CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 88

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **44 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 5** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **6 to 25** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **26 to 30** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **31 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 44** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India. As the Swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists raised palaces for boycotts. Industrialists organized themselves to protect their collective interest, pressuring the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So

industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones made shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work long hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

(1) Why did the cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 to 1912?

[1 Marks]

(2)

Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market.

[2 Marks]

(3) What was the Swadeshi Movement?

[1 Marks]

Question 2.

COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION

Conservation strategies have not been new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are trying to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forest as the Bhairoder Dak ‘Sanctuary’, devising their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protesting the wild against any outside encroachments.

(1)

How are forests related with Communities?

[1 Marks]

(2)

Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act.

[1 Marks]

(3)

How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife ? Explain with example.

[2 Marks]

Question 3. Please refer to the map-based questions in Section F which are not case-based/source-based and therefore excluded.

Question 4. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow : DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger then the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly of Panchayats and people participate enthusiastically in it but meetings of gram sabhas are not held regularly.

(1) Why is Indian decentralisation considered as the largest experiment in democracy?

[1 Marks]

(2)

Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India?

[1 Marks]

(3)

Explain any two steps taken by the Indian Government for decentralisation.

[2 Marks]

Question 5. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

(1) The Place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

[1 Marks]

(2)

The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.

[1 Marks]

(3)

On the same outline Map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

(i) Indira Gandhi International Airport.

(ii) Kakrapara-Atomic Power Station.

(iii) Hyderabad-Software Technology Park

(iv) Kandla Sea Port

[3 Marks]

(4)

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

Attempt any five questions..

(i)Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt law.

(iii) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located.

(iv) Name the State where Kakrapara Nuclear plant is located.

(v) Name the State where Hyderabad Software Technology park is located.

(vi) Name the State where Kandla Sea Port is located.

[6 Marks]

Section B

Question 6.

Match the following and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

	(Leader)		(Role)
(a)	Victor Emmanuel II	I.	Chief Minister of Italy
(b)	Guiseppe Mazzini	II.	Young Italy Movement
(c)	Guiseppe Garibaldi	III.	Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d)	Count Cavour	IV.	Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

(A) IV-II-III-I

(B) II-I-IV-III

(C) I-IV-III-II

(D) I-IV-II-III

Question 7. Who among the following brought out Bengal Gazette, the first weekly newspaper?

[1 Marks]

(A) Bipin Chandra Pal

(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

(D) Raja Rammohan Roy

Question 8. Which of the following industries increased with the expansion of railways in England from 1840s to 1860s?

[1 Marks]

(A) Iron and Steel

(B) Aluminium and Bauxite

(C) Jute and Cotton

(D) Copper and Steel

Question 9. Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th century? Identify the correct reason from the following options.

[1 Marks]

(A) Poverty and diseases

(B) Ducogod rash

(C) To escape from the French Revolution

(D) Aftermath of the Vietnam War

Question 10.

Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

- This is the staple food crop.
- This is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high temperature and high humidity.
- It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.

(A) Wheat

(B) Maize

(C) Rice

(D) Sugarcane

Question 11.

Match Column A with Column B and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

Column – A (River)		Column – B (Dam)	
I.	Mahanadi	1.	Sardar Sarovar
II.	Narmada	2.	Hirakud
III.	Chambal	3.	Salal
IV.	Chenab	4.	Rana Pratap Sagar

(A) 3 -4 -1- 2

(B) 1-2-3-4

(C) 4- 3- 2 -1

(D) 2-1-4-3

Question 12.

Which of the following pair is correctly matched ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Alluvial Soil - Western Rajasthan

(B) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats

(C) Black Soil - Northern Plain

(D) Arid Soil - Deccan Plateau

Question 13. Which organization prepares the World Development Report?

[1 Marks]

(A) World Bank

(B) International Monetary Fund

(C) World Health Organisation

(D) International Labour Organisation

Question 14.

Which one of the following is the preceding Government Agency of NITI Aayog?

[1 Marks]

(A) Planning Commission

(B) University Grants Commission

(C) Election Commission

(D) Union Public Service Commission

Question 15.

Assume there are four families in a locality. If the income of each family is ₹6,000, ₹ 4,000, ₹7,000 and 3,000 then find out the average income of the locality from the following options:

[1 Marks]

(A) ₹5,000

(B) ₹6,000

(C) ₹2,000

(D) ₹3,000

Question 16.

Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC?

[1 Marks]

(A) MNC provides Money and Technology to local company.

(B) MNC purchases all shares of local company for faster production.

(C) MNC takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.

(D) MNC might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

Question 17.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary Sector - Money Lender

(B) Secondary Sector - Priest

(C) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

(D) Tertiary Sector - Bank

Question 18.

Which one of the following is an activity of the unorganized sector?

[1 Marks]

(A) A teacher teaching in a school.

(B) A worker going to work in a big factory.

(C) A doctor treating patients in a hospital.

(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.

Question 19.

Who among the following takes the decision regarding saving and loan activities in the Self Help Groups (SHGs)?

[1 Marks]

(A) Manager of a Bank

(B) Local Money Lenders

(C) Members of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)

(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG)

Question 20.

Consider the following statements on Power sharing and choose the correct option.

I. Imposing the will of majority community over others.

II. It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between the social groups.

III. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

IV. It brings socio-political opposition among parties.

[1 Marks]

(A) I and III

(B) II and III

(C) I and IV

(D) I and II

Question 21.

Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) Political Parties are important in the functioning of democracy.

Reason (R) The media plays an important role in the making of Political Parties.

[1 Marks]

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

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

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

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

Question 22.

Match Column -A with Column-B and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

	Column – A (Subjects)		Column – B (List)
I.	E-Programming	1.	Concurrent List
II.	Police	2.	Union List
III.	Education	3.	State List
IV.	Defence	4.	Residuary List

(A) 3-4-1-2

(B) 4-3-1-2

(C) 4-2-1-3

(D) 4-1-3-2

Question 23.

Which one of the following countries have One Party System?

[1 Marks]

(A) China

(B) America

(C) India

(D) Pakistan

Question 24.

Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

I. There is no official religion in India.

II. Communities have freedom to profess and practice their religion.

III. State helps communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.

IV. India believes in theocracy.

[1 Marks]

(A) I, III and IV

(B) I, II and IV

(C) II, III and IV

(D) I, II and III

Question 25.

Which one of the following countries has the highest representation of women in their National Parliament?

[1 Marks]

(A) Russia

(B) Sweden

(C) Australia

(D) India

Section C

Question 26.

How did the 'Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 27.

Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture.

[2 Marks]

Question 28.

Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season.

[2 Marks]

Question 29.

Explain the role of Election Commission regarding recognition of Political Parties in India.

[2 Marks]

Question 30.

How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 31. Examine any three effects of Print culture on the French Revolution.

[3 Marks]

Question 32. Why do we call Tourism as a Trade? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 33. Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country.

[3 Marks]

Question 34. Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit.

[3 Marks]

Question 35. “In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.” Explain the statement.

[3 Marks]

Question 36. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Section E

Question 37. How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 38.

Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 39.

How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 40. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 41. Why is Democratic Government considered as Legitimate Government? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Question 42. How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Question 43. “Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy have shown far reaching changes in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Question 44. “Among producers and workers, the impact of globalization has not been uniform.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]