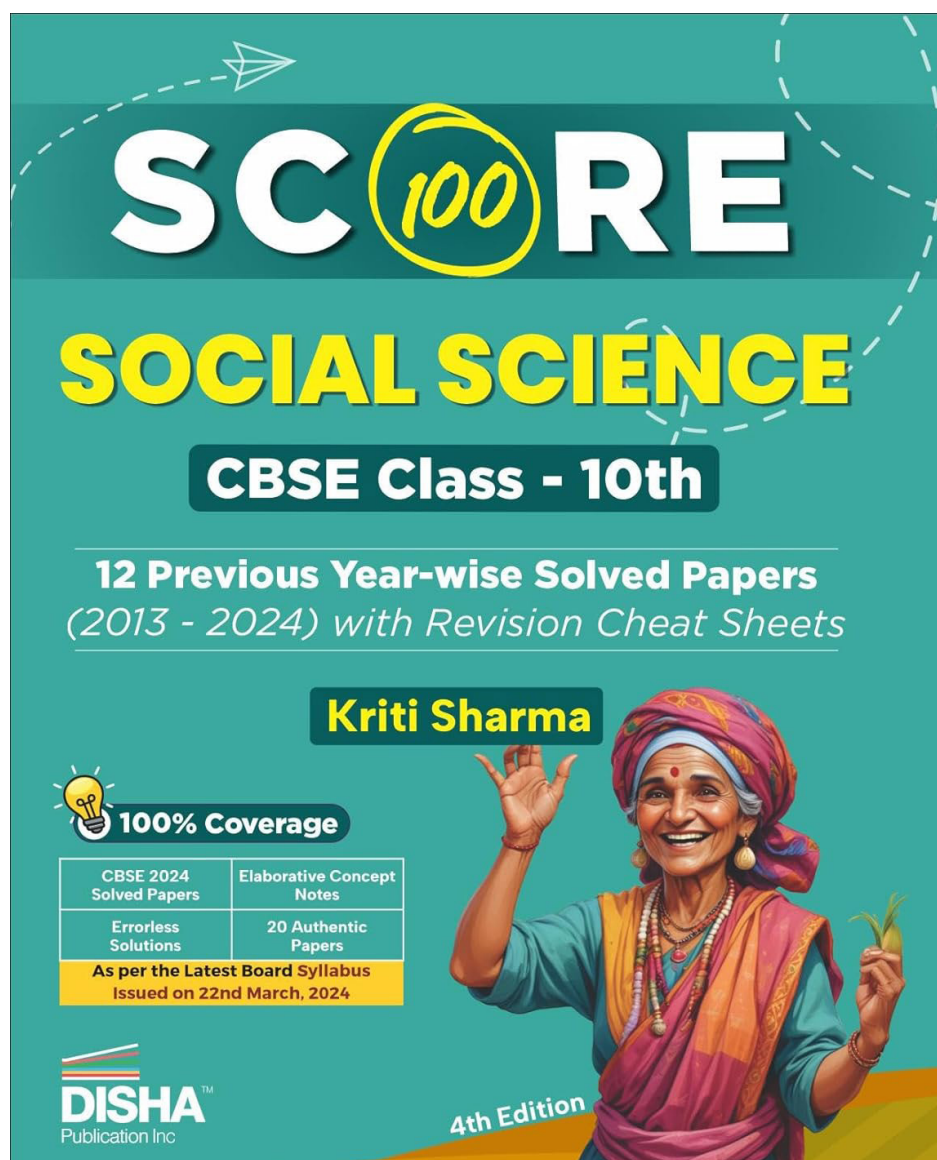


All India 2023 Solved Paper

This sample is taken from the “Score 100 Social Science CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam”



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CBSE BOARD SOLVED PAPER

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest? 1

- (a) Nordic countries (b) Arab states
(c) European countries (d) Asian countries

2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. 1

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

Options:

- (a) i - 3, ii - 1, iii - 4, iv - 2
(b) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1
(c) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 3, iv - 1
(d) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 3, iv - 4
3. Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'? 1
- (a) India (b) USA
(c) Belgium (d) Spain

4. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R): Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A): Belgium amended their constitution four times.

Reason (R): Amendments were to enable everyone to live together in the same country.

- (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.

5. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. 1

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

Options:

- (a) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1
(b) i - 2, ii - 1, iii - 3, iv - 4
(c) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3
(d) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 4, iv - 3
6. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

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.

- (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.
7. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall? **1**
 (a) Red and Yellow (b) Black
 (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite
8. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior littérateur shown in the image and choose the correct option. **1**



- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
 (b) Raja Ravi Varma
 (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
 (d) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

Note: The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 8.

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

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) E.V. Periyar
 (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Ram Mohan Roy
9. In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s? **1**
 (a) United States of America
 (b) Poland
 (c) France
 (d) Japan

- *10.** Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War: **1**
 (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey
 (b) Britain, France and Russia
 (c) Italy, Japan and Russia
 (d) France, Austria-Hungary and China

11. Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815? **1**
 (a) Socialism
 (b) Conservation
 (c) Liberalism
 (d) Romanticism
12. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation? **1**
 (a) Access to New Markets
 (b) Access to New Talent
 (c) International Recruitment
 (d) Disproportionate Growth
13. Which one of the following categories of urban households take the highest percentage of loan from the formal sector? **1**
 (a) Poor households
 (b) Households with few assets
 (c) Well-off households
 (d) Rich households
14. Which one of the following is the modern form of currency? **1**
 (a) Paper notes (b) Gold coins
 (c) Silver coins (d) Copper coins
15. Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector? **1**
 (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.
16. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as: **1**
 (a) Primary product
 (b) Secondary product
 (c) Tertiary product
 (d) Quaternary product
17. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party? **1**
 (a) Haryana (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

18. Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system? **1**
- (a) USA
(b) India
(c) China
(d) United Kingdom
19. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. **1**
- For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.
- (a) Education
(b) Income
(c) Health Status
(d) Living Standard
20. Study the given table and answer the question that follow: **1**
- 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

Which of the following countries has the highest level of 'Human Development Index (HDI)'?

- (a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal

SECTION - B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

- (4 × 2 = 8)
21. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain. **2**
- *22. Explain any two causes of depletion of forests during the colonial period in India. **2**
23. (a) Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy. **2**
- OR**
- (b) Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century.
24. Differentiate between formal and informal sources of loans. **2**
26. Analyse any three ways to conserve energy resources. **3**
27. Suggest any three ways to enhance political participation of women in India. **3**
28. Differentiate between secondary and tertiary sectors with examples. **3**
29. (a) How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain. **3**
- OR**
- (b) How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain. **3**

SECTION - D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

- (Short Answer Type Questions)
- (5 × 3 = 15)
25. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India. **3**
- (4 × 5 = 20)
30. (a) Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919. Explain. **5**

OR

- (b) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside from the cities? Explain. **5**
31. (a) How do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples. **5**

OR

- (b) Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investments. **5**
32. (a) 'Democracy is a better form of government' Support this statement. **5**

OR

- (b) 'Democracy is an accountable and legitimate government' Support this statement. **5**
33. (a) Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India. **5**

OR

- (b) Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India. **5**

SECTION - E

(Case-Based Questions)

(3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

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.

- (I) Explain the meaning of a 'political party'. **1**
- (II) "The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement. **1**

(III) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. **2**

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

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 manufactures and capturing the home market.

- (I) Why did Manchester imports decline in India? **1**
- (II) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War? **1**
- (III) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India. **2**

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

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 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.

- (I) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. **1**
- (II) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? **1**
- (III) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. **2**

SECTION - F

(Map Based Question)

(2 + 3 = 5)

- 37. (a)** 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:
- (i) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920. **1**
- (ii) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred. **1**

- (b)** On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: **3**

- (i) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (ii) Bailadila – Iron-ore mines
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia – Sea port

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37.

Answer any five questions.

(5 × 1 = 5)

- (I) Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920.
- (II) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.
- (III) Name any one major coffee producing state of India.
- (IV) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.
- (V) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.
- (VI) Name the state where Haldia sea port is located.

Solutions

1. (a) Nordic countries like **Denmark**, Finland.
2. (a) i-3, ii - 1, iii - 4, iv - 2.
3. (b) USA - one of the **oldest democracy** has coming together federation.
4. (a) Belgium presented a good model of power sharing successfully.
5. (a) Kolkata is not in the map list issued by NCERT syllabus (2024-25)
6. (b) Agriculture and Industry are interdependent and are the **backbone** of a **country's development**.
7. (d) Laterite soil develops at **high temperature** with **heavy rainfall**.
15. (d) In the unorganised sector no rules and regulation are followed, it works in its own interest.
16. (b) The primary or natural products are converted into more useful products under the secondary sector for eg. **cotton cloth from cotton plant**.
17. (c) Odisha - Ruled by '**Indian People's Party**' (**State Unit of BJP**)
18. (b) India has a multi-party system where many parties contest elections and after people a lot of choices to vote for.
19. (b) **Income** - The World Bank Publishes its report regarding different countries on the basis of their per capita Income.



Note

Laterite soil is mainly found in Eastern Ghats and the western Ghats.

8. (c) Laxminath Besbaruah- was a great **Assamese poet** and **novelites**.
9. (a) USA - A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer **Henry Ford**.
20. (c) Sri Lanka has the highest HDI which includes, Literacy Rate, Per Capita Income, Life Expectancy etc.
21. (1) Due to the act passed in **1956** to make Sinhala the **official language** of Sri Lanka disregarding Tamil.
(2) The govt. followed preferential policies in govt. jobs favouring Sinhala applicants.

*10. Not in Syllabus

11. (b) Conservation was a political philosophy that strengthened the importance of tradition, customs and established institutions.
12. (c) Difficult to find international candidates ready for a relocation to fulfill the requirements of a profile.
13. (d) Rich households have all the documents and fulfill all the conditions for a loan from the formal sector.
14. (a) Paper notes and coins are the modern forms of money authorised by **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**



Note

Traditional form of money consists of gold, copper coins, grain etc. which are not authorised by any universal authority. Whereas modern forms of money are in the form of currency notes and coins.

*22. Not in Syllabus

23. (a) The Chief Minister of Sardinia - Piedmont Cavour played a very important role in
(a) Unifying Italy

He could speak French very well so through a diplomatic alliance with France Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian Forces in **1859**.

OR

- (b) 'Liberalism' derives from **Latin** word '**Liber**' which mean **free**
(1) For the new middle classes it stood for freedom and equality for all.
(2) It also emphasised the concept of govt. by consent.
24. Formal sources of credit follows laws and regulations and supervised by RBI (Reserve Bank of India. For eg. Banker Cooperation. Informal Sources of Credit is not

supervised by any organisation. It does not follow any laws and the main aim is to earn profit by charging high rate of interest for eg. money lenders, relatives etc.

25. In the past 100 years there has been shift to tertiary sector in India from primary and secondary sectors because of the following reasons.

- (1) Rise in the income level and more demand for services like **hotels, tourism, shopping** malls etc.
- (2) Coming of **I.T sector**.
- (3) Need for **hospitals/banks**, schools etc.
- (4) More development in agriculture, **transportation**, is storage, etc. in demand.

26. Energy Resources are very important so we should conserve them-

- (1) Instead of cars and bikes, **a bicycle** should be used for short distances to **conserve** fuel.
- (2) We can do **car pooling** too with our colleagues.
- (3) Using renewable resources like **solar energy** instead of electricity whenever possible.
- (4) Clean or replace **air filters** when required (Any Three).

27. (1) More seats for women should be reserved in political bodies. For eg. in local govt. bodies **1/3 seats** are reserved for women.

- (2) Membership of women should be increased in political parties.
- (3) Women should be encouraged to contest election.

28. **Secondary Sector:-**

- (1) It is known as the manufacturing sector as natural products are converted into more useful goods.
- (2) It is organised and gives **employment** to a lot of people. Use the latest machines and technology.

Tertiary Sector

- (1) Also known as the service sector, provides various service like banking, transport, etc.
- (2) Its employment share and importance have increased in recent years.

Both sectors contribute in the development of the economy along-with the primary sector.

29. (a)

- (1) In 1295 Marco Polo a great explorer returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
- (2) He brought the knowledge of **wood block printing** from China.
- (3) Italians began producing books with wood blocks and soon it spread to the other parts of Europe.

OR

(b)

- (1) Earlier the books were expensive as they were handwritten, it was difficult to afford books.
- (2) After printing books became cheaper, now they could reach a large section of people.

So, 'Reading, Public' became, common instead of 'Hearing Public' earlier.

30. (a)

Satyagrah against the proposed Rowlatt Act 1919:

- (i) The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
- (ii) Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- (iii) It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- (iv) It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trials for two years.

Organization of Satyagrah:

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- (ii) It was started with a 'Hartal' on 6th April.
- (iii) Rallies were organized in various cities.
- (iv) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.
- (v) Shops closed down.



Note

The British passed the Rowlatt Act, which in Gandhi's words was the 'Black Act.' This act gave the police way more power than appropriate.

OR

- (b) Non-Cooperation Movement spread in the countryside:
- (i) In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here the movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded exorbitantly high rents from peasants and a variety of other cesses.
 - (ii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords farms without any payments. As tenants they had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted so that they have no right over the leased land.
 - (iii) The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In the meantime, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh.
 - (iv) The Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up in the villages. The peasant movement, however, developed in forms that the Congress leadership was unhappy with.
 - (v) As the movement spread, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

31. (a)

- i. MNCs usually set up production units across the globe in places where the market is nearby, there is the availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs and other factors essential to the growth of production.
- ii. The setting up of production in various countries leads to the development of products globally. Sometimes, the MNCs might also set up production with the local companies of a country as a joint responsibility, thus bringing in the latest technology and foreign investment.
- iii. The MNCs also link and control the production of goods. Large MNCs in developed countries often place orders for production with small producers all around the world which are then sold by the MNCs under their brand name.

- iv. The power of control and influence of such corporations have contributed to the interlinking of such widely dispersed locations across the globe. This process, in turn, has contributed to the growth of globalization process.

**Note**

MNCs are increasingly entering the local markets of various countries and playing the role of integration of these markets with the world economy and thus contributing immensely to the process of globalization. MNCs, in rapid course of time, have not only resulted in the global expansion of their brand names but have also made the process of production and selling of goods and services, a complex and interdependent process.

OR

- (b) The Central and State governments have taken special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India.
 - i. Special Economic Zones are being set up.
 - ii. Special Economic Zones are to have world class facilities in the field of electricity, water, roads, transport, storage recreational and educational facilities.
 - iii. Companies which set up production units in the SEZs, do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
 - iv. The Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws. In recent years, the government has allowed companies to ignore many rules and regulations.
 - v. Companies can hire workers for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.

32. (a) Following are the reasons :-

- i. Democracies give people a chance to become personally involved with their government.
- ii. The structure of a democracy works to reduce issues with exploitation.

- iii. A democracy encourages equality in a positive way.
- iv. There is more consistency available in democracy than other government structures.
- v. Countries who use democracy are less likely to enter into armed conflicts.

OR

- (b) Democracy Produces an Accountable Government:** Democracy produces an accountable governments, as the people has the right in choose their representatives through the electoral process. These elected representatives form the government and participate in the decision making process on behalf of the people. If these elected representatives not work in a proper way, people have a chance to not elect them in next election.

Democracy Produces Responsive Government:

Democratic governments are elected by the people and are responsible to the people and Parliament. These governments promote the formation of public opinion and take care of the needs and expectations of the people.

Democracy Produces Legitimate Government :

Democratic government is a legitimate government because regular elections are its key feature. After five years, elections are held for the legislature and people elect the government on the basis of their right to vote (universal adult franchise) The party which secures the majority forms the government. In the next election, if it loses the majority, it has to resign from office. Besides elections, the decisions in a democratic government are taken in a transparent manner.

- 33. (a)** Some of the characteristics of primitive subsistence farming are as follows:
- (i) This type of farming is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family labour.
 - (ii) This type of farming depends upon monsoons, natural fertility of the soil and environmental suitability.

- (iii) It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce crops for their sustenance.
- (iv) When the soil fertility decreases, farmers shift to new area, clear forest by burning and again sow crops.

Commercial farming : Major characteristics of commercial farming are given below

- (i) Commercial farming is crop selective and aims for industrial inputs or export oriented.
- (ii) Intensive application of modern technologies.
- (iii) Intensive use of modern inputs like High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc to increase productivity.
- (iv) Commercial farming induces development activities in transport, connectivity and processing industries.

OR

- (b) Intensive farming :** It is a type of farming in which the agricultural production is increased by using scientific methods and better agricultural inputs.

Features :

- (i) HYV seeds and modern inputs are used to increase production.
- (ii) More than one crop is cultivated during a year.
- (iii) It is practised in thickly populated areas.
- (iv) The per hectare yield is very high.

Plantation farming:

This is a type of agriculture that involves growing and processing of a single cash crop purely meant for sale. Rubber, tea, coffee, spices, coconut and fruits are some of the important crops that come under the category of plantation agriculture.

Features :

- (i) It is a single crop farming.
- (ii) It is a capital intensive farming, i.e., a huge amount of capital is required.

- (iii) It needs vast estates, managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilisers, good transport facilities and a factory for processing.
- (iv) This type of agriculture has developed in areas of north-eastern India, Sub-Himalayan region, West Bengal and Nilgiri.



Note

The intensive subsistence farming has to be seen from the perspective of a family or a small unit deriving their basic needs from it. Commercial farming, on the other hand, has to be seen from the perspective of a market or an industry, to garner profits.

34. (I) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold power in govt.
- (II) It helps in formulation of public opinion contest election, form govt or play role of opposition.
- (III) Political parties present the representation of people

who take decision on their behalf by sitting in the govt. bodies without political parties democracies cannot exist.

35. (i) After the 1st World War Factories and mills were busy in producing goods to fulfill the need of **British Army**. The supply to India became limited.
- (ii) During the war the industries boomed in India and new industries were set up.
- (iii) (1) Indian industries flourished.
- (2) Local industrialisations gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign instance.
36. (i) **'Narmada Bachao Andolan'** [Save **Narmada Movement**]
- (ii) Due to **sedimentation** in the **reservoir**.
- (iii) (i) Produce **Hydro-electricity**.
- (ii) Help in **irrigation**.

37. (a) (i) Nagpur (ii) Amritsar

