessman**

**Options:**

**(A) Only I and II**

**(B) Only II and III**

**(C) Only I and III**

**(D) Only I and IV**

**Solu.** The formal sources of credit are those that are legally recognized and regulated. Among the given options, the formal sources include:

I. Bank

III. Cooperatives

So, the correct option is (C) Only I and III.

**Ques 21. Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century? Explain.**

**Solu.** The Indian subcontinent was central to the trading network before the sixteenth century due to its strategic location at the crossroads of major trade routes, abundance of valuable resources, extensive maritime trade networks, rich cultural heritage, and stable political systems that facilitated trade and cultural exchange with regions across Asia and beyond.

**Ques 22. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example**

**Solu.** "Igneous and metamorphic rocks host minerals due to distinct geological processes."

Igneous rocks form from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. As magma cools underground or lava cools on the surface, minerals crystallize

from the molten material. For example, granite, an intrusive igneous rock, contains minerals like quartz, feldspar, and mica that crystallized as magma cooled slowly beneath the Earth's surface.

Metamorphic rocks are created through the alteration of existing rocks by heat, pressure, and chemical processes deep within the Earth's crust.

During metamorphism, minerals in the original rocks undergo recrystallization and reorganization to form new minerals. For instance, limestone, a sedimentary rock composed of calcite, can undergo metamorphism to form marble, a metamorphic rock with recrystallized calcite.

In summary, the formation of minerals in igneous rocks occurs through crystallization during cooling, while in metamorphic rocks, minerals form through recrystallization during the process of metamorphism. This results in a wide variety of minerals being present in both rock types, contributing to their geological diversity and economic significance.

**(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.**

**Solu.** "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals due to erosion, hydrothermal vents, and biological processes. For instance, salts like sodium chloride accumulate from eroded rocks, while hydrothermal vents release mineral-rich fluids. Marine organisms, such as coral polyps, contribute calcium carbonate skeletons, adding to the mineral content. These minerals have economic significance and are vital for various industries."

**Ques 23. Why was the need for decentralization recognized in the Indian Constitution? Explain.**

**Solu.** Decentralization was recognized in the Indian Constitution to ensure effective governance, promote democracy, empower local communities, and address diverse regional needs. It delegates power to local

governments for efficient decision-making, encourages citizen participation, and tailors policies to local circumstances, fostering inclusive development.

**Ques 24. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain.**

**Solu.** Developments in information and communication technology (ICT) have been a major factor enabling globalization by facilitating instant communication, expanding market reach, streamlining business operations, and fostering interconnectedness on a global scale.

1. Instant Communication: ICT advancements, such as the internet, email, and social media platforms, have revolutionized communication by enabling instantaneous exchange of information across the globe. This rapid communication facilitates real-time collaboration, decision-making, and coordination among individuals, organizations, and nations, regardless of geographical distances.

2. Market Reach Expansion: ICT allows businesses to reach global markets with ease. Through e-commerce platforms and digital marketing strategies, companies can advertise, sell, and distribute their products and services to consumers worldwide. This broadens market access, increases competitiveness, and creates new opportunities for growth and expansion beyond domestic boundaries.

3. Streamlined Business Operations: ICT tools and technologies automate and streamline various business processes, such as manufacturing, supply chain management, finance, and customer service. Cloud computing, data analytics, and enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems enable efficient operations, cost reduction, and enhanced productivity, making it easier for businesses to operate globally.

4. Interconnectedness: ICT fosters interconnectedness among people, cultures, and economies worldwide. Through social networking platforms, online forums, and virtual communities, individuals can connect, share ideas, and collaborate across borders, transcending physical barriers and fostering a sense of global community and understanding.

5. Access to Information and Knowledge: ICT provides access to vast amounts of information and knowledge, empowering individuals and organizations with valuable insights, resources, and learning opportunities. This democratization of information fuels innovation, creativity, and problem-solving on a global scale, driving economic growth and development.

In summary, developments in information and communication technology have played a pivotal role in enabling globalization by facilitating instant communication, expanding market reach, streamlining business operations, fostering interconnectedness, and democratizing access to information and knowledge. These advancements have transformed the way people, businesses, and nations interact and collaborate in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.

**Ques 25. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.**

**Solu.** In the Civil Disobedience Movement, women played a crucial role in various capacities, demonstrating resilience, leadership, and active participation in India's struggle for independence.

1. Participation in Protests and Marches: Women actively participated in protest marches, demonstrations, and public gatherings alongside men. For example, during the Salt Satyagraha in 1930, women from different socio-economic backgrounds joined the famous Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi to protest against the British salt tax. Many women, including Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, walked long distances, faced police repression, and endured imprisonment for their participation.

2. Establishment of Women's Organizations: Women's organizations played a significant role in mobilizing women and amplifying their voices in the Civil Disobedience Movement. For instance, the All India Women's Conference (AIWC), led by leaders like Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and Annie Besant, organized protests, rallies, and educational campaigns to

empower women and advocate for their rights within the broader context of the independence movement.

3. Participation in Civil Disobedience Campaigns: Women actively participated in acts of civil disobedience, such as the boycott of British goods, non-payment of taxes, and refusal to comply with unjust laws. They organized bonfires of foreign cloth, picketed liquor shops, and engaged in spinning and weaving activities to promote self-reliance and economic independence. Prominent leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali and Sucheta Kripalani led these efforts, inspiring countless women to join the resistance against British rule.

4. Role in Salt Satyagraha: The Salt Satyagraha witnessed significant participation from women across India. In addition to participating in the Dandi March, women organized their salt-making activities, defying the British monopoly on salt production. They collected seawater, evaporated it to obtain salt, and distributed it within their communities, symbolizing defiance against colonial laws and asserting their agency in the struggle for independence.

5. Contribution to the Underground Movement: Women also contributed to the underground movement by providing support to freedom fighters, hiding activists from the British authorities, and disseminating underground literature. Many women played crucial roles in the secret networks of communication, intelligence gathering, and fundraising, contributing to the success of the independence movement despite facing significant risks and hardships.

In conclusion, women played a multifaceted role in the Civil Disobedience Movement, actively participating in protests, organizing campaigns, establishing women's organizations, and contributing to the underground movement. Their resilience, leadership, and sacrifices were instrumental in shaping the course of India's struggle for independence and advancing the cause of social justice and equality.



**OR**

**(b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.**

**Solu.** Indian folklore and symbols played a significant role in strengthening the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century by fostering a sense of cultural identity, unity, and pride among the Indian population. They served as powerful tools for mobilization, resistance against colonial rule, and the promotion of nationalistic sentiments. Here are some examples of how Indian folklore and symbols contributed to the idea of nationalism:

1. **Folk Songs and Ballads:** Folk songs and ballads celebrating the history, culture, and struggles of the Indian people became popular during the freedom struggle. These songs, often sung in local languages, conveyed messages of resistance, unity, and hope. For example, songs like "Vande Mataram" composed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and "Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram" popularized by Mahatma Gandhi became anthems of the freedom movement, inspiring millions of Indians to join the struggle for independence.
2. **Mythological References:** Indian mythology and epics, such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata, were invoked to evoke nationalist sentiments and rally support for the freedom struggle. Leaders like Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Aurobindo Ghosh drew parallels between the heroic deeds of mythological figures like Rama and Krishna and the aspirations of the Indian people for freedom from colonial oppression. These references helped create a sense of cultural pride and identity among Indians, strengthening the nationalist cause.
3. **National Symbols:** National symbols such as the tricolor flag, the national emblem, and the national anthem emerged as powerful symbols of Indian nationalism. The adoption of these symbols by the Indian National Congress and other nationalist organizations helped unify diverse communities and regions under a common identity. For example, the spinning wheel (charkha) became a potent symbol of self-reliance and



resistance against British-made goods, promoted by Mahatma Gandhi as part of the Swadeshi movement.

4. **Folklore and Resistance Movements:** Folklore and oral traditions were integral to grassroots resistance movements against British colonial rule. Stories of valiant freedom fighters, local heroes, and acts of defiance were passed down through generations, inspiring ordinary Indians to join the struggle for independence. Folklore played a crucial role in mobilizing rural communities, tribal groups, and marginalized sections of society in the fight against colonial oppression.

5. **Cultural Revivalism:** The nationalist movement also witnessed a revival of Indian arts, crafts, and cultural traditions as a means of asserting cultural identity and challenging colonial hegemony. Artists, writers, and intellectuals like Rabindranath Tagore, Subramania Bharati, and Sarojini Naidu promoted indigenous cultural expressions and languages, emphasizing the richness and diversity of Indian heritage.

In summary, Indian folklore and symbols played a pivotal role in strengthening the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century by promoting cultural identity, unity, and pride among the Indian population. They served as powerful tools for mobilization, resistance against colonial rule, and the promotion of nationalistic sentiments, contributing to the eventual attainment of independence.

**Ques 26. Describe any three impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture,**

**Solu.** Globalization has had significant impacts on Indian agriculture, influencing various aspects of production, marketing, and rural livelihoods. Here are three key impacts:

1. **Market Integration and Export Orientation:** Globalization has led to increased market integration, with Indian agriculture becoming more closely

linked to global markets. Export-oriented agricultural policies, trade liberalization, and technological advancements have facilitated the expansion of agri-food exports from India. This has provided opportunities for farmers to access international markets and diversify their income streams. However, it has also made Indian agriculture more vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices and trade policies.

2. Adoption of Modern Agricultural Practices: Globalization has encouraged the adoption of modern agricultural practices and technologies in India. With the influx of foreign investment, knowledge transfer, and agricultural research collaborations, Indian farmers have gained access to advanced farming techniques, high-yielding crop varieties, and precision farming technologies. This has led to improvements in productivity, efficiency, and farm incomes in certain regions. However, the adoption of modern practices has also raised concerns about environmental sustainability, genetic erosion, and the marginalization of small-scale farmers who may not have access to resources or technology.

3. Changes in Land Use Patterns and Agrarian Structure: Globalization has brought about changes in land use patterns and agrarian structure in India. Rapid industrialization, urbanization, and infrastructure development have led to the conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes such as industrial estates, Special Economic Zones (SEZs), and urban expansion. This has resulted in land fragmentation, loss of agricultural biodiversity, and displacement of rural communities. Additionally, globalization has contributed to the emergence of contract farming, corporate farming, and large-scale land acquisitions by agribusiness corporations, leading to concerns about land grabbing, farmer displacement, and loss of land rights.

In summary, globalization has had complex and varied impacts on Indian agriculture, influencing production practices, market dynamics, and rural livelihoods. While it has opened up opportunities for market access, technology transfer, and income diversification, it has also posed challenges related to market volatility, environmental sustainability, and

social equity. Balancing the benefits and risks of globalization in agriculture requires careful policy interventions that prioritize the interests of small-scale farmers, promote sustainable farming practices, and ensure inclusive development in rural areas.

**Ques 27. Analyse any three challenges faced by political parties in India.**

**Solu.** Political parties in India face several challenges that impact their functioning, electoral prospects, and overall effectiveness in the democratic process. Here are three key challenges:

1. **Fragmentation and Coalition Politics:** India's political landscape is characterized by a high degree of fragmentation, with numerous political parties representing diverse regional, ideological, and identity-based interests. This fragmentation often leads to coalition politics, where no single party secures a majority in elections, necessitating alliances and post-election coalitions to form governments. While coalition politics can foster inclusivity and accommodate diverse viewpoints, it also poses challenges in terms of stability, governance, and policy coherence. Coalition governments are often prone to internal conflicts, policy paralysis, and compromises that may undermine the effectiveness of governance and accountability.
2. **Money Power and Electoral Malpractices:** Money power and electoral malpractices are pervasive challenges in Indian politics, undermining the integrity of elections and democratic principles. Political parties rely heavily on fundraising and financial resources to contest elections, leading to concerns about the influence of money in politics and the role of corporate interests in shaping policy decisions. Moreover, electoral malpractices such as vote-buying, intimidation, electoral fraud, and the use of muscle power by political parties undermine the fairness and transparency of elections, eroding public trust in the electoral process and democratic institutions.

3. **Dynastic Politics and Lack of Internal Democracy:** Dynastic politics, where political power and leadership positions are often inherited within families, is a prevalent phenomenon in Indian politics. Many political parties are dominated by dynastic leaders who perpetuate family control over party affairs, candidate selection, and decision-making processes. This concentration of power undermines internal democracy within political parties, stifling dissent, innovation, and meritocracy. Furthermore, the lack of internal democracy limits opportunities for new leaders to emerge, marginalizes grassroots activists, and perpetuates a culture of patronage and nepotism within political parties.

In summary, political parties in India face challenges related to fragmentation and coalition politics, money power and electoral malpractices, and dynastic politics and lack of internal democracy. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive electoral reforms, enhanced transparency and accountability mechanisms, promotion of internal party democracy, and efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and norms. Additionally, fostering a culture of political pluralism, civic engagement, and participatory governance is essential for building a vibrant and inclusive democracy in India.

**Ques 28. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.**

**Solu.** India's federal system is characterized by several key features that define the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the central government and the states. Here are three important characteristics:

1. **Dual Polity with Division of Powers:** One of the fundamental characteristics of the Indian federal system is the division of powers between the central government (Union) and the state governments. The Constitution of India clearly delineates the powers and functions of each level of government through three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Union List contains subjects on which only the central government can legislate, such as defense, foreign affairs, and currency. The State List includes subjects on which only the state

governments can legislate, such as police, public health, and agriculture. The Concurrent List consists of subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate concurrently, such as education, criminal law, and marriage. This dual polity with a division of powers ensures a clear demarcation of jurisdiction between the central and state governments, preventing encroachment on each other's authority.

2. **Supremacy of the Constitution and Independent Judiciary:** Another characteristic of the Indian federal system is the supremacy of the Constitution as the ultimate law of the land. The Constitution serves as the framework for the distribution of powers between the central and state governments and provides for the resolution of disputes through legal mechanisms. Additionally, an independent judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court of India, acts as the guardian of the Constitution and interprets its provisions to adjudicate disputes between the central and state governments, ensuring the balance of powers and upholding federal principles. The judiciary plays a crucial role in safeguarding the federal structure of the Indian polity by adjudicating conflicts arising from overlapping jurisdictions, disputes over constitutional interpretation, and violations of federal principles by the central or state governments.

3. **Integrated and Flexible Federalism:** India's federal system exhibits characteristics of both integrated and flexible federalism. Integrated federalism refers to the cooperation and coordination between the central and state governments in addressing common national goals and challenges. While the Constitution assigns certain subjects exclusively to the central or state governments, there are also areas of concurrent jurisdiction where both levels of government work together to formulate policies and implement programs. Flexible federalism, on the other hand, refers to the adaptability and responsiveness of the federal system to changing socio-economic conditions and political dynamics. Over time, India has witnessed shifts in the balance of power between the central and state governments, with adjustments made through constitutional amendments, legislative reforms, and intergovernmental negotiations. This flexibility allows the Indian federal system to accommodate diverse regional aspirations, address emerging challenges, and promote cooperative

federalism through dialogue and consensus-building between the central and state governments.

In summary, the Indian federal system is characterized by a dual polity with a division of powers, the supremacy of the Constitution and independent judiciary, and integrated and flexible federalism. These characteristics define the relationship between the central and state governments, ensure the protection of federal principles, and promote cooperative governance in India's diverse and pluralistic polity.

**Ques 29. Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with example.**

**Solu.** The issue of sustainability has become essential for development in present times due to the recognition of its profound impacts on the environment, society, and economy. Here's why sustainability is crucial for development, along with an example:

1. **Environmental Conservation:** Unsustainable development practices, such as deforestation, pollution, and overuse of natural resources, have led to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, and climate change. Sustainability emphasizes the need to protect and preserve ecosystems for the well-being of current and future generations. For example, the depletion of natural habitats and overfishing in marine ecosystems have threatened the survival of species and disrupted ecological balance. Sustainable fisheries management practices, such as implementing catch limits, establishing marine protected areas, and promoting sustainable fishing techniques, are essential to conserve fish stocks and maintain healthy marine ecosystems.

2. **Social Equity and Justice:** Unsustainable development often exacerbates social inequalities and marginalizes vulnerable communities, including indigenous peoples, women, and the poor. Sustainability promotes social equity and justice by ensuring that development benefits are distributed equitably and that the rights and needs of all individuals and communities are respected. For example, large-scale infrastructure projects such as



dams and highways can displace local communities and deprive them of access to land, resources, and livelihoods. Sustainable development practices prioritize community participation, consultation, and consent, empowering marginalized groups to participate in decision-making processes and ensuring that development projects are inclusive, equitable, and socially just.

3. Economic Prosperity and Resilience: Unsustainable development practices, such as overconsumption, resource depletion, and pollution, can undermine economic growth and lead to long-term economic instability. Sustainability promotes economic prosperity and resilience by encouraging resource efficiency, innovation, and diversification of economic activities. For example, reliance on fossil fuels for energy production not only contributes to environmental pollution and climate change but also exposes economies to price volatility and supply disruptions. Transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power not only reduces greenhouse gas emissions and mitigates climate change but also creates new job opportunities, stimulates innovation, and enhances energy security, contributing to long-term economic prosperity and resilience.

In summary, sustainability has become essential for development in present times because of its critical importance in environmental conservation, social equity, and economic prosperity. Sustainable development practices are essential to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation and to build a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable future for all.

**Ques 30. Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian Republic.**

**Solu.** Giuseppe Mazzini was a prominent Italian nationalist and revolutionary who played a significant role in the unification of Italy and the establishment of the Italian Republic. Here's an evaluation of Mazzini's role in the unification of the Italian Republic:

1. Ideological Leadership and Inspiration: Mazzini was a fervent advocate of Italian nationalism and republicanism, and he played a crucial role in shaping the ideological foundations of the Risorgimento, the Italian unification movement. Through his writings, speeches, and political activism, Mazzini inspired a generation of Italian patriots and revolutionaries to fight for Italian independence, unity, and republican ideals. His vision of a united Italy, free from foreign domination and ruled by republican principles, galvanized widespread support and mobilized the masses in the struggle for liberation.

2. Founding of Young Italy and Revolutionary Activism: Mazzini founded the secret society "Young Italy" in 1831, dedicated to the cause of Italian unification and republican democracy. Young Italy served as a revolutionary organization committed to overthrowing foreign rule and establishing a unified Italian Republic. Mazzini's leadership of Young Italy and his involvement in revolutionary uprisings, such as the failed revolutions of 1848-1849, contributed to the popularization of nationalist sentiments and resistance against Austrian, French, and Papal rule in Italy.

3. Diplomatic and Political Influence: Although Mazzini's revolutionary activities often led to exile and persecution, his influence extended beyond Italy's borders, shaping international perceptions of the Italian unification movement. Mazzini's diplomatic efforts and political alliances with liberal and nationalist leaders in Europe helped garner support for the Italian cause and pressure foreign powers to recognize Italian aspirations for independence and unity. Mazzini's advocacy for Italian unification on the world stage raised awareness of the Italian question and contributed to the eventual diplomatic and military interventions that facilitated Italian unification.

4. Limitations and Criticisms: Despite his significant contributions to the Italian unification movement, Mazzini's role was not without limitations and criticisms. His uncompromising commitment to republican ideals and revolutionary methods often clashed with the pragmatic strategies and diplomatic maneuvers of other Italian leaders, such as Count Camillo di



Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Mazzini's insistence on immediate and total liberation through armed insurrection alienated potential allies and hindered cooperation within the broader nationalist movement. Additionally, Mazzini's vision of a centralized, republican Italy conflicted with the aspirations of regional leaders and nationalist factions, leading to divisions and conflicts within the Risorgimento movement.

In summary, Giuseppe Mazzini played a significant role in the unification of the Italian Republic through his ideological leadership, revolutionary activism, diplomatic influence, and inspirational vision of Italian nationalism and republicanism. While Mazzini's contributions to the Risorgimento were profound, his uncompromising tactics and ideological rigidity also posed challenges and limitations to the achievement of Italian unification, highlighting the complexities and contradictions of the nationalist struggle in 19th-century Italy.

**OR**

**(b) Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany.**

**Solu.** Otto von Bismarck was a central figure in the unification of Germany, a process known as the "German Unification," which culminated in the establishment of the German Empire in 1871. Bismarck's political acumen, diplomatic maneuvering, and pragmatic leadership were instrumental in bringing about the unification of the disparate German states into a single, powerful nation-state. Here's an evaluation of Bismarck's role in the unification of Germany:

1. **Realpolitik and Diplomatic Skill:** Bismarck was a master strategist who employed Realpolitik, a pragmatic approach to politics based on practical considerations rather than ideological principles, to achieve his goals. Bismarck skillfully exploited power politics, diplomatic alliances, and conflicts to advance the cause of German unification. He initiated a series of wars, including the Danish War (1864), the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), to weaken and defeat rival

powers such as Denmark, Austria, and France and to consolidate Prussian dominance over the German states.

2. Leadership and Statesmanship: Bismarck's leadership and statesmanship were crucial in navigating the complex dynamics of German politics and forging consensus among the various German states. As Prime Minister of Prussia and later Chancellor of the German Empire, Bismarck exercised strong and decisive leadership, rallying support for his policies and reforms. Bismarck's political skill and charisma enabled him to build alliances, negotiate treaties, and mobilize public opinion in favor of German unification, earning him the nickname the "Iron Chancellor."

3. Creation of a Strong Centralized State: Bismarck played a key role in creating a strong, centralized state by centralizing power and authority under Prussian leadership. Through a series of domestic reforms, Bismarck strengthened the Prussian military, bureaucracy, and economy, laying the foundations for a unified German state. His policies, such as the abolition of internal tariffs (Zollverein), the establishment of a national currency (the Goldmark), and the expansion of railways and infrastructure, promoted economic integration and facilitated the emergence of a unified German nation-state.

4. Legacy and Impact: Bismarck's legacy as the architect of German unification is profound and enduring. The creation of the German Empire in 1871 marked the culmination of decades of political and diplomatic efforts to unite the German states under Prussian leadership. Bismarck's vision of a unified Germany as a dominant power in Europe reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the continent and laid the groundwork for Germany's emergence as a major political and industrial power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, Bismarck's policies also contributed to tensions and rivalries in Europe, leading to increased militarization, imperial expansion, and ultimately, the outbreak of World War I.

In summary, Otto von Bismarck's role in the unification of Germany was pivotal, as his political skill, leadership, and pragmatism were instrumental in overcoming internal divisions, external threats, and obstacles to German unity. Bismarck's legacy as the "Iron Chancellor" and the architect of German unification continues to shape Germany's political identity and influence European history to this day.

**Ques 31 (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement.**

**Solu.** The manufacturing sector is often considered the backbone of development for several reasons:

1. **Economic Growth and Employment Generation:** The manufacturing sector contributes significantly to economic growth by creating value-added products and generating employment opportunities. Manufacturing industries, such as automotive, electronics, machinery, and textiles, require skilled labor and technological innovation, leading to the creation of jobs across various skill levels. The expansion of the manufacturing sector stimulates economic activity, boosts consumer spending, and drives overall GDP growth.
2. **Industrialization and Technological Advancement:** A robust manufacturing sector is essential for industrialization and technological advancement. Manufacturing industries serve as hubs of innovation, research, and development, driving technological progress and productivity gains across the economy. Investments in manufacturing infrastructure, machinery, and technology enhance production efficiency, quality standards, and competitiveness, leading to higher levels of industrial output and economic diversification.
3. **Forward and Backward Linkages:** The manufacturing sector has extensive forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy, including agriculture, mining, services, and trade. Manufacturing

activities require inputs such as raw materials, components, energy, and services from upstream industries, while also providing outputs for downstream industries, distribution networks, and consumer markets. The interconnectedness of the manufacturing sector with the rest of the economy creates multiplier effects, spurring growth in related sectors and fostering a dynamic ecosystem of production and consumption.

4. **Export Potential and Trade Balance:** A strong manufacturing base enables countries to export a wide range of value-added goods to global markets, enhancing export earnings and improving trade balances. Export-oriented manufacturing industries, such as automotive, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, and electronics, generate foreign exchange revenues, promote international competitiveness, and drive economic integration with global supply chains. A positive trade balance in manufacturing goods contributes to national wealth, fiscal stability, and economic resilience against external shocks.

5. **Infrastructure Development and Urbanization:** The development of the manufacturing sector often leads to investments in physical infrastructure, including transportation networks, industrial parks, utilities, and urban amenities. Manufacturing clusters and industrial zones attract investments, spur urbanization, and stimulate regional development, creating opportunities for infrastructure development, real estate investment, and social welfare initiatives. The growth of manufacturing centers contributes to the spatial distribution of economic activity, population migration, and the development of urban-rural linkages.

In summary, the manufacturing sector serves as the backbone of development by driving economic growth, employment generation, technological advancement, trade expansion, and infrastructure development. A vibrant and competitive manufacturing sector is essential for achieving sustainable development goals, reducing poverty, and improving living standards for populations around the world.

**OR**

**(b) "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand." Justify the statement.**

**Solu.** The statement "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand" reflects the interconnectedness and complementary nature of the agricultural and industrial sectors in driving economic development. Several factors justify this statement:

1. **Input Supply and Demand:** Agriculture and industry are interdependent in terms of input supply and demand. The agricultural sector provides raw materials, such as crops, livestock, and natural resources, which serve as inputs for various industrial processes. Industries rely on agricultural commodities for food processing, textile manufacturing, biofuel production, and pharmaceuticals, among other sectors. Conversely, industries supply agricultural inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, and infrastructure, which enhance agricultural productivity, efficiency, and output.

2. **Value Addition and Processing:** The industrial sector adds value to agricultural products through processing, manufacturing, and value-added activities. Food processing industries transform raw agricultural commodities into processed foods, beverages, and consumer goods, increasing their shelf life, nutritional value, and marketability. Similarly, industries such as textiles, leather, paper, and biofuels utilize agricultural raw materials to produce finished products for domestic consumption and export markets. The symbiotic relationship between agriculture and industry contributes to value chain integration, diversification, and economic growth.

3. **Market Linkages and Trade:** Agriculture and industry are linked through market interactions and trade relationships. Industrial demand for agricultural products drives market incentives, price signals, and investment decisions in the agricultural sector. Similarly, agricultural surpluses generated by technological advancements and productivity gains stimulate demand for industrial goods and services, such as machinery, equipment, and infrastructure. Trade flows between agricultural and

industrial economies facilitate specialization, comparative advantage, and economic exchange, leading to mutual gains from trade and globalization.

4. **Employment and Income Generation:** Agriculture and industry are major sources of employment and income for rural and urban populations, respectively. The agricultural sector provides livelihoods for millions of farmers, farmworkers, and rural communities engaged in crop cultivation, livestock farming, and agribusiness activities. Industrialization creates job opportunities in manufacturing, construction, transportation, and services sectors, attracting labor migration from rural to urban areas. The coexistence of agricultural and industrial activities diversifies employment opportunities, reduces rural-urban disparities, and promotes inclusive growth and development.

5. **Technological Innovation and Sustainability:** Agricultural and industrial sectors collaborate in driving technological innovation, research, and development to enhance productivity, efficiency, and sustainability. Agricultural biotechnology, precision farming, and mechanization improve crop yields, resource use efficiency, and environmental conservation. Industrial innovations in automation, robotics, renewable energy, and green technologies promote resource efficiency, pollution control, and climate resilience. Cross-sectoral collaborations between agriculture and industry foster knowledge exchange, technology transfer, and capacity building, advancing sustainable development goals and addressing global challenges such as food security, climate change, and rural livelihoods.

In summary, the statement "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand" underscores the synergistic relationship between these sectors in driving economic development, value creation, employment generation, and technological innovation. Collaboration and integration between agriculture and industry are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, addressing global challenges, and enhancing the well-being of societies around the world.

**Ques 32. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.**

**Solu.** Democracy plays a significant role in reducing inequality and poverty by fostering political participation, social inclusion, and equitable distribution of resources. Here's how democracy contributes to the reduction of inequality and poverty, along with examples:

1. **Political Participation and Representation:** In democratic societies, citizens have the right to participate in political processes, elect representatives, and hold government officials accountable. Democratic governance ensures that marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including the poor and vulnerable, have a voice in decision-making and policy formulation. For example, in India, the implementation of reservation policies, such as quotas for scheduled castes and tribes in legislative bodies, has increased political representation and empowerment for historically marginalized communities, leading to greater attention to their needs and concerns in policymaking.

2. **Social Welfare Policies and Redistribution:** Democracy enables governments to implement social welfare policies and redistributive measures aimed at reducing poverty and inequality. Through democratic processes, policymakers can enact progressive taxation, social security programs, education and healthcare reforms, and poverty alleviation schemes to provide assistance to disadvantaged groups and promote social justice. For instance, in Brazil, the Bolsa Família program provides cash transfers to low-income families, conditional on children's school attendance and healthcare utilization, thereby reducing poverty and improving social outcomes for millions of beneficiaries.

3. **Accountability and Transparency:** Democracy promotes accountability and transparency in governance, ensuring that public resources are allocated efficiently, fairly, and in the public interest. Democratic institutions, such as independent judiciary, free press, civil society organizations, and anti-corruption agencies, play a crucial role in holding governments



accountable for their actions and preventing misuse of power and resources. For example, in South Africa, the Constitutional Court has played a key role in upholding democratic principles, protecting human rights, and combating corruption, thereby promoting accountability and transparency in governance.

4. Economic Growth and Development: Democracy fosters economic growth and development by promoting macroeconomic stability, market competition, and investment climate conducive to entrepreneurship and innovation. By providing a conducive environment for business and investment, democratic institutions attract domestic and foreign capital, stimulate job creation, and expand economic opportunities for all segments of society. For instance, in South Korea, the transition to democracy in the late 20th century facilitated economic reforms, privatization, and liberalization, leading to rapid industrialization, export-led growth, and poverty reduction.

In summary, democracy contributes to the reduction of inequality and poverty by promoting political participation, social inclusion, equitable distribution of resources, accountability, transparency, and economic development. Through democratic processes and institutions, governments can address the root causes of poverty and inequality, empower marginalized groups, and create an enabling environment for sustainable and inclusive growth. However, it's important to recognize that democracy alone is not sufficient to eliminate poverty and inequality, and concerted efforts are needed to address structural barriers, institutional weaknesses, and socio-economic disparities through comprehensive policy interventions and social reforms.

**(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples.**

**Solu.** Democracy is considered a legitimate form of government because it derives its authority from the consent of the governed, upholds the rule of



law, and protects fundamental rights and freedoms. Here's how democracy achieves legitimacy, along with examples:

1. **Consent of the Governed:** In a democracy, political power is derived from the consent of the governed, meaning that citizens have the right to participate in political processes, elect representatives, and hold government officials accountable through free and fair elections. The legitimacy of democratic governments is based on their ability to reflect the will of the people and govern with their consent. For example, in the United States, regular elections at the local, state, and federal levels provide citizens with opportunities to choose their leaders and express their preferences, ensuring that government decisions are rooted in popular sovereignty.

2. **Rule of Law and Constitutionalism:** Democracy operates within a framework of the rule of law, where government actions are constrained by legal norms, principles, and institutions, including constitutions, separation of powers, and independent judiciary. Democratic societies uphold the supremacy of constitutional principles and protect individual rights and freedoms against arbitrary exercise of power. For instance, in Germany, the Basic Law serves as the foundation of the country's democratic system, guaranteeing fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, assembly, and religion, and establishing mechanisms for judicial review to ensure compliance with constitutional principles.

3. **Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms:** Democracy is characterized by respect for human rights and freedoms, including civil liberties, political rights, and socio-economic rights. Democratic governments are committed to upholding universal principles of equality, dignity, and justice for all individuals, irrespective of their background, identity, or beliefs. For example, in Canada, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms enshrines key rights and freedoms, such as equality before the law, freedom of expression, and the right to vote, which are protected and enforced by independent courts and human rights commissions.

4. **Accountability and Transparency:** Democracy fosters accountability and transparency in governance by ensuring that government officials are held accountable for their actions, decisions, and use of public resources. Democratic institutions, such as parliaments, independent audit bodies, and media, play a crucial role in scrutinizing government policies, exposing corruption, and promoting public oversight. For instance, in Sweden, the principle of public access to official documents (offentlighetsprincipen) ensures transparency and accountability in government operations, allowing citizens to access information and hold public officials accountable for their conduct.

In summary, democracy is a legitimate form of government because it operates based on the consent of the governed, upholds the rule of law, protects human rights and freedoms, and ensures accountability and transparency in governance. Through democratic processes and institutions, governments gain legitimacy by reflecting the will of the people, respecting constitutional principles, safeguarding individual rights, and promoting public trust and confidence in the political system.

**Ques 34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **Print Comes to India**

**From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers.**

**The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.**

**(34.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published?**

**Solu.** The "Bengal Gazette" edited by James Augustus Hickey was published in English.

**(34.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?**

**Solu.** James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip about the Company's senior officials in India, which enraged Governor-General Warren Hastings.

**(34.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged ?**

**Solu.** During the 1780s, officially sanctioned newspapers were encouraged by Governor-General Warren Hastings. These newspapers were encouraged to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.

**Ques 35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:**

### **Conservation of Resources**

**At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant**

**contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.**

**(35.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development.**

**Solu.** Sustainable development refers to a mode of development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In other words, it involves achieving economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection in a balanced and integrated manner. Sustainable development recognizes the interdependence between economic, social, and environmental dimensions, aiming to ensure that development processes are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically viable over the long term. It seeks to harmonize human development with ecological integrity, promoting equity, resilience, and well-being for present and future generations.

**(35.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted?**

**Solu.** "Agenda 21" was accepted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

**(35.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit.**

**Solu.** Two outcomes of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992 were the adoption of Agenda 21, a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development, and the creation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aimed at addressing climate change by stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations.

