CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 89

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 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 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.

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 ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

(1) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War?

[1 Marks]

(2) Why did Manchester imports decline in India?

[1 Marks]

(3) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India.

[2 Marks]

Question 2. Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

(1) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat.

[1 Marks]

(2) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall?

[1 Marks]

(3) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects.

[2 Marks]

Question 3. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

(1) Explain the meaning of a political party.

[1 Marks]

(2)

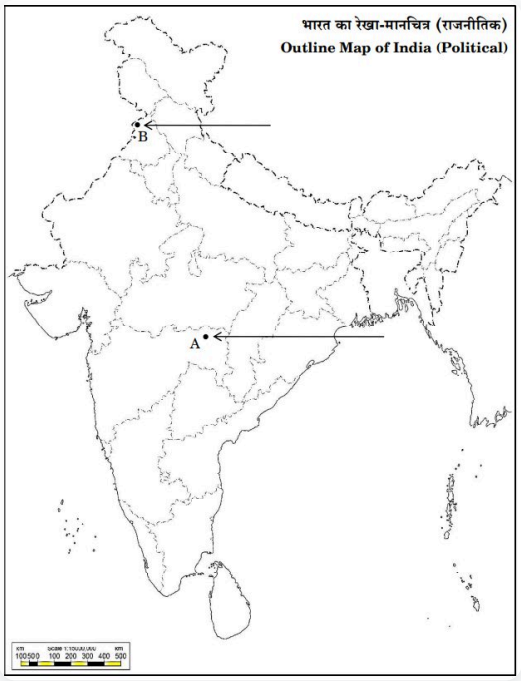
The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement.

[1 Marks]

(3) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 4. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :



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

[1 Marks]

(2)

The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

[1 Marks]

(3)

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

(1) Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920.

(2) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

(3) Name any one major coffee producing state of India.

(4) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

(5) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.

(6) Name the state where Haldia sea port is located.

[5 Marks]

(4)

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

(i) Noida Software Technology Park

(ii) Bailadila Iron-ore mines

(iii) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(iv) Haldia Sea port

[3 Marks]

Section B

Question 5. Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?

[1 Marks]

(A) Socialism

(B) Conservatism

(C) Liberalism

(D) Romanticism

Question 6. Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War:

[1 Marks]

(A) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

(B) Britain, France and Russia

(C) Italy, Japan and Russia

(D) France, Austria-Hungary and China

Question 7.

Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]



(A) Raja Ravi Verma

(B) Ram Mohan Roy

(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

(D) Lakshminath Bezbaruah

Question 8.

The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

Who among the following is the writer of 'Gulamgiri'?

[1 Marks]

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) E.V. Periyar

(D) Ram Mohan Roy

Question 9. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall?

[1 Marks]

(A) Red and Yellow

(B) Black

(C) Laterite

(D) Alluvial

Question 10.

There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.

Reason (R): Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

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

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

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

Question 11.

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

	Column I (Port)		*Column II (Type)*
i.	Kandla	1.	Riverine port
ii.	Mumbai	2.	Deepest landlocked port
iii.	Visakhapatnam	3.	Biggest port
iv.	Kolkata	4.	Port developed after independence

(A) i - 2, ii - 1, iii - 3, iv - 4

(B) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3

(C) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1

(D) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 4, iv - 3

Question 12. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Belgium amended their constitution four times. Reason (R): Amendments were to enable everyone to live together in the same country.

[1 Marks]

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

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

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

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Question 13.

Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'?

[1 Marks]

(A) Spain

(B) USA

(C) India

(D) Belgium

Question 14.

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

	Column I		*Column II*
i.	Union List	1.	Agriculture
ii.	State List	2.	Computer Software
iii.	Concurrent List	3.	Banking
iv.	Residuary Subjects	4.	Education

(A) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4

(B) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1

(C) i-2, ii-4, iii-3, iv-1

(D) i-3, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2

Question 15. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nordic countries

(B) European countries

(C) Arab states

(D) Asian countries

Question 16. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party?

[1 Marks]

(A) Haryana

(B) Odisha

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

Question 17. Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system?

[1 Marks]

(A) USA

(B) China

(C) India

(D) United Kingdom

Question 18. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.

[1 Marks]

(A) Education

(B) Health Status

(C) Income

(D) Living Standard

Question 19.

Study the given table and answer the question that follows:

Which country is ranked highest in the Human Development Index (HDI) among the given countries?

[1 Marks]

Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10·6	73
India	6,681	69·7	6·5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67·1	5·0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67·3	5·2	154
Nepal	3,457	70·8	5·0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72·6	6·2	134

(A) India

(B) Sri Lanka

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Nepal

Question 20. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as:

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary product

(B) Secondary product

(C) Tertiary product

(D) Quarternary product

Question 21. Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector?

[1 Marks]

(A) Terms of employment are regular.

(B) People have assured work.

(C) They have some formal processes and procedures.

(D) There are rules and regulations but not followed.

Question 22. Which one of the following is the modern form of currency?

[1 Marks]

(A) Paper notes

(B) Gold coins

(C) Copper coins

(D) Silver coins

Question 23. Which one of the following categories of urban households take the highest percentage of loan from the formal sector?

[1 Marks]

(A) Poor households

(B) Households with few assets

(C) Well-off households

(D) Rich households

Question 24. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation?

[1 Marks]

(A) Access to New Markets

(B) Access to New Talent

(C) International Recruitment

(D) Disproportionate Growth

Question 25. In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s ?

[1 Marks]

(A) United States of America

(B) France

(C) Japan

(D) Poland

Section C

Question 26. Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy.

[2 Marks]

Question 27. Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century.

[2 Marks]

Question 28. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.

[2 Marks]

Question 29. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Question 30.

"Credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful." Examine the statement.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 31. How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 32. How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 33. Suggest three steps to enhance the literacy rate among women in India.

[3 Marks]

Question 34. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors with examples.

[3 Marks]

Question 35. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India.

[3 Marks]

Question 36.

"Energy is required for all activities." Explain the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Section E

Question 37. Analyse the role of the business classes in Civil Disobedience Movement.

[5 Marks]

Question 38. Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

[5 Marks]

Question 39. Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.

[5 Marks]

Question 40. Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.

[5 Marks]

Question 41. Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities.

[5 Marks]

Question 42. Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens.

[5 Marks]

Question 43. How do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 44. Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investments.

[5 Marks]
