



Fill your Question Paper
Set Number

Set Number

Social science

To be filled in by the candidate as per Admit Card

Write and darken the appropriate as applicable

Medium of answering the paper:

Write Code no. as written on the top of the question paper:	Code Number	Set Number
		(1) (2) (3) (4)

No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

Person with Disabilities: Yes/No

If physically challenged, tick the category

B	D	H	S	C	A
---	---	---	---	---	---

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged,
S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

Whether writer provided: Yes/No

If visually challenged, name of software used:

Each letter should be written in one box and one box should be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

Candidate's Name in CAPITAL Letters

Roll No.

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

School
CodeSubject
Code

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

0	0	0
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	6
7	7	7
8	8	8
9	9	9

Subject		Class		School Code as per admit card				
---------	--	-------	--	----------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Roll No. (in words): Lakhs Thousands
..... Hundreds

Father's Name:

Signature of Candidate:

Space for office use



104340



104340

Signature of Invigilator

Facsimile stamp of the School

Please do not write beyond this line

NBSE

NATIONAL BOARD OF SCHOOL EXAMINATION

Q.No.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	TOTAL
MARKS	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	10

Q.No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
MARKS	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	10

Q.No.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL
MARKS	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	05	05	34

Q.No.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	TOTAL
MARKS	05	05	05	05	06	—	—	—	—	—	26

Examiner must fill above boxes with question-wise marks obtained by student.

MARKS IN WORDS	GRAND TOTAL
Eighty	80

Certified that I have evaluated this answer book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the NBSE marking scheme. I also certify that no question has been left un-assessed inside the answer book.

Signature of the Examiner

Certified that marks against each question in the table above have been correctly filled up in accordance with the evaluation done inside the answer book. The marks have also been transferred in the award list/web/app correctly against the roll number of the candidate.

Signature of the Co-ordinator

(To be filled by the student)

Note: Roll No. provided by NBSE to be filled here.

Roll No.

1080993

Student should write code no. as written on the top of the question paper in the box provided →

No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used (if any)

(Section: A)

Ans 1) (B) \Rightarrow a-iv b-iii c-i d-ii

Ans 2) (A) \Rightarrow Baba Ramchandra

Ans 3) (C) \Rightarrow Giuseppe Mazzini

Ans 4) Treaty of Constantinople of 1832

Ans 5) (B) \Rightarrow land left uncultivated for past one to five agricultural years.

Ans 6) (A) \Rightarrow Cropping season: Kharif season.
(B) \Rightarrow Temperature: 21 to 27 degree.

Ans 7) Benefits of wind energy:-

- i) India is a tropical country with abundance of wind potentials.
- ii) It is a renewable source of energy and thus eco-friendly.
- iii) Wind plants are easy and cheap to maintain, large scale in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Ans 8) The Constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch speaking

ministers shall be equal in the Central government.

Ans 9) (B) \Rightarrow Effects of democratic politics on social divisions.

Ans 10) Urbanisation.

Ans 11) Central.

Ans 12) Gross Domestic Product :- The total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year in a country.

Ans 13) Human Development Index.

Ans 14) Body Mass Index.

Ans 15) Disguised unemployment.

Ans 16) Infant Mortality Ratio :- Infant Mortality Ratio indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Ans 17) (a) \Rightarrow Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Ans 18) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Ans 19) Fair globalisation:- Globalisation that would create opportunities for all and ensure that its benefits are shared better.

Ans 20) (A) \Rightarrow Collateral

Section:- B

Ans 21) During the 1 world war, Indian merchants and industrialist had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. Wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio to discourage imports - formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920, and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

2.7 led by prominent industrialist like Rurushottamdas Thakurdas and C. D Birla, the industrialist attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.

3.7 Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business.

Ans 22) Trade flourished and markets expanded in the late nineteenth century. But this was not only a period of expanding trade and increased prosperity. There was a darker side to this process.

i) In many parts of the world, the expansion of trade and a closer relationship with the world economy also meant a loss of freedoms and livelihoods.

ii) Late nineteenth-century European conquests produced many painful economic, social and ecological changes through which the colonised societies were brought into the world economy.

iii) In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy.

Ans 23) 23.1 \Rightarrow Buddhist missionaries from china.

23.2 \Rightarrow The Bible.

23.3 \Rightarrow Louis Sebastian Mercier.

Ans 24) Three types of coal reserves found in India:-

- i) Anthracite:- Highest quality hard coal used as fuel for domestic purpose.
- ii) Bituminous:- Bituminous is the most popular in commercial use. Also known as Metallurgical coal used for smelting iron in blast furnaces.
- iii) Lignite:- Low grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content and is used for generating electricity in Tamil Nadu.

Ans 25) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary - horizontal distribution of power allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ check the others. This results in a balance of power among various

institutions.

Even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the parliament or state Assemblies - although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or law made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Ans 26 The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have an influence on the policies and decisions of the party. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

Ans 27 The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.

ii) SHGs were the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.

iii) Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

Ans 28) In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as well as have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. you can see this change quite sharply

in cities, especially in big cities.

Section:- C

Ans 29) In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.

ii7 There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

iii7 The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.

iv7 The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

- v) The British parliament was dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- vi) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the New Britain - the British flag [Union Jack], the national anthem [God save our noble king], the English language - were actively promoted and the older nation survived only as subordinate partners in this Union.

Ans 30) The five steps taken by manufacturing units of preserve natural environment:-

- i) Minimise use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- ii) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with fabric filters scrubbers and inertial separators.
- iii) Machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

12

- iv) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- v) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management and ash water recycling system.
- vi) Smoke can be reduced by using renewable sources of energy in factories.

Ans 31)

31.1) Tourism has largely grown in the last three decades and contributes to the national economy:-

- i) 5 million people are largely engaged in the tourism industry and country earn large foreign exchange.
- ii) Tourism promotes national integration, provides support to local handicraft and cultural pursuits.
- iii) Foreign tourists regularly visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure, Medical tourism.

i) It also helps in developing international understanding about our culture and heritage.

31.2 India has vast potential for tourism:-

i) Varied relief, variety of climate, numerous languages, religion, Culture, bio diversity.

31.3 Tourism as Industry:-

i) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism.

ii) It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.

iii) Foreign tourist visit India for eco-tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism.

Ans 32) Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic group. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in legislatures and administration.

last year, we studied the system of 'reserved constituencies' in assemblies and the parliament of our country. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.

Ans 23) Democracy is based on their idea of deliberation and negotiation:-

i) Democracy gives importance to deliberation and public opinion.

ii) The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.

iii) Its decision may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.

iv) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.

v) Transparency as person have the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.

- vii) It follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
- viii) The democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
- ix) Democratic government follows mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit. Any other relevant point.

Ans 34) This statement is true because:-

- i) As the resources are limited no country can survive without international trade.
- ii) Goods or resources possessed by one country are required by other and vice-versa. These differences create conditions for international trade.
- iii) Foreign trade has helped India to improve its productivity of manufactured goods. International trade contributes to India's economic growth, raising income level of people.

16

- iv) In recent years, exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.
- v) India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

Thus, it can be concluded that advancement of international trade of a country is an index of its economic prosperity.

Ans 35.) (A) Amritsar.
(B) Chauvi Chauva.

Ans 35.(B)

- (A) Black soil
(B) Ganga-Sutlej plain
i) Bijnor
ii) Salem steel plant
iii) Vishakhapatnam sea port
iv) Assam

80/80
08/10/26

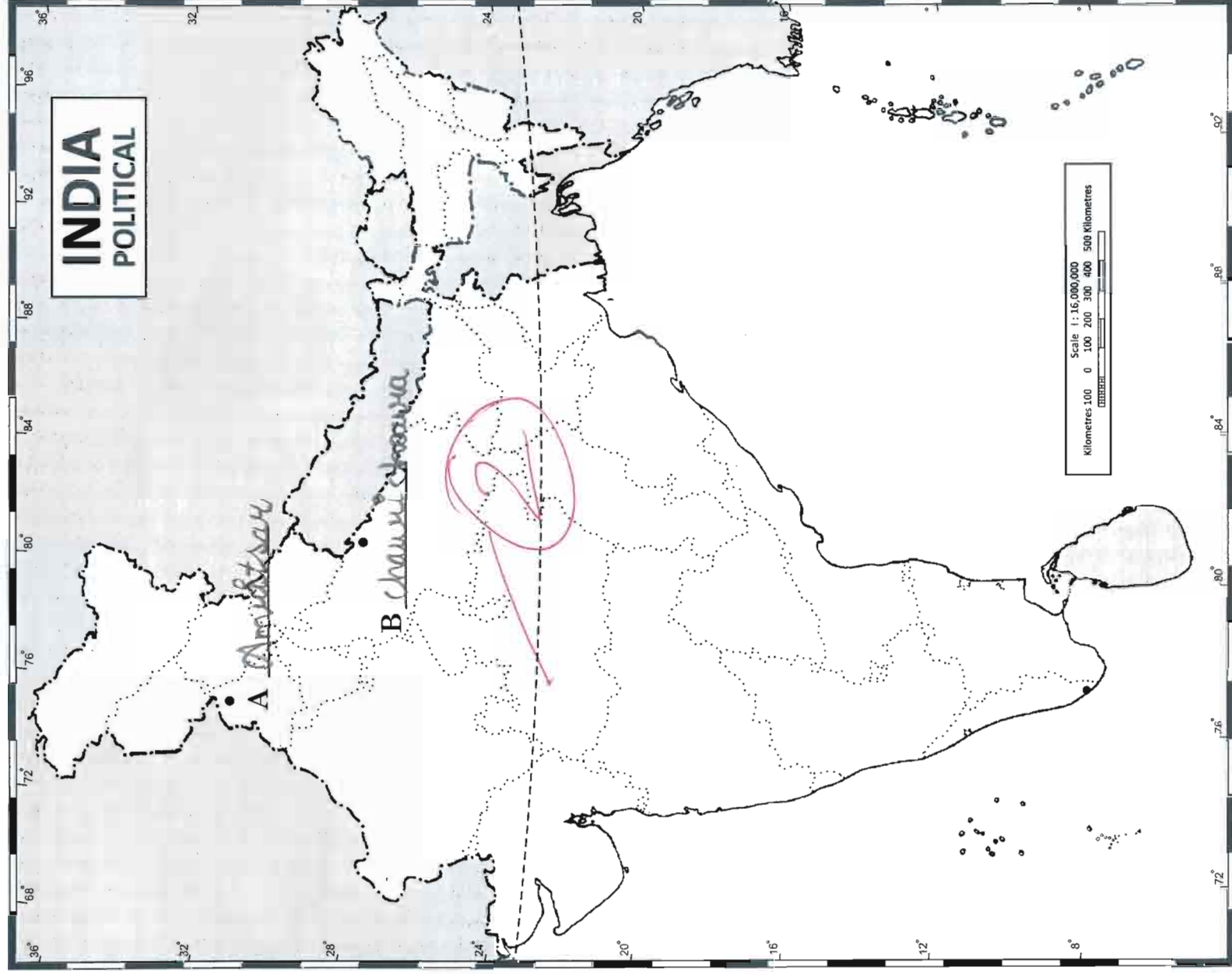
Tear-off the map sheet and attach it properly with your Answer Sheet. Also write your roll number clearly.

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

35.(a)

Class 10 (SET-3) | Code No. 087/10/3



NBSE 2020

11

[P.T.O.]