CCE RF/RR/PF/PR **A**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 003

KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD, MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU – 560 003

ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2026 ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ - 1

MARCH/APRIL 2026 EXAMINATION - 1

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **85-E** **CODE NO. : 85-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಶಾಲಾ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ)

(Regular Fresh / Regular Repeater / Private Fresh / Private Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : **02. 04. 2026]** **[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80**

Date : 02. 04. 2026] **[Max. Marks : 80**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
I.	**Multiple choice questions :** **8 × 1 = 8**	
1.	The Governor General who implemented the Permanent Zamindari system was (A) William Bentinck (B) Cornwallis (C) R. M. Bird (D) Alexander Reed *Ans.* : (B) Cornwallis	1
2.	In 1942, the German troops were defeated in Stalingrad war by (A) Britain (B) France (C) Russia (D) United States of America *Ans.* : (C) Russia	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
3.	The headquarters of 'SAARC' is in (A) Delhi (B) Geneva (C) New York (D) Kathmandu *Ans.* : (D) Kathmandu	1
4.	The practice of bonded labour in Karnataka was abolished by (A) Prof. M. D. Nanjundaswamy (B) D. Devaraj Ars (C) Dr. Shivaram Karanth (D) Baba Amte *Ans.* : (B) D. Devaraj Ars	1
5.	The name of India's regional and independent GPS system is (A) Navik (B) Arc info (C) Autocad (D) Map info *Ans.* : (A) Navik	1
6.	Mumbai is called the 'Manchester of India' because, (A) It has highest Paper Industries (B) It has highest Sugar Industries (C) It has highest Aluminium Industries (D) It has highest Cotton textile industries *Ans.* : (D) It has highest Cotton textile industries	1
7.	An example for 'Direct Tax' is (A) Goods and Services Tax (B) Foreign Travel Tax (C) Corporate Tax (D) Import-Export Taxes *Ans.* : (C) Corporate Tax	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
8.	Raju is a student. He wants to open a bank account. The most suitable bank account he needs to open is (A) Savings Bank Account (B) Current Account (C) Recurring Deposit Account (D) Term Deposit Account *Ans.* : (A) Savings Bank Account	1
II.	**Answer the following questions in a sentence each :** **8 × 1 = 8**	
9.	Who started the Mysore Civil Service examinations ? *Ans.* : K. Sheshadri Iyer	1
10.	Second world war paved the way for the beginning of Cold War. How ? *Ans.* : — After the Second World War, the Soviet Union and the United States of America became the most aggressive, rival countries. — Two powerblocks were formed under the leadership of the Soviet Russia and the United States of America. (Any *one*)	1
11.	What was the reason for the establishment of Trusteeship Council ? *Ans.* : Set up to look after the colonial territories during their transition period.	1
12.	Why was the movement against MRPL launched ? *Ans.* : — Because the agitators realized that the chemical fumes from the proposed oil refinery would destroy the environment. — To protect environment (Any *one*)	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
13.	During summer, the temperature in South India is lower than North India. Why ? *Ans.* : — South India is surrounded by water on three sides. — The North Indian plains are away from the sea. (Any *one*)	1
14.	Why is 'Suvarna Gramodaya Yojana' implemented ? *Ans.* : To enhance the basic facilities in rural areas.	1
15.	In which year were the District Industrial Centres established in India ? *Ans.* : 1978	1
16.	What is the importance of Section 17 of the Constitution of India ? *Ans.* : It prohibits the practice of untouchability.	1
III.	**Answer the following questions in *two* to *four* sentences / points each : 8 × 2 = 16**	
17.	Explain the formation of Union Public Service Commission. **OR** Explain the formation of International Labour Organization. *Ans.* : — A constitutional body — established under Article 315. — Consists of one Chairman, 10 members — Appointed by the President of India — Term of office is 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier — Headquarters is in New Delhi. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ **OR**	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— An agency of United Nations — Every member state — two representatives — One from labour class — Another from the Management — Headquarters is in Geneva. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
18.	'Dowry system leads to gender inequality in society.' Justify. **OR** 'Prejudice created by discrimination leads to negative feelings.' Justify. *Ans.* : — Diminishes stature of women — Diminishes self-respect and dignity of women — Creates animosity between men and women — Immorality and violence increases — Family relationships suffer — Female foeticide — Female infanticde — Number of divorces increase — Deception (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ **OR**	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Impatience — Contempt — Disrespect — Hatred-feelings developed — Social inequality increases — Leads to social conflicts (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
19.	What were the problems faced by India after independence ? *Ans.* : — Rehabilitation of refugees — Communal riots — Formation of Government — Integration of various provinces — Production of food — Development of agriculture — Growth of industries — Communalism — Regionalism — Illiteracy — Poverty — Corruption — Gender discrimination — Population explosion / overpopulation — Profiteering — Smuggling — Economic inequality (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
20.	Doctrine of Lapse policy helped in the expansion of British power in India. Justify. *Ans.* : — If any Indian ruler died childless, his adopted son had no right over the throne — Such a state was merged with the British Empire — Satara, Nagpur, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi came under this policy — Dalhousie achieved his policy of expansion through this. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
21.	Explain the importance of rainwater harvesting. *Ans.* : — Water is very precious — The distribution of water resources in India is uneven — The duration of monsoon is reduced / rainfall is confined to the rainy season — Even in areas of heavy rainfall, water shortage during summer — Scarcity of water during summer — Solution to drought condition. — Reduces the dependence on the public water supply — Recharge underground water. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
22.	Horticulture and floriculture have helped the development of Indian farmers. Illustrate. *Ans.* : — Horticulture and floriculture are witnessing immense progress in India.	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Gained major role in the economy — There is a lot of demand for flowers — These crops helped to increase the farmer's income — Benefits for women — Have a major market — Employment opportunities — Encourages export trade — Complementary to other agricultural crops. (Any *four*) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
23.	Explain the aims and objectives of NITI Aayog. *Ans.* : — To act as the highest public policy think tank of the Government of India — To act as a nodal agency for accelerating economic development — To evolve a shared vision of National development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of states — To foster co-operative federalism through the involvement of the State Governments of India in economic policy formulation by utilizing resources from the grassroots level. $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
24.	World Consumers' Rights Day is celebrated on 15th March every year. Why ? *Ans.* : — On March 15, 1962, the President John F. Kennedy gave the American consumers four basic rights — The right to safety, the right to choose, the right to information, and the right to be heard. [1 + 1]	2
IV.	**Answer the following questions in *six* sentences / points each : 9 × 3 = 27**	
25.	Explain the effects of battle of Buxar. **OR** Explain the effects of British Education System in India. *Ans.* : — Shah Alam II granted Diwani rights over Bengal to East India Company — Gave up his rights over Bengal for annual fee of 26 lakh rupees — The Nawab of Awadh had to pay war indemnity of Rupees 50 Lakh. — Mir Jafar's son was given pension — Company took over the entire administration of Bengal — Robert Clive brought 'Dual Government' in Bengal $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ **OR**	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Concept of modernity, secularism and democracy were introduced — National views began to grow — Encouragement to local languages, literature — Unity in the thinking of the educational class — Newspapers began to grow — Social religious reform moments began — Innovation in the thinking — Awareness of Indian culture and tradition — Freedom struggles influenced Indians. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
26.	Which are the types of forests found in India ? **OR** Which are the major ports of West Coast of India ? *Ans.* : — Evergreen forests — Deciduous monsoon forests — Tropical grasslands — Mangrove forests — Desert vegetation — Alpine forests of Himalayas $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ **OR** — Kandla — Mumbai	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Navasheva — Marmagoa — New Mangaluru — Kochi $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
27.	Panchayat Raj Institutions play an important role in Rural Development. Illustrate. **OR** Public finance is different from Private finance. Illustrate. *Ans.* : — Enables the rural people to participate in rural development — Provide basic facilities — Promote primary, middle school and secondary education — Encouragement – adult education — Technical and vocational training — Expansion of health and hygiene facilities — Nurtures the rural productive activities — Develops cottage industries — Maintainance of minor irrigation works — Elimination of rural poverty and unemployment — Shelter for shelterless people — Strengthens the public distribution system — Social welfare programmes — Encouragement to self-help groups of women — Enrichment of rural culture. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
	OR	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total

Private Finance	*Public Finance*
— Related to income and expenditure of a person or a family	— Related to the income and expenditure of the government
— Spend according to their income	— Adjusts its income according to expenditure
— Financial transactions kept confidential	— Discussed in the legislative houses
— Saves money — supplement their prosperity	— Do not save money — spend for developmental works

(Any *three*) 3×1 3

28. Explain the financial transactions conducted by post offices.

OR

Explain the role of entrepreneurs in the economic development of a country.

Ans. :

— National Savings Certificate

— Post Office Savings Bank Account

— Kisan Vikas Patra

— Postal Life Insurance

— Pension payment

— Money transfer

— Monthly Recurring deposits

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Payment of different bills — ATM/Debit Card facility (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
	OR	
	— Promote capital formation by savings of the citizens — Provide employment — Helps to increase GDP and per capita income — Develop market — Provide better quality goods at lower prices — Improve standard of living of people — Promote development of industries — Industrialises rural and backward areas — Contributes to the development of society — Promote country's export trade — Bring innovations — Encourage effective mobilization of skill — Reduce concentration of wealth and income (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
29.	What are the reforms brought by Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam ? *Ans.* : — Aimed at strengthening the backward and exploited communities and women — Education is the only path to achieve equality — Basic idea – one caste, one religion and one God for human beings — Built alternative temples — Vaikom Satyagraha movement — Entry of lower caste people to temples	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— The Satyagraha for entry of untouchables into Guruvayoor temple — Social resistance movement was started — The aim was to build a society where man can live with dignity. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
30.	Explain the economic causes for the First war of Indian independence. *Ans.* : — Industrial revolution in England — Indian handicraft and local industries suffered heavily — Indian craftmen became unemployed — Weavers lost their jobs — Cottage industries too suffered a lot — British imposed a heavy tax on Indian goods — Landlords exploited farmers — The right given to taluks to collect tax was withdrawn — Inam lands were taken back — The farmers felt insulted and experienced financial problems (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
31.	"Terrorism is a worry to global security." How ? *Ans.* : — Loss of life — Loss of property — Hindrance to economic development — Threatens socio culture aspects — Causes mental disturbance — Disrupts law and order $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
32.	Explain the characteristics of the workers of organised sector. *Ans.* : — Governed by legal rules and regulations — Working in specific fields — Organizational hierarchy — Specialization, training, experience, — Educational qualifications – facility — Transactions are recorded in written form. – They get ; — Fixed wages — Allowances — Paid leave — Pension facilities — Medical facilities — Specific hours of work. (Any *six*) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
33.	"Earthquakes are most destructive." Justify this statement. *Ans.* : — Loss of life and destruction of property — Obstruction to transport, communication, electricity — Spread of infectious diseases — Increased tidal activity — Tsunamis — Change in river's direction. $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
V.	**Answer the following questions in about *eight* sentences / points each : 4 × 4 = 16**	
34.	"The protest of Halagali Bedas against the British rule was an important armed rebellion." How ? **OR** Analyse the contributions of Swami Dayanand Saraswati. *Ans.* : — Halagali a small village — Mudhol Taluk — Bagalkot district — The British banned the usage of weapons — Applied to Halagali also — Bedas were good hunters — Bedas who always kept guns for hunting were not ready to surrender the arms — They rebelled against the British — In this rebellion the Bedas of — Manturu — Boodni — Alagundi joined Halagali Bedas — The British army entered Halagali — They suppressed the Bedas in an inhuman way — All the rebels were hanged to death — By this, the rebellion ended. (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ **OR**	4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Founded the Arya Samaj — Said, that the Vedas are the source of truth and knowledge — Declared "Return to Vedas" — Condemned idol worship and caste system — Encouraged widow marriage — Called for the use of 'Swadeshi goods' — Wrote the book 'Sathyartha Prakasha' — Started the Shuddi movement / Purification movement — Declared that "India should be for Indians". (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
35.	Mention the methods of preventing soil erosion. **OR** Mention the factors influencing the location of industries. *Ans.* : — Contour ploughing — Construction of bunds — Development of terraced agricultural fields — Prevention of deforestation — Encouragement of afforestation — Control of livestock grazing	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Planned use of water — Construction of check dams — Scientific farming — Controlled use of top layer of the soil. (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
	OR	
	— Availability of raw materials — Availability of energy resources — Market facility — Transport facility — Availability of labour — Port facility — Land availability at low cost — Technology — Government policies (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
36.	Mention the role of extremists in the freedom struggle of India. *Ans.* : — Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent extremist leader — Criticized thinking of moderates — Called moderates as 'Political Beggars' — Opposed division of Bengal	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Supported 'Swadeshi movement' — Propagated Independence — Bal Gangadhar Tilak — "Swaraj is my birthright and I will get it at any cost." — Organized common people for freedom movement — Through religious functions started organizing people for struggle — Encouraged people towards nationalism through the celebrations of Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga Pooja — Started newspapers 'Kesari' in Marathi and 'Maratha' in English — Through these papers prepared people for active participation in freedom struggle — He was imprisoned — He wrote Geetha Rahasya in jail. (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
37.	Explain the necessary measures for the elimination of economic inequality. *Ans.* : — Sound economic reforms — Planned financial management — Progressive taxation system — Development of small and rural cottage industries — Proper regulation of large scale industry and monopoly sectors	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Land reforms — Pro-labour attitudes — Social security — Government has to provide proper compensation and suitable rehabilitation to those people who lost their land due to the establishment of industries, construction of dams. — Provide earning opportunities. (Any *eight*) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4
VI.	**In the outline map of India provided to you, mark any *five* among the following : 5 × 1 = 5**	
38.	a) The Tropic of Cancer b) Malabar Coast c) Bhakra Nangal Dam d) Indira Gandhi International Airport e) Bhadravathi f) Kalpakkam g) Bombay High h) Koyna i) Durgapur j) Shillong	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	Ans. :	

India Map



(Any *five*) 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 5

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	Alternative Question for Visually impaired Candidates only : **(In lieu of Q. No. 38)** **5** What are the aims of multi-purpose river valley projects ? **OR** What are the uses of Himalayan mountains ? *Ans.* : — Providing irrigation facility — Production of hydro-electric power — Prevention of floods — Creating facility for water transportation — Providing water for domestic purpose — For industrial use — Preventing soil erosion — Developing fisheries — Enhancing forest wealth — Recreation (Any *five*) **OR** — Influenced the life of Indians — Protection to India — Obstructs the cold winds — Origin of many rivers — Form vast plains — Facilitate to generate hydro-electricity	5

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	— Home to many types of plants and animals — Treasure-house of minerals — Significant for tourism — Religious centres : Badrinath, Kedarnath etc. — Mountain valleys — Highest peak in the world. (Any *five*)	5