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FOR KARNATAKA CLASS 10 PREPARATION

Karnataka SSLC Model Question Paper 2027 for Social Science (Paper 3, English Medium) Key Answers

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Karnataka Class 10	2027	Answer Key	Social Science

85-E

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ

6ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD

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2026–27 ರ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಮಾದರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆ – 3 ರ

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

OF S.S.L.C. MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 3 : 2026 - 27

ವಿಷಯ : ಸಮಾಜವಿಜ್ಞಾನ

Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ : **85-E** Subject Code : **85-E**

I. Four choices are given for each of the following questions or incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or the most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of the alphabet. **8x1=8**

1. The statement “Indian farmers were born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt, due to the land tax policies of the British” was made by

   Ans: C) Charles Metcalf 1

2. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the immediate cause for the first world war. He was the prince of

   Ans: B) Austria 1

3. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located in

   Ans: A) The Hague 1

4. The magazine Mookanayaka was started by

   Ans: B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar 1

5. The seaport located on the East coast of India is

   Ans: D) Paradeep 1

6. Iron and steel industry is called a basic industry Because,

Ans: C) It provides raw materials for many industries 1

7. The central budget is presented in Lok Sabha by the

Ans: D) Union Finance Minister 1

8. Government of India has established District Industrial Centres in

Ans: C) 1978 1

II Answer the following questions in a sentence each: 8x1=8

9. Which act of Puttabasappa increased his popularity?

Ans: He killed an Amaldhar who was known for his brutality. 1

10. Name the political party founded by Mussolini.

Ans: Mussolini founded National Fascist Party. 1

11. Which organ is called as the Cabinet of the UN?

Ans: Security Council is called as the Cabinet of the UN. 1

12. What is social stratification?

Ans: The practice of classifying people as upper and lower class on the basis of income, education, caste, colour, gender, occupation, intelligence etc. is called social stratification. 1

13. Who abolished Bounded labour in Karnataka?

Ans: D. Devaraj Arus abolished Bounded labour in Karnataka. 1

14. Which type of climate India has?

Ans: India has tropical monsoon type of climate. 1

15. Who said that “Development of its villages is the true development of India”.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhiji said “Development of its villages is the true development of India”. 1

16. Shreyas has a bank account. Bank does not give interest on his deposits but collects service charges. Which type of bank account he has?

Ans: Shreyas has Current account 1

III. Answer the following questions in about Two to Four sentences or points each: 8x2=16

17. Explain the functions of State Public Service Commissions.

Ans: • Recruitment of Gazetted Officers through competitive exams to the state governments

- Conduct personality Tests
- Conduct departmental exams
- Advise the government on disciplinary and promotion cases
- Coordinate the examination work of the UPSC $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

OR

Explain the aims and objectives of the United Nations

Ans:
- Maintain international peace and security
- Develop friendly relations among nations
- Establish faith in fundamental human rights
- Achieve international cooperation in solving international problems
- Establish justice and respect for international obligation
- Centre for harmonizing the actions of nations $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

18. What are the reasons for child labour?

Ans:
- Poverty
- Divorce
- Illiteracy
- Excessive control
- Domestic violence
- Greed of industrialists
- Kidnapping of children
- Pledging children etc. $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

OR

What are the negative effects of Prejudice created by discrimination?

Ans:
- Prejudice created by discrimination develops
- impatience
- Contempt
- Disrespect
- Hatred-feelings
- Social inequality
- Social conflicts $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

19. Explain the causes for the First Anglo-Maratha War.

Ans:
- Marathas installed Shah Alam-II on the throne of Mughal Empire
- Shah Alam gave Koara and Allahabad to Marathas
- This led to the enmity between British and Marathas
- Peshwa Madhava Rao died, his brother Narayan Rao became the became Peshwa
- But was murdered by his uncle Raghobha
- Infighting started for the post of Peshwa
- Raghoba approached the British $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

20. Write about the liberation movement of Pondicherry.

Ans: • After independence French continued their rule in Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Chandranagar

- The French further increased their control over these areas
- Struggle by Congress and other communist organizations
- Inclusion of these areas in India - 1954
- Pondicherry became a Union Territory in 1962 $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

21. Well irrigation is the most important irrigation system. Illustrate.

Ans: • Provides irrigation facility to large area

- More useful in areas with low rainfall
- Construction and maintenance of wells is easier
- Necessary in the areas where canals and tanks not available $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

22. Mention the importance of agriculture.

Ans: • Agriculture is the main occupation of Indians

- It can be seen in all parts of the country
- Provide food and fodder
- It is a life-subsistence occupation
- Provides more employment opportunities
- Provide raw materials to Industries
- Agriculture nurtures many industries
- Supports tertiary occupations like transport, trade, banking $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

23. Explain the objectives of the Five-Year Plans.

Ans: • Increasing the production to the maximum extent possible

- Increasing employment opportunities
- Reducing the economic disparities
- Ensuring economic stability
- Modernising the economy
- Improving the standard of living
- Eradication of poverty $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

24. How are consumers exploited?

Ans: Consumers are exploited in these ways

- Charging excess amount to the commodities
- False weight and measures

- Adulteration
- Creation of artificial scarcity
- Illegal hoarding
- The direct transaction between consumers and suppliers has largely disappeared
- The prices fixation is done mainly by the middlemen
- Unfair trade practices $4X\frac{1}{2}=2$

IV. Answer the following questions in about Six sentences / points each: **9x3=27**

25. What were the consequences of the Battle of Plassey?

Ans: Consequences of the Battle of Plassey

- Siraj Ud Daula was defeated
- He was captured and killed
- The war brought out the immorality
- Lack of unity among the Indians
- The greed of Indian businessmen
- Mir Jaffar became the Nawab of Bengal
- Company gained exclusive rights over Bengal
- Mir Jaffar had to pay 17 Crore 70 Lakh as war damage fee $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

OR

What were the effects of the British land tax system in India?

Ans: New class of Zamindars was created

- The farmers became landless
- Land became a commodity
- Loans could be raised by mortgaging the lands
- Zamindars also mortgaged their lands
- Agriculture sector became commercialized
- Farmers had to grow raw materials needed by industries in England
- The money lenders became strong $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

26. How are evergreen forests different from deciduous monsoon forests?

Ans:

Evergreen forests	Deciduous monsoon forests
• Found in areas receiving more than 250 cms of rainfall • Trees are always green • Occupy 2.6 lakh hectares • Found in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Andaman and Nicobar	• Found in areas receiving 75 to 250 cms of rainfall • Trees shed their leaves during dry winter • Occupy about 65.5% of the total area of forests • Widely distributed in India

(Any 3 differences) 3X1=3

OR

How is Global Positioning system useful?

Ans: Assessing the geographical position of natural calamities

- Helpful to take suitable safety measures during these calamities
- Helpful for trekkers to know the exact location and routes
- Soldiers, pilots, fishermen and sailors use GPS to follow path and direction
- Transport authorities use this to manage the movement
- Lifeline for many services at their door in the cities
- GPS shows path to google maps etc. $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

27. Explain the role of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in Rural Development.

Ans:
- Enabling rural people to participate in rural development
- Provide basic facilities to rural community: Road, Street light, drains, toilets, Suvarna Gramodaya
- Create employment opportunities: Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swaraojgar Yojana
- The expansion of irrigation
- Encourage Primary, adult education
- Provide technical and vocational training
- Rural and cottage industries can improve
- Cattle rearing, poultry farming, fishery
- Expansion of health and hygiene facilities
- Expansion of irrigation facilities
- Encouraging the food processing units
- Encouraging rural and cottage industries
- Housing schemes for houseless people: Ashraya, Basava schemes etc.
- improve Small-scale industries
- Alleviating poverty and unemployment
- Social welfare and security programmes: Pension schemesfor widows, physically challenged, Sandhya Suraksha, Bhagya Lakshmi bonds etc.
- Strengthening democratic fabric of the country $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

OR

Explain the differences between Personal finance and Public Finance.

Ans:

Personal finance	Public Finance
• Related to the income and expenditure of a person or a family • Calculates income and spend it accordingly • Transactions are kept confidential • Individual or a family saves money • it will supplement their prosperity	• Related to the income and expenditure of the government • Calculates expenditure and adjusts income • Discussed in the legislative houses • Government don't save money • It will stunt the growth

(Any 3 differences) 3X1=3

28. Analyze the advantages of Opening a bank account.

- Ans: Safe custody of money
- Helps in making payments
- Helps in collections of money
- Account holders get advances and loans
- Helps in smooth financial transactions
- Transferring money from one place to another
- Collecting money by cheques, drafts and bills
- Discounting of bills
- Hiring safe deposit lockers
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions
- Keeping valuables in safe custody
- Issuing letters of credit
- Conducting government transactions
- Issue credit and debit cards
- Manage mutual funds
- Provide trust services
- Provide guarantees for signature etc. $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

OR

Analyze the functions of entrepreneurs.

Ans:
- Entrepreneur prepares various plans
- He organizes factors of production
- Takes decisions about product, technology, marketing etc.
- He co-ordinates things effectively
- He innovates new methods
- He handles budget of his concern
- He bears risk and uncertainty
- He gives directions to the business $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

29. The role of Dayanand Saraswati in reforming Indian society is ever remembered. Justify.

Ans: Founded Arya Samaj

- Said that the Vedas are the source of truth and knowledge
- Gave call as 'Back to the Vedas'
- Condemned idol worship and caste system
- Rejected meaningless practices
- Encouraged widow remarriage
- Urged people to use swadeshi goods
- Wrote the book 'Satyartha Prakasha'
- Started the 'Shuddhi Movement' (Purification ritual)
- Declared that "India should be for Indians" $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

30. The First war of Indian Independence of 1857 failed due to various reasons. Substantiate.

Ans:
- The movement did not spread throughout India
- It was done for the self-interest of the kings and queens
- It was not a planned rebellion
- There was no unity among the Indian soldiers
- There was no proper guidance for the rebellions
- There was lack of organization
- There was lack of proper military leadership
- There was no definite goal among the fighters
- Many native kings showed loyalty to the British
- Sepoys lost the trust of the people due to the looting and robberies $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

31. Explain the effects of arms race.

Ans:
- Arms race crates Fear, instability
- The possibility of war arises
- It hinders the establishment of world peace
- It creates unnecessary loss
- Creates economic instability
- It wastes money
- It wastes the sweat of workers
- It wastes intelligence of scientists
- It wastes the aspirations of children $6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

32. Mention the differences between the workers of Organised and Unorganised sector.

Ans:

Workers of Organised	Workers of Unorganised sector
• Have specific laws and regulations • Work in a specific workplace • Have fixed hours of work • Have fixed wages and allowances • Have medical facilities • Have job security • Have paid leaves and pensions • Eg: workers in banks, schools, armed forces etc.	• Do not have laws and regulations • Do not work in a specific workplace • Do not have fixed hours of work • Do not have fixed wages and allowances • Do not have medical facilities • Do not have job security • Don't have paid leaves and pensions • Eg: Foot path hawkers, Domestic servants, construction workers etc.

(Any 3 differences) 3X1=3

33. Explain the effects of earthquakes.

Ans:
- Loss of life
- Loss of property
- Obstruction to transport
- Telecommunication electricity supply gets affected
- Spread of infectious diseases
- Increased tidal activity
- Tsunamis
- Change in river direction

$6X\frac{1}{2}=3$

V. Answer the following questions in about Eight sentences /points each: **4x4=16**

34. Explain the methods followed by the Revolutionaries in the freedom struggle of India.

Ans:
- The revolutionaries dreamt of a totally free India
- Savarkar, Bhagat Singh and Azad were prominent
- They believed, British could be thrown out of India only by violent means
- They started secret branches
- 'Anusheelana Samithi' and 'Abhinava Bharata' were of this kind
- Engaged in collection of money arms and training of people
- They used bombs and firearms to achieve their objectives
- The government tried their best to suppress them
- The revolutionaries were arrested for murder attempts
- They were given life imprisonment
- Many were hanged to death

$8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

OR

Explain the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in the Social and religious reform movement of India.

Ans:
- Founded Brahma Samaj
- Known as the 'father of Indian Renaissance'
- Questioned idol worship
- Argued that modern science and English education were necessary
- Opposed the exploitation of women
- Fought against Sati system
- Fought against child marriages
- Opposed polytheism
- Encouraged monotheism
- Supported the Sati Prohibition Act
- Started the newspaper 'Samvada Kaumudi' $8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

35. List out the features of Black soil.

Ans:
- Black soil is also called Regur soil
- It is best suited for cotton cultivation
- It is also called Black Cotton soil
- Formed from the weathering of igneous rock
- It contains more of clay particles
- It is fertile and capable of retaining water
- It contains more lime and magnesium
- It is highly suitable for dry farming
- This type of soil is seen in Maharashtra Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Western areas of Andhra Pradesh and North Karnataka.
- Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion, chilly, tobacco, oil seeds, lemon and grapes etc can be grown in this soil. $8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

OR

List out the factors which influence the location of Iron and steel industry.

Asn:
- Availability of raw materials (Iron ore)
- Energy resources
- Availability of Water
- Market facility
- Transport facility
- Availability of labour

- Land availability at low cost
- Technology
- Port facility
- Government policies $8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

36. Explain the causes and effects of the Third Anglo-Mysore war.

Ans: **Causes:**

- The political situation of Travancore
- King of Travancore built a fort at Kochi
- He captured Ayacotta and Kanganoor forts
- These were the clear breach of Mangalore treaty (All the 4 points)

Effects: $8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

- Tippu signed the Treaty of Srirangapatna with the British
- Tippu gave away half of his kingdom to the British
- Three crore rupees were given as war compensation
- He kept his two children as hostages as a guarantee against the payment
- Released the prisoners of war
- British army withdrew from Srirangapattana (minimum 4 points)

37. Corruption leads to various negative effects. How?

Ans:
- It is an Illegal act
- It is an antisocial and Immoral act
- Staunch enemy of good administration
- Disrupts transparency and accountability in administration
- Political corruption leads to organized crimes
- Allows for bureaucratic loopholes
- Allows for fraud in public sectors
- Weakens the social, economic, and political system of the country $8X\frac{1}{2}=4$

VI. 38. Mark any five of the following in the outline map of India provided to you. 5 x1=5

A. Malabar Coast

B. $23^0\ 30^l$ North latitude

C. Surat

D. Damodar project

E. Narora

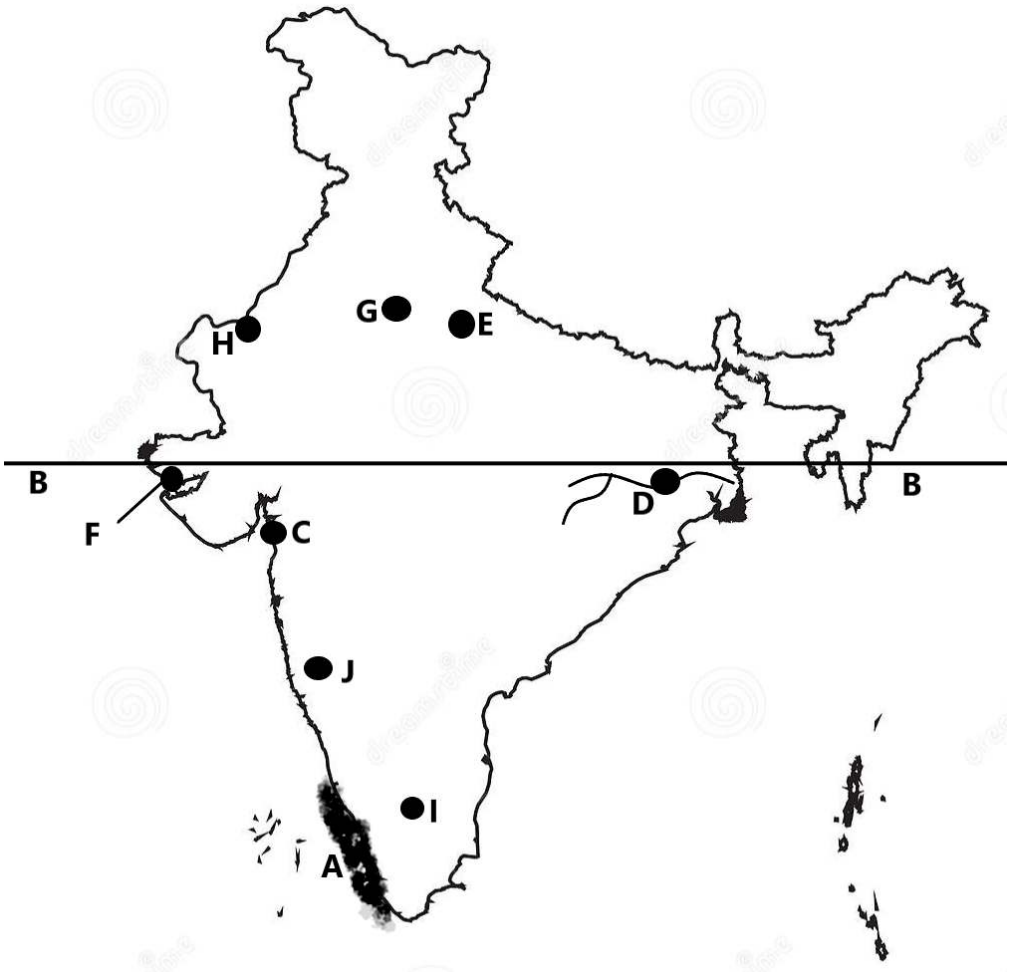
F. Kandla

G. Indira Gandhi International Airport

H. Ruyli

I. Salem

J. Koyna



Alternative question for visually impaired candidates

(In lieu of question number 38)

What are the main objectives of multipurpose river valley projects?

Ans: • Providing irrigation facilities

- Generate of hydroelectric power
- Prevention of floods
- Providing navigation facilities
- Providing water for domestic use and industries
- Preventing soil erosion
- Developing fisheries
- Enhancing forest wealth
- Recreation

OR

What are the advantages of Himalayan mountains?

Ans:
- Influenced the life of Indians
- Obstruct the cold winds from the North Asian regions
- They are the birth-place of many rivers
- Form vast plains
- Facilitate hydro-electric power generation
- Home to many types of plants and animals
- Treasure-house of minerals
- Significant for tourism
- Famous for religious centers **5×1=5**

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