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 **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.

Market for Goods

One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. As you know, advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. Today we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens. But if we look back into history, we find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a part in

expanding the markets for products, and in shaping a new consumer culture. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw ‘MADE IN MANCHESTER’ written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

(1) How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British?

[1 Marks]

(2) How were the new consumers created through advertisement during colonial India?

[1 Marks]

(3) Identify the messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialization.

[2 Marks]

Question 2.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy – agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic – needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. As a saying goes, **'Energy Saved is energy produced.'**

(1) Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development?

[1 Marks]

(2) Why is consumption of energy rising all over India?

[1 Marks]

(3) Explain 'Energy saved is energy produced.'

[2 Marks]

Question 3.

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basis of each decentralisation act has a strong number of representatives who are better connected at the local level. People have better knowledge of those in the area. They also have better decisions over where to spend money and how to manage things more effectively. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This leads to increased participation. Local government is the best way to exercise another important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The new decentralisation was codified in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several amendments empowering the local bodies of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in towns were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments...

(1) Explain Decentralisation in democracy.

[1 Marks]

(2) Explain the importance of Local Self Government in democracy.

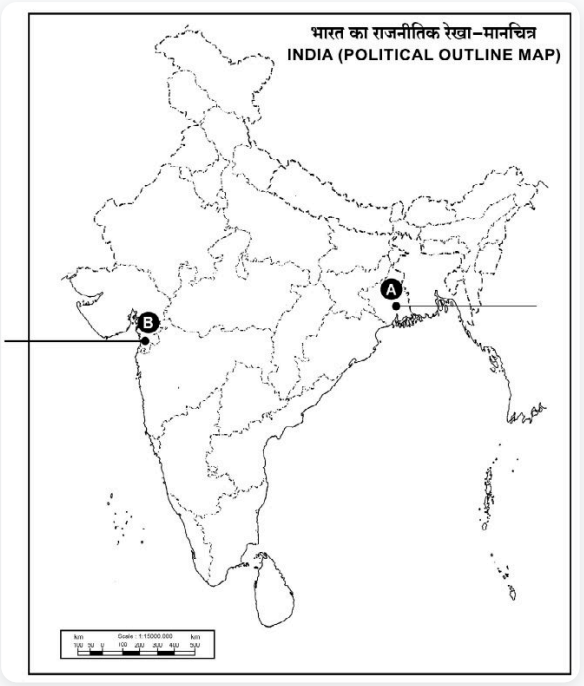
[1 Marks]

(3)

Describe any two steps taken by the Indian government to promote decentralisation

[2 Marks]

Question 4. Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political 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 the session of INC was held in September, 1920

[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:

(1) Hirakud Dam

(ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station

(iii) Pune Software Technology Park

(iv) Paradip Sea Port

[3 Marks]

(4)

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only:

(1) Name the place where the session of INC was held in September, 1920.

(2) Name the state where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.

(3) Name the place where Salal Dam is located.

(4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located.

(5) Name the state where Pune Software Technology park is located.

(6) Name the state where 'Paradip' Sea Port is located.

[6 Marks]

Section B

Question 5.

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

	Attributes		Significance
a.	Broken Chains	I.	Heroism
b.	Breast-Plate with eagle	II.	Readiness to fight
c.	Crown of oak leaves	III.	Strength
d.	Sword	IV.	Being free

(A) a-II, b=I, c=IV, d=III

(B) a-IV, b=III, c=I, d=II

(C) a-I, b=II, c=III, d=IV

(D) a-III, b=IV, c=II, d=I

Question 6. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and B.Y. Ramaswamy Naicker?

[1 Marks]

(A) Wrote on the caste system in India

(B) Highlighted the experiences of women

(C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage

(D) Motivated Indians for total freedom

Question 7.

Who of the following set up the first Iron and Steel industry in India?

[1 Marks]

(A) J.R.D. Tata

(B) R.G. Saraiya

(C) Purushotam Das

(D) Thakur Das

Question 8.

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

I. The Breton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund,

II. The Second World War broke out between Axis and Allied powers,

III. A car manufacturer Henry Ford adopted the Assembly Line Method for production.

IV. The Western economies organised themselves as a group called The Group of 77.

[1 Marks]

(A) I, II, III, IV

(B) IV, III, II, I

(C) IV, II, III, I

(D) III, II, I, IV

Question 9.

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

[1 Marks]

- This is the second most important Cereal Crop.
- This is a Rabi crop.
- It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It requires 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall.

(A) Sugarcane

(B) Rice

(C) Wheat

(D) Maize

Question 10.

In which of the following States Tungabhadra Dam is located?

[1 Marks]

(A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Karnataka

(C) Andhra Pradesh

(D) Kerala

Question 11. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Black Soil - Himalayan Region

(B) Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain

(C) Laterite Soil - Desert Area

(D) Arid Soil - Western Ghats

Question 12. Which of the following countries has the highest life expectancy at birth?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nepal

(B) Bangladesh

(C) India

(D) Pakistan

Question 13. Which of the following organizations provides data regarding employment in India?

[1 Marks]

(A) National Statistical Office

(B) NITI Aayog

(C) Public Service Commission

(D) National Informatics Centre

Question 14. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a Multinational Corporation (MNC) when it works on joint production with a local company?

[1 Marks]

(A) MNC decides all parameters and prices of the product

(B) MNC shares its latest technology with the local company

(C) MNC builds good and familial relations with the local company

(D) MNC shares its institutional policy with local company

Question 15. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary Sector - Fishermen

(B) Secondary Sector - Priest

(C) Tertiary Sector - Basket Weaver

(D) Quaternary Sector - Gardener

Question 16. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the monthly incomes of each family are ₹10,000, ₹20,000, ₹30,000 and ₹40,000, then what is the average income of the locality? Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

(A) ₹25,000

(B) ₹20,000

(C) ₹10,000

(D) ₹15,000

Question 17.

Kanta works in an office. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets other benefits laid down by the government.

In which of the following sector Kanta is working ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Organised Sector

(B) Unorganised Sector

(C) Informal Sector

(D) Quaternary Sector

Question 18. Who among the following gives formal credit?

[1 Marks]

(A) Relative

(B) Trader

(C) Cooperative Society

(D) Money lender

Question 19.

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

I. It deepens democracy.

II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.

III. It is a way to ensure political stability.

IV. It brings socio-economic struggles.

[1 Marks]

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and IV

(C) I, II and IV

(D) I, III and IV

Question 20.

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Elections are the spirit of democracy.

Reason (R): Elections expand political participation.

[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 21.

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

[1 Marks]

	Column – A (Subjects)		Column – B (List/Subjects)
I.	Defence	1.	Concurrent List
II.	Police	2.	Union List
III.	Marriage	3.	State List
IV.	Computer Software	4.	Residuary Subjects

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

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

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

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

Question 22. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

[1 Marks]

(A) Dictatorial Government

(B) Constitutional Monarchy

(C) Military Government

(D) Democratic Government

Question 23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Women in different parts of the world organized themselves and agitated for equal rights. Reason (R): Women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

[1 Marks]

(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

Question 24. Which one of the following matters does NOT deal with Family Laws?

[1 Marks]

(A) Marriage

(B) Adoption

(C) Inheritance

(D) Finance

Section C

Question 25. Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.

[2 Marks]

Question 26. Explain Frederic Sarrieu’s dream in the context of democratic and social public in France in 1848.

[2 Marks]

Question 27.

Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture.

[2 Marks]

Question 28.

Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state.

[2 Marks]

Question 29.

Imagine that you are the village Head. Suggest any two activities that you think should be taken up to increase the income of the villagers.

[2 Marks]

Section D

Question 30. Explain the implication of print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19th century.

[3 Marks]

Question 31.

How has Information Technology affected Electronic Industry? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Question 32.

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.' Explain it with examples.

[3 Marks]

Question 33.

Explain any three functions of Political Party.

[3 Marks]

Question 34.

Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

[3 Marks]

Question 35.

Explain the role of banks with regard to money which they accept from the public.

[3 Marks]

Section E

Question 36.

Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

[5 Marks]

Question 37. Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during the 19th century.

[5 Marks]

Question 38.

'Efficient means of transport as a pre-requisite for fast development. Justify the statement.'

[5 Marks]

Question 39.

'Roadways have an edge over Railways. Justify the statement.'

[5 Marks]

Question 40. "There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world". Support the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

Question 41. "Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems." Support the statement with arguments.

[5 Marks]

Question 42. Analyse the impact of globalization in India.

[5 Marks]

Question 43. Analyse the ways to make globalization fair.

[5 Marks]