

# CBSE Class 10 Social Science Solution 2024

## (Set 3 - 32/5/3)

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**Ques 1. 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 institutions or entities that operate within a regulated framework and provide credit services to borrowers.

Based on the options provided:

**I. Bank:** Banks are formal financial institutions regulated by central banking authorities. They accept deposits from the public and extend credit to individuals, businesses, and other entities. Banks play a crucial role in providing loans, advances, and other financial services.

**III. Cooperatives:** Cooperatives are formal financial institutions owned and operated by their members, who pool resources to provide credit and other services to themselves. Cooperative societies adhere to specific regulations and guidelines governing their operations.

Among the options provided, the correct answer is:

**(C) Only I and III**

**Ques 2. 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

**Ques 3.** 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 answer is: (B) Removing trade barriers

**Ques 4.** 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 answer is: (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Ques 5.** 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 correct answer is: (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

**Ques 7.** 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

**Ques 8.** 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 answer is: (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Ques 9. 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 answer is: (D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.

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

**Ques 11. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.**

**Subject list in Indian Constitution**

**(A), Union List**

**Subjects**

**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

**Ques 12.** 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.** (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

**Ques 13.** Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India?

(A) Maharashtra

(B) Jharkhand

(D) Odisha

(C) Gujarat

**Solu.** The highest bauxite-producing state in India is Odisha (D). Bauxite is a key ore used in the production of aluminum, and Odisha is known for its significant deposits of this mineral.

**Ques 14.** 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 (C). This innovative method involves using bamboo pipes to deliver water slowly and efficiently to crops, particularly in hilly terrains where traditional irrigation systems may not be feasible.

**Ques 15.** Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (National Park)	Column II (State)
i. Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii. Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv. Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

**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.** Here's the matching of 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 17.** 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

**Ques 18.** 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.** Here's the chronological order of the events:

- II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)
- I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay (1919)
- IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)
- III. Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)

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

**Ques 19.** 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 originated from eastern India and spread through the Silk Routes is: (C) Buddhism

**Ques 20.** 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 21.** (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example.

**Solu.** The statement "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks" refers to the geological processes by which minerals are formed and found within these types of rocks.

Igneous rocks are formed from the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. As magma cools, minerals crystallize out of it, forming igneous rocks. Examples of minerals commonly found in igneous rocks include quartz, feldspar, and mica. For instance, quartz is often found in granite, which is a common type of igneous rock.

Metamorphic rocks, on the other hand, are formed from the alteration of pre-existing rocks due to high temperature, pressure, or chemically reactive fluids. During this process, new minerals can be formed as existing minerals recrystallize. For example, limestone, which is a sedimentary rock composed of calcite, can undergo metamorphism and turn into marble, where calcite recrystallizes into larger grains. Another example is the formation of garnet during the metamorphism of shale.



In summary, both igneous and metamorphic rocks provide environments where minerals can form and accumulate, contributing to the diverse mineral wealth found in the Earth's crust.

**Ques 22. 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 flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century due to several key factors:

1. **Geographic Location:** The Indian subcontinent is strategically located at the crossroads of major trade routes between the East and the West. This includes the Silk Road connecting China with the Mediterranean region, as well as maritime routes linking India with Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Its central location made it a natural hub for trade and exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures.

2. **Abundance of Resources:** The Indian subcontinent was rich in natural resources such as spices, textiles, precious stones, metals, and agricultural products. These resources were highly sought after in other parts of the world, attracting traders and merchants from distant lands.

3. **Established Trade Networks:** Even before the sixteenth century, the Indian subcontinent had well-established trade networks that facilitated the exchange of goods both within the region and with neighboring regions. Cities like Taxila, Pataliputra, and later on, ports like Calicut and Surat, served as bustling centers of trade and commerce, attracting merchants from various parts of the world.

4. **Cultural and Intellectual Exchange:** Along with trade in goods, the Indian subcontinent also served as a hub for the exchange of ideas, philosophies, religions, and technologies. The spread of Buddhism from India to other parts of Asia, the influence of Indian mathematics and astronomy on the Islamic world, and the transmission of Indian medical knowledge to the West are examples of this cultural and intellectual exchange.

5. **Maritime Trade:** The Indian Ocean, often referred to as the "Indian Ocean Rim," was a crucial maritime trade route connecting the Indian subcontinent with East Africa, Arabia, Southeast Asia, and China. Indian merchants were renowned for their seafaring skills, and ports along the

Indian coastline played a significant role in facilitating maritime trade and navigation.

Overall, the Indian subcontinent's central position, rich resources, well-established trade networks, and cultural exchange made it a pivotal node in the global trading network before the sixteenth century.

**Ques 23. Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.**

**Solu.** Sri Lanka is a diverse country with a complex ethnic composition, primarily consisting of four main ethnic groups:

1. **Sinhalese:** The Sinhalese people are the largest ethnic group in Sri Lanka, constituting the majority of the population. They primarily speak Sinhala and are predominantly found in the central, western, and southern regions of the country. The Sinhalese have a rich cultural heritage, with Buddhism being the predominant religion among them.
2. **Sri Lankan Tamils:** Sri Lankan Tamils are another significant ethnic group in the country. They primarily inhabit the northern and eastern regions of Sri Lanka. Sri Lankan Tamils have their own distinct culture, language (Tamil), and traditions. Many Sri Lankan Tamils are Hindus, although there are also Christian and Muslim Tamils.
3. **Indian Tamils:** Indian Tamils, also known as Hill Country Tamils or Plantation Tamils, are descendants of laborers brought from South India during the colonial period to work on tea and rubber plantations in Sri Lanka. They mainly reside in the central highlands of Sri Lanka. Indian Tamils have preserved elements of their South Indian heritage, including language, culture, and Hindu religion.
4. **Sri Lankan Moors:** The Sri Lankan Moors are a Muslim ethnic group in Sri Lanka, primarily descended from Arab traders, Muslim settlers, and indigenous Sri Lankan converts to Islam. They are concentrated in various parts of the country, with significant populations in the eastern and western coastal regions. The Sri Lankan Moors have a distinct cultural identity, influenced by both Arab and South Asian traditions.

In addition to these main ethnic groups, Sri Lanka is also home to smaller communities such as Burghers (descendants of European colonists), Malays, and indigenous Vedda people. The ethnic diversity of Sri Lanka

contributes to its rich cultural tapestry but has also been a source of social and political tensions throughout its history.

**Ques 24. Analyze the steps taken by the Government of India to promote foreign investment in the country.**

**Solu.** The Government of India has implemented several measures to promote foreign investment in the country, aiming to accelerate economic growth, enhance industrial development, and create employment opportunities. Here's an analysis of some key steps taken:

1. Liberalization of FDI Policy: India has gradually liberalized its Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy over the years to attract more foreign capital into the country. The government has increased FDI limits in various sectors and allowed automatic approval for FDI in many areas, reducing bureaucratic hurdles for investors. This approach enhances investor confidence and simplifies the investment process.

2. Make in India Initiative: Launched in 2014, the Make in India campaign aims to position India as a global manufacturing hub by encouraging domestic and foreign companies to invest in manufacturing facilities within the country. The initiative focuses on improving the ease of doing business, building infrastructure, and providing incentives for manufacturing investments. By promoting local production, Make in India stimulates job creation and economic growth.

3. Infrastructure Development: The government has prioritized infrastructure development to attract foreign investment and support sustainable growth. Investments in transportation, energy, telecommunications, and other infrastructure sectors create opportunities for foreign investors and improve the overall business environment. Better infrastructure enhances logistics, reduces costs, and boosts productivity, making India more attractive for investment.

4. Special Economic Zones (SEZs): India has established Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to promote exports, attract foreign investment, and stimulate economic activity. SEZs offer various incentives such as tax exemptions, duty-free imports, and streamlined regulatory procedures to companies operating within these zones. By providing a conducive

business environment, SEZs encourage foreign investors to set up manufacturing and export-oriented units.

5. **Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs):** India has signed BITs and DTAAs with several countries to provide legal protection to foreign investors and avoid double taxation. These agreements establish a framework for investment protection, dispute resolution, and tax optimization, reducing risks for foreign investors and fostering a favorable investment climate.

6. **Investor Facilitation:** The government has established dedicated agencies such as Invest India to facilitate foreign investors and provide assistance throughout the investment lifecycle. These agencies act as single points of contact for investors, offering support in navigating regulatory procedures, obtaining approvals, and addressing investment-related concerns. By enhancing investor confidence and easing administrative burdens, investor facilitation initiatives promote foreign investment inflows.

In conclusion, the Government of India's efforts to promote foreign investment encompass a range of measures including policy reforms, sector-specific initiatives, infrastructure development, and investor facilitation mechanisms. These initiatives aim to create a conducive environment for foreign investors, spur economic growth, and enhance India's competitiveness in the global market.

**Ques 25. Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with examples.**

**Solu.** The issue of sustainability has become essential for development in present times due to several key reasons:

1. **Environmental Concerns:** With increasing awareness of environmental degradation, such as climate change, pollution, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity, there's a growing recognition that unsustainable development practices can have detrimental effects on ecosystems and the planet's health. For instance, deforestation contributes to habitat loss and disrupts ecosystems, leading to a loss of biodiversity and ecological imbalances.

2. **Resource Scarcity:** As populations grow and economies expand, the demand for natural resources like water, minerals, and energy increases. However, many of these resources are finite and non-renewable. Unsustainable exploitation of resources can lead to scarcity, price volatility, and conflicts over access to essential resources. For example, over-extraction of groundwater for agriculture can deplete aquifers and threaten water security in regions facing water stress.
3. **Social Equity and Justice:** Sustainable development emphasizes the need to ensure that economic growth benefits all members of society, including marginalized and vulnerable populations. Addressing social inequalities, promoting inclusive development, and safeguarding human rights are integral aspects of sustainable development. For example, access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare, and education are essential for improving the well-being of communities and reducing poverty.
4. **Economic Resilience:** Unsustainable economic practices, such as over-reliance on fossil fuels, speculative financial markets, and unsustainable debt levels, can undermine economic stability and resilience. Transitioning to sustainable economic models, characterized by renewable energy, green infrastructure, and circular economies, can enhance resilience to external shocks and promote long-term prosperity. For example, investing in renewable energy can reduce dependence on volatile fossil fuel markets and create jobs in emerging industries.
5. **Global Interconnectedness:** In an increasingly interconnected world, the impacts of unsustainable development practices can transcend national borders and affect global stability and security. Climate change, for instance, can exacerbate natural disasters, food and water shortages, and displacement of populations, leading to humanitarian crises and conflicts. Collaborative efforts and international cooperation are essential for addressing global sustainability challenges and achieving shared development goals.

Examples:

- **Renewable Energy Transition:** Countries like Germany and Denmark have made significant investments in renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition towards a low-carbon economy.

- Sustainable Agriculture: Initiatives promoting sustainable agriculture practices, such as agroecology and organic farming, aim to enhance soil health, conserve water resources, and minimize chemical inputs while increasing food security and resilience to climate change.
- Circular Economy: The concept of a circular economy emphasizes minimizing waste and maximizing resource efficiency by redesigning products, materials, and systems to reduce, reuse, and recycle resources. Companies like Patagonia and Interface are implementing circular economy principles to reduce their environmental footprint and promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.

In summary, sustainability has become essential for development in present times due to the urgent need to address environmental challenges, ensure equitable and inclusive growth, build economic resilience, and foster global cooperation to achieve a more sustainable and prosperous future for all.

**Ques 26. Describe any three features of Kharif season of Indian agriculture.**

**Solu.** The Kharif season, also known as the monsoon season, is a crucial period for agriculture in India, characterized by several distinct features:

1. Timing and Duration: The Kharif season typically begins with the onset of the southwest monsoon, which brings rainfall to different parts of India from June to September. The timing and duration of the Kharif season vary slightly across regions, depending on local climatic conditions and monsoon patterns. In most parts of India, sowing for Kharif crops begins with the arrival of the monsoon rains and continues until August.
2. Dominance of Rainfed Agriculture: The Kharif season is primarily dependent on rainfall for irrigation, making it a rainfed agriculture season. The southwest monsoon provides the main source of water for Kharif crops, such as rice, maize, millets, pulses, cotton, and oilseeds. Farmers rely on timely and adequate rainfall to cultivate these crops, as they typically do not have access to irrigation facilities in rainfed areas.

3. **Crop Diversity:** The Kharif season is known for its diverse range of crops cultivated across different agro-climatic zones of India. Farmers select crops based on soil type, water availability, and market demand. Rice is the most widely cultivated Kharif crop in India, especially in regions with high rainfall and waterlogged soils. Other important Kharif crops include maize, sorghum, pearl millet, soybeans, groundnuts, cotton, and sugarcane. The diversity of Kharif crops helps mitigate risks associated with climate variability and market fluctuations.

4. **Challenges and Opportunities:** While the Kharif season presents opportunities for agricultural productivity and livelihoods, it also poses challenges such as erratic rainfall, drought, floods, pests, and diseases. Climate variability and extreme weather events, exacerbated by climate change, can disrupt agricultural activities and affect crop yields. Sustainable agricultural practices, water management strategies, crop diversification, and weather forecasting technologies are essential for mitigating risks and enhancing resilience in the Kharif season.

Overall, the Kharif season plays a vital role in India's agricultural calendar, contributing significantly to food security, rural livelihoods, and the national economy. Its features reflect the complex interplay of climatic factors, agricultural practices, and socio-economic dynamics shaping agricultural production in India.

**Ques 27. Analyse any three functions of political parties.**

**Solu.** Political parties play several important functions in a democratic society. Here are three key functions:

1. **Representation:** One of the primary functions of political parties is to represent the interests, opinions, and aspirations of citizens within the political system. Parties articulate diverse viewpoints on social, economic, and political issues and formulate policies and agendas based on these perspectives. Through the electoral process, parties compete for power

and seek to garner support from voters by presenting their visions for governance and addressing the concerns of different segments of society. By representing the diversity of societal interests, political parties contribute to pluralism and democratic deliberation.

2. Political Mobilization and Participation: Political parties play a crucial role in mobilizing citizens and encouraging political participation in the democratic process. Parties engage in various activities such as organizing rallies, campaigns, door-to-door canvassing, and voter outreach efforts to mobilize support for their candidates and platforms during elections. They provide opportunities for individuals to become politically active, express their preferences, and contribute to decision-making processes. By mobilizing citizens and fostering civic engagement, political parties help sustain democratic governance and ensure the legitimacy of political institutions.

3. Policy Formulation and Governance: Political parties play a central role in the formulation of public policies and the functioning of government institutions. Parties develop policy platforms and agendas based on their ideological orientations, electoral promises, and responses to societal needs and challenges. When in power, parties implement these policies through legislative action, executive decision-making, and administrative measures. They also provide leadership and direction in governance by appointing officials, managing public resources, and overseeing the delivery of public services. Effective governance requires cooperation and negotiation among different parties, coalition building, and consensus-building processes to address complex policy issues and achieve societal goals.

In summary, political parties perform critical functions in democratic societies by representing citizens' interests, mobilizing participation, shaping public policies, and governing institutions. While parties may differ in their ideologies, strategies, and priorities, they serve as essential vehicles for political expression, accountability, and collective decision-making in democratic systems.

**Ques 28. Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem.**



**Solu.** Belgium has employed several provisions to address its internal challenges and maintain stability in its diverse society. Here are three key provisions:

1. **Federal System of Governance:** Belgium has adopted a federal system of governance that decentralizes political power and provides significant autonomy to its regions and communities. The country is divided into three linguistic regions: the Dutch-speaking Flemish Region, the French-speaking Walloon Region, and the bilingual Brussels-Capital Region. Additionally, there are three communities: the Flemish Community, the French Community, and the German-speaking Community. Each region and community has its own parliament and government, responsible for areas such as education, culture, and some aspects of social welfare. This federal structure accommodates linguistic and cultural diversity, allowing for tailored policies and administration in different parts of the country.

2. **Consociational Democracy:** Belgium practices consociational democracy, a political system characterized by power-sharing arrangements among different linguistic and ethnic groups. The country's major political parties, representing Flemish and Walloon interests, engage in inclusive decision-making processes and coalition-building to ensure representation and participation from all communities. Consociationalism fosters cooperation and compromise among diverse groups, mitigating ethnic tensions and promoting political stability. Additionally, Belgium has adopted proportional representation electoral systems, ensuring fair representation of linguistic and regional minorities in parliament and government.

3. **Community Rights and Linguistic Equality:** Belgium has enshrined linguistic equality and community rights in its constitution and legal framework to protect the rights and interests of linguistic and cultural minorities. Laws mandate the provision of education, media, and public services in both official languages, Dutch and French, in bilingual areas such as Brussels. Additionally, language facilities are provided in municipalities with linguistic minorities to ensure access to services and representation in local governance. These measures promote linguistic diversity, facilitate intercultural communication, and enhance the inclusion of linguistic minorities in Belgian society.

In summary, Belgium has implemented provisions such as federalism, consociational democracy, and linguistic equality to address its internal challenges and foster social cohesion in a diverse and multilingual society. These provisions reflect the country's commitment to accommodating diversity, ensuring representation, and maintaining peace and stability through inclusive governance structures and policies.

**Ques 29. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.**

**Solu.** Women played a significant role in the Civil Disobedience Movement in India, contributing to the struggle for independence through various forms of participation and activism. Here's an explanation of their role, along with examples:

1. **Mass Participation:** Women actively participated in mass protests, marches, and demonstrations organized as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They joined alongside men in breaking salt laws, boycotting foreign goods, and defying colonial authorities. One notable example is the Salt Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. Women from all walks of life, including urban and rural areas, participated in the Salt March and engaged in acts of civil disobedience by making salt illegally.
2. **Leadership and Organization:** Women leaders played crucial roles in organizing and mobilizing women for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Aruna Asaf Ali, and Kasturba Gandhi are among the prominent women leaders who provided leadership and guidance to women activists. They organized meetings, rallies, and campaigns to raise awareness about the movement's objectives and encourage women to join the struggle for independence.
3. **Symbolic Acts of Resistance:** Women engaged in symbolic acts of resistance to challenge colonial authority and assert their rights as equal participants in the national struggle. For instance, in Bardoli, Gujarat, under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, women organized themselves

to resist the imposition of oppressive taxes by British authorities during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928. Women played a crucial role in the nonviolent resistance movement, demonstrating their resilience and commitment to the cause of freedom.

4. **Women's Participation in the Congress:** Women's participation in the Indian National Congress (INC) increased during the Civil Disobedience Movement, with many women joining the party and actively contributing to its activities. Women like Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sucheta Kripalani, and Annie Besant played prominent roles in the Congress and advocated for women's rights and participation in the national movement. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC), founded in 1927, also provided a platform for women to voice their concerns and mobilize support for the freedom struggle.

5. **Impact on Women's Empowerment:** The Civil Disobedience Movement provided opportunities for women to assert their agency, challenge traditional gender roles, and participate in public life. Women's involvement in the movement helped in raising awareness about social and political issues, empowering them to demand equality, justice, and freedom. The movement inspired subsequent generations of women to continue the struggle for gender equality and women's rights in independent India.

Overall, women's participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was instrumental in broadening the base of the freedom struggle, mobilizing mass support, and highlighting the importance of women's contributions to the national cause. Their role exemplifies their resilience, courage, and commitment to the ideals of freedom, justice, and equality.

**Ques 30. (a) Explain the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution.**

**Solu.** During the French Revolution, the revolutionaries introduced various measures aimed at creating a sense of collective identity among the

people, fostering national unity, and promoting loyalty to the revolutionary cause. Here are some key measures:

1. **Abolition of Feudal Privileges:** The revolutionaries abolished feudal privileges and aristocratic titles, which had previously divided French society into privileged and non-privileged classes. Measures such as the abolition of the feudal system, the confiscation of church lands, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen emphasized the principles of equality, liberty, and fraternity, promoting a sense of shared citizenship and solidarity among the people.

2. **National Symbols and Emblems:** The revolutionaries introduced national symbols and emblems to represent the ideals of the revolution and foster a sense of collective identity among the citizens. The tricolor flag, with its colors representing liberty, equality, and fraternity, became the symbol of the revolutionary nation. The national anthem, "La Marseillaise," composed in 1792, galvanized support for the revolution and inspired patriotic sentiment among the people.

3. **Revolutionary Festivals and Celebrations:** The revolutionaries organized festivals and celebrations to commemorate significant events of the revolution and unite the people in collective rituals of allegiance and loyalty. The Festival of the Federation, held on July 14, 1790, to mark the first anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, brought together people from across France to celebrate the ideals of the revolution and pledge allegiance to the new constitutional order. Other festivals, such as the Festival of Reason and the Festival of the Supreme Being, promoted civic virtue, patriotism, and revolutionary fervor.

4. **Cult of the Supreme Being:** The revolutionary government, under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre, introduced the Cult of the Supreme Being as a state religion to instill moral and civic values among the people and create a sense of collective identity based on republican virtue. The Festival of the Supreme Being, held in June 1794, symbolized the spiritual

unity of the nation and the revolutionary commitment to the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

5. Educational Reforms: The revolutionaries implemented educational reforms aimed at promoting national unity, civic education, and loyalty to the revolutionary state. The creation of a national system of education, the establishment of secular schools, and the adoption of uniform curricula emphasized the importance of civic education and indoctrination in revolutionary values. The revolutionaries sought to instill a sense of patriotism, duty, and loyalty to the nation among the younger generation, shaping their identity as citizens of the new republic.

Overall, the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the people during the French Revolution reflected their efforts to forge a unified and cohesive nation based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. These initiatives aimed to mobilize popular support for the revolution, consolidate revolutionary gains, and promote national solidarity in the face of internal and external threats to the revolutionary project.

**(b) How did nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain.**

**Solu.** Nationalism aligned with imperialism played a significant role in contributing to the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Here's an explanation of how these interconnected forces led Europe to disaster:

1. Nationalism: Nationalism, the belief in the superiority and interests of one's own nation, had been on the rise across Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Nationalist movements sought to unite people based on shared language, culture, and history, often advocating for self-determination and independence from imperial rule. However, nationalist aspirations also fueled rivalries and competition among European powers as they vied for dominance and prestige on the world stage.

2. Imperialism: Concurrently, European powers were engaged in a scramble for colonies and territories around the globe, driven by economic interests, strategic considerations, and nationalist ambitions. Imperialism fueled competition for overseas colonies, resources, and markets, leading to tensions and rivalries among the major powers. The quest for empire exacerbated existing geopolitical rivalries and created new fault lines in European diplomacy.

3. Alliance Systems: In the years leading up to World War I, European powers formed complex alliance systems, seeking security and protection against potential threats from rival powers. The Triple Entente (comprising France, Russia, and Britain) and the Triple Alliance (comprising Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy) were formed to counterbalance each other's power and influence. However, these alliances further entrenched rivalries and created a delicate balance of power that could easily be upset by a single spark.

4. Balkan Crisis: Nationalist aspirations and imperial rivalries intersected in the volatile Balkan region, where various ethnic groups sought independence from Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian rule. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Bosnian Serb nationalist in Sarajevo in June 1914 sparked a diplomatic crisis that escalated into a full-blown conflict. The complex web of alliances and ententes drew major powers into the conflict, leading to the outbreak of World War I.

5. Mobilization and Escalation: The intricate alliance systems and military mobilization plans of European powers meant that any local conflict could quickly escalate into a continental war. As tensions escalated following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the chain reaction of declarations of war and military mobilizations led to the outbreak of World War I in August 1914. Nationalist fervor, imperial ambitions, and alliance commitments drove Europe into a catastrophic conflict that would engulf

the continent for four years, resulting in unprecedented destruction, loss of life, and societal upheaval.

In summary, nationalism aligned with imperialism created a volatile and unstable geopolitical environment in Europe, characterized by rivalries, alliances, and nationalist aspirations. These factors, combined with a series of diplomatic crises and miscalculations, ultimately led to the outbreak of World War I in 1914, plunging Europe into a devastating conflict that would shape the course of the 20th century.

**Ques 31.(a) Explain the measures to reduce industrial pollution with examples.**

**Solu.** Reducing industrial pollution requires a combination of regulatory measures, technological advancements, and environmental management practices. Here are several measures to reduce industrial pollution, along with examples:

1. **Pollution Control Regulations:** Governments can enact and enforce strict pollution control regulations to limit emissions, discharge of pollutants, and waste generation from industrial activities. These regulations often include emission standards, effluent limits, and waste management requirements. For example, the Clean Air Act in the United States sets limits on air pollutants emitted by industrial facilities, while the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in India regulates the discharge of pollutants into water bodies.
2. **Adoption of Clean Technologies:** Industries can invest in cleaner production technologies and processes to reduce pollution at the source. This may involve the use of cleaner fuels, energy-efficient equipment, and pollution control devices such as scrubbers, filters, and catalytic converters. For instance, many industries have implemented technologies like electrostatic precipitators to capture particulate matter from emissions and wastewater treatment plants to treat industrial effluents before discharge.
3. **Waste Minimization and Recycling:** Industries can minimize waste generation and promote recycling and reuse of materials to reduce environmental impacts. This includes implementing measures such as

waste segregation, resource recovery, and recycling programs. For example, manufacturing facilities can optimize production processes to minimize waste generation, while industries like paper and steel recycling can reuse scrap materials to reduce the demand for virgin resources and minimize pollution.

4. **Pollution Prevention Plans:** Industrial facilities can develop pollution prevention plans to identify and mitigate potential sources of pollution in their operations. These plans may involve conducting environmental audits, implementing best management practices, and setting targets for pollution reduction. For instance, a chemical manufacturing plant may develop a pollution prevention plan to minimize emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by optimizing production processes and installing pollution control equipment.

5. **Environmental Management Systems (EMS):** Implementing an EMS, such as ISO 14001, can help industrial facilities systematically manage their environmental performance and reduce pollution risks. EMS frameworks provide a structured approach to identifying environmental impacts, setting objectives and targets, and implementing measures to achieve continuous improvement. For example, a manufacturing company may adopt ISO 14001 certification to demonstrate its commitment to environmental stewardship and reduce its environmental footprint.

6. **Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging with communities, stakeholders, and the public can raise awareness about industrial pollution issues and foster collaboration in finding solutions. Industries can implement outreach programs, environmental education initiatives, and public participation mechanisms to engage stakeholders in pollution prevention efforts. For example, a chemical plant may organize community meetings to discuss pollution concerns and solicit feedback on mitigation measures, fostering transparency and trust.

By implementing these measures, industries can reduce their environmental footprint, minimize pollution impacts, and contribute to sustainable development and a cleaner environment for future generations.

**OR**



**(b) How is the economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.**

**Solu.** The economic progress of a country is often measured by the development of its manufacturing industries due to several reasons:

1. **Contribution to GDP:** Manufacturing industries typically contribute significantly to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by producing goods that are sold domestically and internationally. A growing manufacturing sector indicates increased economic activity, job creation, and overall wealth generation. As a result, the share of manufacturing output in GDP is often used as an indicator of economic development.
2. **Industrialization and Modernization:** The development of manufacturing industries is often associated with the process of industrialization, which involves the transformation of an economy from agrarian-based to industrial-based. Industrialization leads to the adoption of modern technologies, machinery, and production methods, resulting in higher productivity, efficiency, and output. Countries with advanced manufacturing sectors tend to have higher levels of industrialization and modernization, which are key drivers of economic growth.
3. **Value Addition and Export Potential:** Manufacturing industries add value to raw materials by transforming them into finished goods with higher market value. This value addition contributes to increased incomes, profits, and export earnings for the country. Countries with competitive manufacturing sectors can export a wide range of manufactured goods, ranging from automobiles and electronics to textiles and machinery, generating foreign exchange and enhancing their trade balance. For example, countries like Germany, Japan, and China have become major exporters of manufactured goods, driving economic growth and global competitiveness.
4. **Employment Generation:** Manufacturing industries are significant sources of employment, providing jobs to a large number of people across various skill levels and sectors. The expansion of manufacturing industries creates opportunities for formal employment, skill development, and income generation, reducing unemployment and poverty levels. For example, the textile and garment industry in countries like Bangladesh and

Vietnam employs millions of workers, particularly women, contributing to social and economic development.

5. Forward and Backward Linkages: Manufacturing industries have forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy, including agriculture, services, and transportation. The growth of manufacturing industries stimulates demand for raw materials, components, and services from upstream suppliers, such as agriculture and mining sectors. Similarly, the expansion of manufacturing industries creates demand for goods and services from downstream sectors, such as logistics, retail, and finance. These linkages contribute to economic diversification, multiplier effects, and overall economic development.

In summary, the development of manufacturing industries serves as a key indicator and driver of economic progress for countries. By contributing to GDP growth, industrialization, value addition, employment generation, and economic diversification, manufacturing industries play a vital role in fostering sustainable economic development and improving living standards for populations around the world.

**Ques 32 (a) Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.**

**Solu.** The public and private sectors represent two distinct spheres of economic activity, each characterized by different ownership structures, objectives, sources of funding, and levels of government involvement. Here are the key differences between the public and private sectors:

1. Ownership:

- Public Sector: In the public sector, economic activities are owned, operated, and controlled by the government or its agencies. This includes entities such as government departments, state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and public utilities. Public sector entities are typically established to provide essential services and infrastructure, promote public welfare, and address market failures. Examples include public schools, hospitals, transportation systems, and utilities.

- Private Sector: In contrast, the private sector consists of businesses and enterprises owned and operated by private individuals, corporations, or partnerships. Private sector entities operate for-profit and are driven by market forces and the pursuit of economic objectives such as maximizing profits, growth, and shareholder value. Examples include privately-owned businesses, corporations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

## 2. Objectives:

- Public Sector: The primary objectives of the public sector are often oriented towards serving the public interest, promoting social welfare, and providing essential services to citizens. Public sector entities may prioritize objectives such as equity, accessibility, affordability, and quality of service delivery, rather than maximizing profits.

- Private Sector: In the private sector, the primary objective is typically to generate profits and achieve financial success. Private sector entities operate in competitive markets and are motivated by profit incentives to innovate, invest, and expand their businesses. While some private organizations may engage in corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, profit maximization remains the dominant objective.

## 3. Funding:

- Public Sector: Public sector activities are funded primarily through government revenues, including taxes, fees, grants, and subsidies. Governments allocate resources to public sector entities based on public policy priorities, budgetary considerations, and strategic objectives. Public sector financing is subject to political decision-making and accountability mechanisms.

- Private Sector: Private sector activities are funded through a combination of equity investments, debt financing, and retained earnings. Private businesses raise capital from investors, shareholders, lenders, and financial markets to finance their operations, investments, and expansion plans. Private sector financing is driven by market dynamics, risk-return considerations, and profit expectations.

## 4. Government Involvement:

- Public Sector: The government plays a direct and active role in the management, regulation, and oversight of public sector entities.

Government agencies set policies, regulations, and standards governing public sector activities, ensuring compliance with legal, social, and environmental requirements. Public sector entities are subject to government scrutiny, accountability, and transparency obligations.

- Private Sector: While the government may provide regulatory oversight and set legal frameworks for private sector activities, private businesses generally operate autonomously and independently. Private sector entities have greater flexibility in decision-making, strategic planning, and resource allocation, allowing them to respond more dynamically to market conditions and competitive pressures.

In summary, the public and private sectors represent distinct spheres of economic activity characterized by different ownership structures, objectives, funding mechanisms, and levels of government involvement. While the public sector focuses on serving the public interest and providing essential services, the private sector is driven by profit motives and operates in competitive markets. Both sectors play vital roles in the economy and contribute to overall societal welfare and prosperity.

**Ques 33. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.**

**Solu.** Democracy can play a significant role in reducing inequality and poverty through various mechanisms that promote inclusive governance, social welfare policies, and economic empowerment. Here's how democracy can contribute to the reduction of inequality and poverty, along with examples:

1. Inclusive Governance:

- Democratic governance ensures that political power is distributed more evenly among citizens, providing opportunities for marginalized groups to participate in decision-making processes and advocate for their interests. Inclusive governance can lead to policies that prioritize social equity,

redistribute resources, and address the needs of the most vulnerable members of society.

- Example: In India, the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides employment opportunities to rural households, particularly those from marginalized communities. The program guarantees 100 days of wage employment per year to every rural household, contributing to poverty reduction and income equality.

## 2. Social Welfare Policies:

- Democratically-elected governments often implement social welfare policies aimed at reducing poverty, providing access to basic services, and promoting social protection. These policies include measures such as income support programs, healthcare coverage, education subsidies, and housing assistance, which help lift people out of poverty and reduce inequality.

- Example: In Brazil, the Bolsa Família program is a conditional cash transfer program that provides financial assistance to low-income families, contingent on certain conditions such as regular school attendance and healthcare check-ups. The program has been successful in reducing poverty and inequality by targeting resources to the most vulnerable households.

## 3. Economic Empowerment:

- Democracy can foster economic empowerment by promoting economic opportunities, entrepreneurship, and access to markets for disadvantaged groups. Through inclusive economic policies, regulatory reforms, and investment in infrastructure and human capital, democracies can create an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

- Example: In South Africa, the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policies were introduced to address the legacy of apartheid and promote economic inclusion for black South Africans. BEE initiatives include measures such as preferential procurement, skills development programs,

and equity ownership requirements, aimed at advancing the economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged individuals and communities.

#### 4. Accountability and Transparency:

- Democratic systems promote accountability and transparency in governance, ensuring that government officials are held accountable for their actions and decisions. By fostering transparency in public expenditure, budget allocation, and resource management, democracies can reduce corruption, improve service delivery, and enhance the effectiveness of poverty reduction efforts.

- Example: In Sweden, a strong tradition of democratic governance and transparency has contributed to low levels of corruption and high levels of public trust. Sweden's social welfare system, which includes universal healthcare, education, and social security programs, reflects a commitment to equity and social solidarity, contributing to low levels of poverty and inequality.

In summary, democracy can play a crucial role in reducing inequality and poverty by promoting inclusive governance, social welfare policies, economic empowerment, and accountability. By empowering citizens, fostering social cohesion, and addressing the needs of marginalized groups, democratic systems can contribute to more equitable and prosperous societies.

**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 a 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.** The "Bengal Gazette," edited by James Augustus Hickey, was published in English. It was the first newspaper printed in India and was launched on January 29, 1780, in Calcutta (now Kolkata).

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

**Solu.** James Augustus Hickey faced persecution due to his critical reporting in the "Bengal Gazette," which exposed corruption and misconduct within the British East India Company's administration, leading to defamation lawsuits, censorship attempts, and conflicts with colonial authorities.

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

**Solu.** During the 1780s, newspapers such as the "Bengal Gazette" (also known as Hicky's Bengal Gazette) were encouraged in British India. They were encouraged primarily because they served as a means for the British East India Company to disseminate information, communicate policies, and promote British interests in India. Additionally, newspapers provided a platform for colonial authorities to counter anti-British sentiments, disseminate propaganda, and maintain control over public discourse. Despite facing censorship and restrictions, newspapers played a crucial role in shaping public opinion and fostering colonial governance in India during this period.

**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.** Sustainable development is a concept that emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves achieving a balance between economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection to ensure long-term well-being and prosperity for both current and future generations.

In essence, sustainable development seeks to address the interconnected challenges of economic development, social equity, and environmental sustainability by promoting:

1. **Economic Sustainability:** Sustainable development aims to foster economic growth and prosperity in a manner that is inclusive, equitable, and environmentally responsible. It involves promoting sustainable economic practices, investing in renewable resources, and enhancing productivity and efficiency while minimizing environmental degradation and resource depletion.



2. **Social Sustainability:** Sustainable development seeks to improve the quality of life and well-being of all individuals, ensuring social equity, justice, and inclusivity. It involves addressing poverty, inequality, and social exclusion, promoting access to education, healthcare, and basic services, and empowering marginalized communities to participate in decision-making processes and benefit from development initiatives.

3. **Environmental Sustainability:** Sustainable development recognizes the finite nature of natural resources and seeks to protect and preserve the environment for present and future generations. It involves conserving biodiversity, reducing pollution and waste, mitigating climate change, and promoting sustainable resource management practices that minimize ecological footprint and enhance resilience to environmental risks and disasters.

Overall, sustainable development embodies a holistic and integrated approach to development that considers the interdependence of economic, social, and environmental factors. It emphasizes the need for responsible stewardship of resources, equitable distribution of benefits, and long-term planning to ensure a sustainable and prosperous future for humanity and the planet.

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

**Solu.** "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 action plan adopted by UNCED participants to address sustainable development challenges and promote environmental protection, social equity, and economic development at the global, national, and local levels.

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

**Solu.** Two significant outcomes of the Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), include the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

#### 1. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development:

- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992, is a set of 27 principles that outline the rights, responsibilities, and obligations of nations concerning environmental protection and sustainable development.

- The declaration emphasizes the integration of environmental and developmental considerations in decision-making processes, the precautionary principle to prevent environmental degradation, and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which recognizes the varying capacities and responsibilities of nations in addressing environmental challenges.

- The Rio Declaration has since served as a foundational document for international environmental law and has guided the development of subsequent treaties, agreements, and policies aimed at promoting sustainable development and protecting the global environment.

#### 2. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

- The Earth Summit also led to the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international treaty aimed at addressing the global challenge of climate change.

- The UNFCCC, adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, is a legally binding framework that sets out the overall goals and principles for international cooperation on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- Under the UNFCCC, countries commit to taking action to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The convention also establishes mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions, facilitating technology transfer, and providing financial assistance to developing countries to address climate change.

- The UNFCCC has been instrumental in shaping international efforts to address climate change, including the negotiation of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015, which builds upon the principles and commitments established in the framework convention.

These outcomes of the Earth Summit reflect the international community's recognition of the need for collective action to address pressing environmental challenges and promote sustainable development on a global scale.

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