

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Solution 2024

(Set 2 - 32/5/2)

Ques 1. 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.

Ques 3. 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. Rashsundari Devi, a woman from Bengal in the early 19th century, defied societal norms by writing her autobiography, "Amar Jiban" ("My Life"). Born into an orthodox household where women were not encouraged to study, she taught herself to read and write secretly. Her autobiography narrates her journey of self-education and challenges within her conservative surroundings. Rashsundari Devi's story highlights the struggle of women against societal restrictions and serves as an inspiration for gender equality and education.

Ques 4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.

- I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay**
- II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**
- III. 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. The correct chronological order of the events is:

- II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**
- I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay**
- IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement**
- III. Bardoli Satyagraha**

So, the correct option is:

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

Ques 5. 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: (C) Buddhism

Ques 6. 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: (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich

Ques 7. 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 among the given options are:

I. Bank

III. Cooperatives

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

Ques 8. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

Solu. The sector with the highest share in employment in India is: (C) Tertiary

Ques 9. 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. "Liberalization" typically involves reducing restrictions and barriers in trade and commerce to promote economic freedom and international trade. Therefore, the option that aligns with liberalization is: (B) Removing trade barriers

Ques 10. 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:

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

Explanation:

- Assertion (A) is true because rural poor families often lack access to formal financial institutions and rely heavily on informal sources of credit, such as moneylenders and informal savings groups, due to various barriers.

- Reason (R) is also true because obtaining loans from banks typically requires collateral and various documents, which many rural poor families may not possess, thereby leading them to seek credit from informal sources.

Ques 11. 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:

(D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

Explanation:

The bank provided the farmer with a loan at a lower interest rate, allowing him to repay the high-interest loan from the moneylender. By offering more favorable terms, the bank helped the farmer avoid falling deeper into debt and potentially being trapped in a cycle of borrowing at high interest rates. Therefore, the bank played a crucial role in rescuing the farmer from a debt-trap situation.

Ques 12. 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 as it highlights the increasing participation of women in various professions, indicating their growing role and contribution to society.
- Statement II is also true because political expression and mobilization have played a significant role in advocating for women's rights and promoting their participation in public life. Political movements and activism have led to legislative changes, policy interventions, and social reforms that have helped improve women's access to education, employment, and leadership positions. Therefore, political expression of gender division and political mobilization have indeed contributed to enhancing women's roles in public life, which aligns with Statement I.

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. As per the Constitution of India, Nepali is recognized as a scheduled language.

So, the correct answer is: (C) Nepali

Ques 14. 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:

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

Explanation:

- Assertion (A) is true. India indeed has a multi-party system, where multiple political parties compete for power and representation.
- Reason (R) is also true. India's social and geographical diversity is vast, with various regions, languages, cultures, and communities. A multi-party system allows for representation and accommodation of these diverse interests and identities. Therefore, it provides a suitable framework for addressing the social and geographical differences in India.

Ques 15. 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 correct option is:

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

Explanation:

The Election Commission of India has taken various steps to reform political parties and improve transparency and accountability in the electoral process. One such step is making it mandatory for all political parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns. This measure aims to enhance internal democracy within political parties and ensure financial transparency by requiring them to disclose their sources of income and expenditure.

Ques 17. 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:

I. The Indian State has indeed not adopted any religion as its official religion, which aligns with secularism.

II. The Constitution of India grants freedom to all citizens to practice and propagate any religion, reflecting the secular nature of the state.

III. The Constitution does not declare any kind of discrimination based on religion to be legal; rather, it prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, ensuring equality and secularism.

IV. The Constitution provides for the government's intervention in religious matters to ensure equality within religious communities, which is another aspect of secularism.

Ques 18. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.

Subject list in

Subjects

Indian Constitution

(A) Union List

- Defence and Commerce

(B) State List

- Police and Agriculture

(C) Concurrent List

- Forest and Communication
- (D) Residuary Subjects
- Computer Software and Trade

Solu. The most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India is:

(A) Union List

- Defence and Commerce

Explanation:

- The Union List includes subjects on which only the central government can legislate. Examples include defence and commerce.
- The State List includes subjects on which only state governments can legislate. Examples include police and agriculture.
- The Concurrent List includes subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate. Examples include forests and communication.
- Residuary Subjects are those not specifically mentioned in any list and fall under the jurisdiction of the central government. Examples include computer software and trade.

Ques 19. 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. The correct option is:

(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

Explanation:

- Statement I is true because the division of power, such as the separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches, is fundamental to democratic systems. It helps prevent the concentration of power in the hands of a single entity and ensures checks and balances, fostering a more accountable and representative government.
- Statement II is also true because the division of power can help reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups by providing mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and promoting inclusivity and representation of diverse interests. Therefore, Statement II explains why the division of power is considered good for democratic systems.

Ques 20. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India?

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

Solu. The highest 'bauxite' producing state of India is: (D) Odisha

Ques 21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century ? Explain.

Solu. People fled Europe for America in the nineteenth century seeking economic opportunities, religious and political freedom, land availability, and escape from social and economic hardship. America offered promise of prosperity, land ownership, and democracy, attracting those seeking a better life.

Ques 22. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain.

Solu. Information and communication technology (ICT) has fueled globalization by enhancing connectivity, communication, and access to

information worldwide. Through the internet, mobile devices, and digital platforms, ICT has enabled instant communication, facilitated global business transactions, and promoted cultural exchange. This connectivity has transcended geographical boundaries, fostering collaboration, innovation, and economic integration on a global scale.

Ques 23. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad

Solu. The Zilla Parishad is formed as a local government body at the district level in India. It is established under the provisions of the Panchayati Raj system, which delegates powers and responsibilities for local governance to elected representatives at various tiers. Zilla Parishads are typically constituted in rural areas to administer and oversee local development activities, including infrastructure projects, social welfare programs, and agricultural initiatives. The members of the Zilla Parishad are elected by residents of the district through democratic elections held periodically.

Ques 24. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example.

Solu. Minerals are commonly found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks form from cooling magma, while metamorphic rocks result from the alteration of existing rocks under heat and pressure. Examples include granite and basalt for igneous rocks, and garnet and slate for metamorphic rocks. These rocks serve as important sources of minerals due to their geological processes.

OR

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

Solu. The statement emphasizes the abundant presence of minerals in ocean waters. Examples include essential minerals like sodium, chloride,

magnesium, and calcium, which are vital for marine life and ocean chemistry. Additionally, the ocean floor contains valuable mineral deposits such as manganese nodules and polymetallic sulfides, offering potential resources for various industries.

Ques 25. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.

Solu. Sure, here are three characteristics of the Indian federal system:

1. **Division of Powers:** The Indian federal system involves a division of powers between the central government and the state governments. The Constitution of India delineates the powers and responsibilities of each level of government through three lists: Union List (subjects on which only the central government can legislate), State List (subjects on which only the state governments can legislate), and Concurrent List (subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate). This division of powers ensures a distribution of authority and autonomy between the central and state governments.

2. **Supremacy of the Constitution:** The Indian federal system operates within the framework of a written Constitution that establishes the fundamental principles, structure, and powers of the government. The Constitution of India is supreme, and both the central and state governments derive their authority from it. Any law or action that contravenes the provisions of the Constitution can be struck down by the judiciary, ensuring the supremacy of constitutional principles and the rule of law.

3. **Independent Judiciary:** The Indian federal system features an independent judiciary that serves as the guardian of the Constitution and resolves disputes between the central and state governments. The judiciary interprets the Constitution, adjudicates conflicts arising from the division of powers, and safeguards the rights and liberties of citizens. The Supreme Court of India has the authority to adjudicate disputes between the central

and state governments, ensuring the maintenance of federal balance and the rule of law.

These characteristics collectively contribute to the functioning of the Indian federal system, which aims to balance the distribution of powers, uphold constitutional principles, and protect the rights and interests of diverse regions and communities within the country.

Ques 26. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season.

Solu. Certainly, here are three features of the Rabi crop season:

1. **Timing:** The Rabi crop season typically occurs during the winter months, starting from October-November and extending until March-April. This season follows the monsoon or Kharif crop season, which occurs during the summer months. The cooler temperatures and longer nights of the winter season are conducive to the cultivation of Rabi crops.

2. **Crops:** Rabi crops are mainly composed of winter crops that require relatively cooler temperatures and shorter daylight hours for their growth and development. Common Rabi crops include wheat, barley, oats, gram (chickpea), mustard, peas, and lentils. These crops are sown at the beginning of the Rabi season and harvested during the spring months.

3. **Irrigation:** Unlike the Kharif season, which relies heavily on rainfall for irrigation, Rabi crops often require supplemental irrigation due to lower precipitation levels during the winter months. Farmers may utilize groundwater sources, canals, or irrigation systems to ensure adequate moisture for Rabi crop cultivation. Proper irrigation management is essential for optimizing crop yields and ensuring the success of Rabi farming operations.

These features collectively characterize the Rabi crop season, which plays a crucial role in diversifying agricultural production, ensuring food security, and sustaining rural livelihoods in many regions around the world.

Ques 27. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy.

Solu. Political parties play a significant role in shaping the outcomes of democracy through various means:

1. **Representation:** Political parties serve as vehicles for representing the diverse interests, ideologies, and concerns of citizens within the democratic process. By organizing and mobilizing supporters, political parties articulate specific policy agendas and electoral platforms that reflect the preferences of different segments of society. Through elections, citizens can choose among competing party platforms and select representatives to govern on their behalf.
2. **Policy Formulation:** Political parties play a crucial role in the formulation and implementation of public policies. Parties develop policy proposals, draft legislation, and advocate for specific measures in legislative bodies and government institutions. The party in power typically sets the policy agenda and determines the direction of government action based on its ideological priorities and electoral promises. Opposition parties provide critical scrutiny, propose alternative policies, and hold the ruling party accountable through parliamentary debates, oversight mechanisms, and public discourse.
3. **Political Participation:** Political parties serve as avenues for political participation and engagement for citizens. By joining political parties, individuals can contribute to the democratic process by volunteering for campaigns, canvassing for votes, attending party meetings, and participating in grassroots activism. Political parties facilitate civic engagement and foster a sense of belonging and collective action among citizens, thereby strengthening the democratic fabric of society.
4. **Accountability:** Political parties play a vital role in holding elected officials and government institutions accountable to the electorate. Parties act as intermediaries between citizens and the government, representing the interests of their constituents and monitoring the performance of elected representatives. Through mechanisms such as elections, party discipline, and public scrutiny, political parties ensure that policymakers remain

responsive to the needs and preferences of the population and fulfill their electoral mandates.

In summary, political parties are central to the functioning of democracy as they represent citizens' interests, shape public policy, mobilize political participation, and ensure accountability in governance. The role of political parties in democratic systems underscores their significance as key actors in promoting democratic values, fostering political pluralism, and advancing the collective welfare of society.

Ques 28. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.

Solu. During the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, women played a significant role in various capacities, contributing to the success of the movement and advocating for independence from British rule. Here are some examples of their participation:

1. **Leadership in Protests:** Women leaders such as Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Nehru, and Kasturba Gandhi actively participated in organizing and leading protests, marches, and acts of civil disobedience. They mobilized women from diverse backgrounds, encouraged their participation in demonstrations, and inspired them to defy colonial laws and regulations.
2. **Salt Satyagraha:** One of the iconic acts of resistance during the Civil Disobedience Movement was the Salt Satyagraha, led by Mahatma Gandhi. Women across India actively participated in the Salt March and subsequent acts of making salt in defiance of the British salt laws. Women like Usha Mehta and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay participated in the Salt Satyagraha, symbolizing their commitment to the cause of freedom.
3. **Boycott of British Goods:** Women played a crucial role in the boycott of British goods, promoting the use of indigenous products and encouraging self-reliance. They organized spinning and weaving activities as part of the Khadi Movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, symbolizing their economic resistance to British colonialism. Women like Aruna Asaf Ali and Sucheta Kripalani actively promoted the use of Khadi and encouraged others to boycott British textiles.

4. Participation in Protests and Demonstrations: Women from all walks of life participated in protests, picketing, and demonstrations organized during the Civil Disobedience Movement. They faced police brutality, arrests, and imprisonment for their involvement in nonviolent protests. Women like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Pritilata Waddedar exemplified the courage and determination of women in the face of adversity.

Overall, women's participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement highlighted their resilience, commitment to the cause of freedom, and willingness to challenge oppressive colonial laws and policies. Their contributions played a crucial role in shaping the course of the Indian independence movement and asserting the importance of women's involvement in the struggle for liberation.

Or

Ques 28 (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 crucial role in strengthening the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century by fostering a sense of cultural identity, pride, and unity among the masses. Here are some ways in which they contributed to the nationalist movement:

1. Revival of Folk Culture: Nationalist leaders and intellectuals sought to revive and celebrate India's rich folk culture, traditions, and mythology as a means of instilling pride and solidarity among the people. They promoted folk music, dance, art, and literature as symbols of India's cultural heritage and resistance to colonial domination. For example, Rabindranath Tagore's exploration of Bengali folk traditions in his literature and music, and his establishment of Shantiniketan as a center for arts and education, served as a platform for nurturing nationalist sentiments.
2. Use of National Symbols: Nationalist leaders adopted and popularized symbols such as the tricolor flag, the spinning wheel (charkha), and the national emblem (Ashoka Chakra) as powerful visual representations of

India's struggle for independence. These symbols served to mobilize and inspire the masses, evoking a sense of patriotism and collective identity. Mahatma Gandhi's use of the spinning wheel as a symbol of self-reliance and economic empowerment during the Swadeshi Movement exemplifies the effective utilization of national symbols in the nationalist discourse.

3. Folklore and Resistance Narratives: Folklore and oral traditions were instrumental in disseminating narratives of resistance against colonial oppression and injustice. Folk songs, ballads, and stories conveyed tales of heroism, sacrifice, and defiance against foreign rule, inspiring ordinary Indians to join the nationalist cause. The songs of the Bauls in Bengal, the narratives of the Bhakti and Sufi saints, and the folk tales of Rani Lakshmi Bai and Birsa Munda are examples of how folklore served as a medium for expressing nationalist sentiments and fostering solidarity among diverse communities.

4. Cultural Reclamation and Assertion: Nationalist leaders emphasized the need to reclaim and assert India's cultural identity in the face of British colonialism and Western influence. They promoted indigenous languages, literature, and art forms as symbols of resistance against cultural hegemony. The promotion of Hindi as the national language and the revival of classical Indian dance forms like Bharatanatyam and Kathak exemplify efforts to assert India's cultural distinctiveness and foster a sense of national pride.

In summary, Indian folklore and symbols played a pivotal role in nurturing nationalist sentiments, fostering cultural resilience, and mobilizing the masses during the twentieth-century struggle for independence. By celebrating India's rich cultural heritage and promoting symbols of resistance, they contributed to the unification of diverse communities and the assertion of India's collective identity as a nation.

Ques 29. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy.

Solu. To analyze the development of Punjab, Kerala, and Bihar states based on literacy, we need to consider their literacy rates, trends over time, and factors influencing literacy levels.

1. Punjab:

- Punjab has made significant progress in literacy over the years. According to recent data, Punjab's literacy rate is above the national average, with a considerable percentage of the population being literate.
- The state has invested in educational infrastructure and initiatives to improve literacy levels. Government efforts, along with social awareness and community participation, have contributed to this progress.
- Punjab's relatively prosperous economy and higher levels of urbanization have also positively influenced literacy rates by providing better access to education and employment opportunities.
- However, disparities in literacy exist within Punjab, with rural areas often lagging behind urban areas in terms of educational attainment. Addressing these regional disparities remains a challenge for the state.

2. Kerala:

- Kerala is renowned for its exceptional literacy rates, consistently ranking among the highest in India and even globally. The state's literacy rate is significantly higher than the national average.
- The success of Kerala's literacy drive can be attributed to its strong focus on education and social development. Government policies emphasizing universal access to education, including free and compulsory schooling, have been pivotal in achieving high literacy levels.
- Kerala's emphasis on human development, particularly through investments in healthcare and education, has created a conducive environment for literacy and socio-economic progress.
- Additionally, Kerala's social reforms, high levels of female literacy, and active community engagement have played crucial roles in promoting literacy and gender equality.

3. Bihar:

- Bihar has historically faced challenges in literacy due to factors such as poverty, inadequate educational infrastructure, and social disparities.
- While Bihar has made some progress in improving literacy rates over the years, it still lags behind many other states in India. The state's literacy rate remains below the national average, with significant disparities between urban and rural areas.
- Factors such as low levels of socio-economic development, high population density, and limited access to quality education have hindered Bihar's efforts to improve literacy.
- Government initiatives aimed at expanding educational opportunities, enhancing school infrastructure, and addressing socio-economic barriers have been implemented to boost literacy levels in Bihar. However, sustained efforts and investments are needed to bridge the literacy gap with other states.

In summary, while Punjab has made steady progress in literacy, Kerala stands out with its remarkable achievements in education and literacy. In contrast, Bihar continues to face challenges in overcoming socio-economic barriers to literacy, requiring targeted interventions and sustained efforts to improve educational outcomes.

Ques 30. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement.

Solu. The statement that "the first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789" is a viewpoint that has been debated among historians. While the French Revolution did contribute significantly to the emergence of nationalist sentiments, it may not necessarily be considered the sole or definitive starting point of nationalism.

1. ****Contributions of the French Revolution to Nationalism:****

- The French Revolution challenged the traditional authority of monarchy and aristocracy, advocating for principles such as liberty, equality, and fraternity.

- The revolutionary slogans and symbols, such as the tricolor flag and the concept of "citizen," fostered a sense of collective identity and solidarity among the French people.

- The Revolution led to the formation of the French nation-state, characterized by a unified territory governed by common laws and institutions, which contributed to the idea of national sovereignty.

- The spread of revolutionary ideas and the Napoleonic Wars further fueled nationalist movements across Europe, inspiring people to assert their right to self-determination and sovereignty.

2. ****Pre-existing Factors and Influences on Nationalism:****

- Nationalist sentiments existed before the French Revolution, rooted in cultural, linguistic, and historical ties among people within certain territories.

- Earlier movements, such as the American Revolution and the Enlightenment, also contributed to the development of nationalist ideas by promoting concepts of individual rights, representative government, and national identity.

- In regions like Germany and Italy, nationalist movements emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, driven by a desire for political unification and cultural revival, independent of the French Revolution.

3. ****Debates and Perspectives:****

- Some historians argue that nationalism cannot be attributed solely to the French Revolution but rather evolved over centuries through various social, political, and cultural processes.

- Others contend that while the French Revolution was a significant catalyst for nationalist movements, it was not the exclusive or definitive moment of nationalist awakening.

- Nationalism is a complex phenomenon influenced by multiple factors, including economic changes, technological advancements, and geopolitical developments, which cannot be attributed solely to one event or period.

In conclusion, while the French Revolution played a crucial role in shaping modern nationalism by promoting ideals of sovereignty and citizenship, it is essential to recognize that nationalist sentiments had pre-existing roots and

evolved through diverse historical experiences. Therefore, while the French Revolution was a significant milestone in the history of nationalism, it may not be accurate to consider it as the first clear expression of nationalism.

OR

(b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement.

Solu. The statement that "following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism" reflects a significant trend in European politics during the early 19th century. However, it oversimplifies the complexities of the post-Napoleonic period and the diverse ideologies that influenced European governments. Let's evaluate the statement in more detail:

1. ****Conservatism as a Dominant Ideology:****

- The Congress of Vienna in 1815 aimed to restore stability and order in Europe after the upheavals of the Napoleonic Wars. Conservative leaders such as Metternich of Austria, Castlereagh of Britain, and Hardenberg of Prussia played key roles in shaping the post-war settlement.

- These leaders advocated for a return to traditional monarchies, aristocratic privileges, and established institutions, viewing them as bulwarks against revolutionary upheaval and social unrest. They sought to maintain the status quo and suppress liberal and nationalist movements that challenged existing power structures.

2. ****Repression of Liberal and Nationalist Movements:****

- In the aftermath of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, there were growing demands for constitutional government, individual rights, and national self-determination across Europe.

- Conservative governments responded to these movements with repression, censorship, and the rollback of political reforms. They feared that liberalism and nationalism could destabilize their regimes and undermine the established order.

3. ****Exceptions and Challenges to Conservatism:****

- While conservatism dominated much of Europe in the immediate aftermath of Napoleon's defeat, it faced challenges in some regions. In Italy and Germany, nationalist movements continued to agitate for political unification and independence from foreign rule.

- The rise of liberal and radical ideologies, fueled by economic and social changes associated with industrialization, posed significant challenges to conservative governments in the long run. Revolutions and uprisings, such as those in 1830 and 1848, demonstrated the resilience of liberal and nationalist aspirations.

4. ****Evolution of Political Thought:****

- The period following Napoleon's defeat witnessed not only the resurgence of conservatism but also the emergence of competing ideologies, including liberalism, socialism, and nationalism. These ideologies would shape European politics in the decades to come, leading to further upheavals and transformations.

In summary, while conservatism was a dominant ideology in Europe following Napoleon's defeat, it was not the sole driving force in post-Napoleonic politics. The period was characterized by complex interactions between conservative, liberal, and nationalist forces, setting the stage for profound changes in European society and politics throughout the 19th century.

Ques 31.(a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.

Solu. Democracy plays a crucial role in reducing inequality and poverty through various mechanisms that promote political, social, and economic inclusion. Here are some examples of how democracy contributes to this:

1. ****Political Representation and Participation:****

- In a democratic system, all citizens have the right to vote and participate in the political process, regardless of their socio-economic status. Elected representatives are accountable to the electorate and are responsible for

addressing the needs and concerns of all citizens, including marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

- Example: In India, the reservation of seats in legislative bodies for marginalized communities such as Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) ensures their political representation and empowers them to advocate for policies that address their socio-economic challenges.

2. **Social Welfare Policies:**

- Democracies often implement social welfare policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality by providing access to essential services such as education, healthcare, housing, and food security. These policies are designed to ensure that all citizens have equal opportunities to improve their well-being.

- Example: In countries like Norway and Sweden, robust welfare states provide universal access to healthcare, education, and social assistance, contributing to lower poverty rates and greater social equality.

3. **Rule of Law and Protection of Rights:**

- Democracies uphold the rule of law and protect fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to property, equality before the law, and freedom from discrimination. Strong legal frameworks ensure that individuals are not unfairly disadvantaged and have recourse to justice.

- Example: In the United States, civil rights movements fought for equal rights and legal protections for marginalized groups, leading to landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

4. **Transparency and Accountability:**

- Democratic governments are accountable to their citizens and are subject to transparency and oversight mechanisms. Public scrutiny and accountability mechanisms, such as independent media, civil society organizations, and judicial review, help prevent corruption, misuse of public resources, and abuse of power.

- Example: In Brazil, the "Bolsa Família" program, launched in 2003, provides cash transfers to low-income families conditional on children attending school and receiving healthcare. The program has been credited with reducing poverty and inequality while promoting social inclusion.

In conclusion, democracy fosters an environment conducive to reducing inequality and poverty by promoting political participation, implementing social welfare policies, upholding the rule of law, and ensuring transparency and accountability in governance. While democratic systems are not immune to challenges, they provide avenues for citizens to advocate for inclusive policies and hold governments accountable for addressing socio-economic disparities.

Ques 32. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement.

Solu. The statement that "the manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of the development of the country" is justified for several reasons:

1. ****Contribution to GDP and Economic Growth:****

- The manufacturing sector typically contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. By producing goods for domestic consumption and export, it generates substantial revenue and drives economic growth.

- Example: In countries like China, India, and Germany, the manufacturing sector accounts for a significant portion of GDP, fueling overall economic development.

2. ****Employment Generation:****

- Manufacturing industries create employment opportunities for a large number of people, including both skilled and unskilled workers. This helps reduce unemployment and underemployment, leading to higher incomes and improved living standards.

- Example: The automotive industry in countries like Japan and the United States employs millions of workers directly and supports numerous ancillary industries, contributing to job creation and economic prosperity.

3. **Technological Innovation and Productivity:**

- The manufacturing sector drives technological innovation and productivity improvements through research and development (R&D), investments in machinery and equipment, and process improvements.

- Example: Advanced manufacturing technologies such as robotics, artificial intelligence, and 3D printing are transforming production processes, leading to higher efficiency, lower costs, and improved product quality.

4. **Integration with Other Sectors:**

- Manufacturing industries have strong linkages with other sectors of the economy, including agriculture, mining, services, and transportation. Growth in manufacturing stimulates demand for raw materials, services, and infrastructure, creating a multiplier effect across the economy.

- Example: The construction of infrastructure projects such as roads, ports, and power plants, often driven by demand from manufacturing activities, stimulates economic activity and creates additional employment opportunities.

5. **Exports and Trade Balance:**

- A vibrant manufacturing sector enables countries to export goods to international markets, earning foreign exchange and improving the trade balance. Export-oriented manufacturing industries enhance competitiveness and contribute to economic resilience.

- Example: Countries like South Korea and Taiwan have experienced rapid economic growth by focusing on export-oriented manufacturing industries such as electronics, automobiles, and machinery.

In summary, the manufacturing sector serves as the backbone of a country's development by driving economic growth, creating employment, fostering innovation, integrating with other sectors, and contributing to

exports and trade balance. Its importance lies in its ability to generate wealth, create value-added products, and stimulate economic activity across various segments of the economy.

Ques 33. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.

Solu. The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, holds immense significance in the Indian economy for several reasons:

1. **Major Contributor to GDP:** The tertiary sector is the largest contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounting for a significant portion of economic output. In recent years, its contribution to GDP has surpassed that of the primary and secondary sectors combined, reflecting the growing importance of services in the economy.
2. **Employment Generation:** The service sector is a significant source of employment, absorbing a large share of India's workforce. It provides diverse job opportunities across various segments, including hospitality, healthcare, education, finance, IT, telecommunications, transportation, and retail. The sector's labor-intensive nature contributes to reducing unemployment and underemployment.
3. **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Certain segments of the service sector, such as information technology (IT) and business process outsourcing (BPO), contribute significantly to India's foreign exchange earnings through exports of services. IT services, software development, call centers, and back-office operations are among the key contributors to India's export revenue, helping to improve the country's balance of payments and foreign exchange reserves.
4. **Facilitates Economic Growth:** The tertiary sector plays a vital role in facilitating economic growth by providing essential services that support other sectors of the economy. Services such as banking, insurance, transportation, logistics, and communication are critical for the smooth

functioning of businesses and the overall economy. A well-developed service sector enhances productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness across various industries.

5. **Promotes Inclusive Growth:** Many services, such as healthcare, education, and financial services, contribute to improving the quality of life and promoting social welfare. Access to healthcare facilities, education, and financial services is essential for human development and poverty alleviation. The expansion of the service sector helps bridge the gap between rural and urban areas by providing access to essential services in remote regions.

6. **Diversification of Economy:** The growth of the tertiary sector contributes to the diversification of the economy away from traditional agriculture and manufacturing towards modern, knowledge-based services. This diversification reduces dependence on volatile sectors, enhances resilience to external shocks, and fosters long-term sustainable development.

7. **Promotes Innovation and Entrepreneurship:** The service sector encourages innovation and entrepreneurship by creating opportunities for new business models, technologies, and service delivery mechanisms. Startups and small businesses in areas such as e-commerce, fintech, healthcare, and digital services drive innovation, promote competitiveness, and contribute to economic dynamism.

In conclusion, the tertiary sector is a critical driver of India's economic growth, employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, and social development. Its continued expansion and development are essential for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, enhancing competitiveness, and meeting the evolving needs of a rapidly growing economy.

**Ques 35. 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.

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

Solu. (35.1) The Bengal Gazette edited by James Augustus Hickey was published in English.

(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?

Solu. (35.2) James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip about the Company's senior officials in India, which enraged Governor-General Warren Hastings

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

Solu. (35.3) During the 1780s, officially sanctioned newspapers were encouraged by Governor-General Warren Hastings. They were encouraged to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial

government, particularly in response to Hickey's publication of gossip about senior officials.

Ques 36. 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.

(36.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development.

Solu. (36.1) Sustainable development refers to the approach of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes the integration of economic, social, and environmental dimensions to ensure long-term well-being and environmental stewardship. Sustainable development seeks to achieve a balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection, aiming for development that is environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically viable over the long term.

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

Solu. (36.2) Agenda 21 was accepted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be implemented globally, nationally, and locally by organizations

of the United Nations System, governments, and major groups in every area in which humans impact the environment.

(36.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit.

Solu. (36.3) Two outcomes of the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro include:

- Adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development: The Rio Declaration outlined the principles of sustainable development and affirmed the rights and responsibilities of nations to protect the environment, promote sustainable development, and address environmental issues in a cooperative manner.
 - Adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The CBD is an international treaty aimed at conserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable use of biological resources, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. It underscores the importance of biodiversity conservation for sustainable development and emphasizes the need for international cooperation in addressing biodiversity loss.
-