CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 86.5

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **43 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

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

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 24** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **25 to 29** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **30 to 35** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **36 to 43** 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.

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan

especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

(1) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji?

[1 Marks]

(2) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition?

[1 Marks]

(3) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century.

[2 Marks]

Question 2.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that

allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

(1) Why is water harvesting system a viable alternative?

[1 Marks]

(2) Describe the process of ‘rooftop rainwater harvesting.’

[1 Marks]

(3) Mention any two methods adopted by ancient India for water conservation.

[2 Marks]

Question 3.

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under ‘Hindi’. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called ‘Scheduled Languages’. Others are called ‘Non-Scheduled Languages’. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

(1) Explain the importance of language diversity in India.

[1 Marks]

(2) ‘The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity.’ Explain the statement with an example.

[2 Marks]

(3) Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages.

[1 Marks]

Question 4. 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 Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants.

[1 Marks]

(2)

The place where the session of Indian National Congress held in December, 1920.

[1 Marks]

(3)

On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :

(a) Tehri Dam

(b) Naraura Atomic Power Station

(c) Pune Software Technology Park

(d) Haldia Sea Port

[3 Marks]

(4)

The following questions are only for the Visually Impaired Candidates:;

ATTEMPT ANY FIVE :

(i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for Indigo peasants.

(iii) Name the State where Naraura Nuclear Plant is located.

(iv) Name the State where Tehri Dam is located.

(v) Name the State where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.

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

[6 Marks]

Section B

Question 5. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai?

[1 Marks]

(A) Demanded economic equality for masses.

(B) Highlighted the experiences of women.

(C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage.

(D) Motivated Indians for their national freedom.

Question 6.

There were three important developments that greatly shrank the pre-modern world. Identify the incorrect one from the following options:

[1 Marks]

(A) The flow of labour

(B) The flow of trade

(C) The flow of technology

(D) The flow of capital

Question 7. Who among the following improved the steam engine?

[1 Marks]

(A) James Watt

(B) Thomas Edison

(C) Benjamin Franklin

(D) Alexander Fleming

Question 8. Which one of the following is an example of the Ferrous Metal?

[1 Marks]

(A) Copper

(B) Bauxite

(C) Tin

(D) Nickel

Question 9.

Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option: Column - 1 (Resources): (I) Biological, (II) Renewable, (III) Non-renewable; Column - 2 (Example): 1. Coal, 2. Wildlife, 3. Solar Energy

[1 Marks]

	Column - 1 (Resources)		Column - 2 (Example)
(I)	Biological	1.	Coal
(II)	Renewable	2.	Wildlife
(III)	Non-renewable	3.	Solar Energy

(A) I-1, II-2, III-3

(B) I-2, II-3, III-1

(C) I-1, II-3, III-2

(D) I-3, II-2, III-1

Question 10. Which of the following is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt

(B) Black Soil - Salt content is high

(C) Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline

(D) Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows

Question 11. Which of the following countries has better rank in Human Development Index?

[1 Marks]

(A) Afghanistan

(B) Myanmar

(C) India

(D) Nepal

Question 12. Which one of the following sectors contribute highest in the GDP of India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

Question 13. Why did the Indian government liberalize trade regulations in 1991?

[1 Marks]

(A) Government wanted to maintain good relations with Western countries.

(B) Government wanted foreign exchange equivalent to Indian currency.

(C) Government wanted Indian producers to compete in the World Market.

(D) Government wanted to provide socio-economic justice to all.

Question 14.

Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option:

(I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.

(III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.

(IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of Quality of Life.

[1 Marks]

(A) I and II

(B) II and IV

(C) I and III

(D) II and III

Question 15.

Read the following data and answer the question that follow:

How much is the Net Absence Ratio of Haryana? Choose the appropriate option from the following:

[1 Marks]

Some comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand person)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 person)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

(A) 38

(B) 39

(C) 27

(D) 18

Question 16. Which one of the following is a developmental goal of the factory workers?

[1 Marks]

(A) Better wages

(B) Better technology

(C) More hours of work

(D) More labour work

Question 17. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary Sector - Flower Cultivator

(B) Secondary Sector - Milk Vendor

(C) Manufacturing Sector - Gardener

(D) Tertiary Sector - Fisherman

Question 18.

Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option:

(I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.

(II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.

(III) It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.

(IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

[1 Marks]

(A) I, II and IV

(B) I, III and IV

(C) II, III and IV

(D) I, II and III

Question 19.

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Sri Lanka adopted ‘Tamil’ as the official language of the State.

Reason (R): The Govt. of Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures.

[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 20.

Match column − A with column − B and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

	Column – A (Subjects)		**Column – B (List)**
(I)	Banks	1.	Concurrent List
(II)	Agriculture	2.	Union List
(III)	Education	3.	State List
(IV)	Computer	4.	Residuary Subjects

(A) I-2, II-3, III-1, IV-4

(B) I-4, II-2, III-1, IV-3

(C) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2

(D) I-3, II-4, III-1, IV-2

Question 21.

Identify the administrative level of Indian Government with the help of the information given:

[1 Marks]

1. Power shared between Central to Local Government.
2. The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with them.
3. It is called a three tier government.

(A) Dictatorial System

(B) Unitary Federal System

(C) Imperialistic System

(D) Decentralized System

Question 22. Which one of the following countries has two party system?

[1 Marks]

(A) Russia

(B) China

(C) America

(D) India

Question 23. Which type of government is likely to be more acceptable to the people in the world?

[1 Marks]

(A) Democratic

(B) Military

(C) Dictatorship

(D) Theocratic

Question 24. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option: (I) Napoleonic wars (II) The Treaty of Vienna (III) Greek Struggle for Independence (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

[1 Marks]

(A) IV, III, II and I

(B) I, II, III and IV

(C) IV, II, III and I

(D) III, II, I and IV

Section C

Question 25. Explain any two methods that were used by the Europeans for the recruitment of the indentured labours.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. How did the ‘small pox’ prove as the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors in the mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. “Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.” Support the statement with examples.

[2 Marks]

Question 28. “Different persons can have different developmental goals.” Support the statement with an example.

[2 Marks]

Question 29. “Women face discrimination in various ways in our society.” Explain any two ways.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 30. “Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement.

[3 Marks]

Question 31. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture.

[3 Marks]

Question 32. How is information technology connected with globalization? Explain.

[1.5 Marks]

Question 33. Analyze the need of Political Parties in the Democracy.

[3 Marks]

Question 34. Why is ‘Tertiary Sector’ becoming important in India? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 35. Why is there a need to protect workers in the Unorganized Sector? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Section E

Question 36. Examine the progress of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the countryside.

[5 Marks]

Question 37. Analyze the ways through which people of different communities developed a sense of collective belonging in India.

[5 Marks]

Question 38. How is pipeline transport network important in the transport system of India? Explain with an example.

[5 Marks]

Question 39. How have physical and economic factors influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railway Network? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 40. “Democracy stands much superior to any other forms of governments in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Support the statement with arguments.

[5 Marks]

Question 41. “Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.” Support the statement with arguments.

[5 Marks]

Question 42. Justify the role of ‘Self Help Groups’ in the rural economy.

[5 Marks]

Question 43. “Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Justify the statement.

[5 Marks]