

KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD
FIRST SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT (SA-1) / HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION — 2026-27

Class: X (SSLC) Subject: Social Science

Time: 3 Hours 15 Minutes (including 15 minutes for reading the question paper)

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- This question paper has five parts: A, B, C, D and E. All parts are compulsory.
- Figures in square brackets [] indicate the marks allotted to that question.
- Answers to map-related/diagram-related questions should be supported with neat sketches wherever asked.
- SA-1 syllabus covered — History: Advent of Europeans to India; Extension of British Rule; Impact of British Rule in India; Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka and the Wodeyars of Mysore; Social and Religious Reform Movements. Political Science: Public Administration – An Introduction; Challenges of India and Their Remedies. Sociology: Social Stratification; Work and Economic Life. Geography: India – Geographical Position and Physical Features; India – Seasons.

PART – A

Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Who discovered the sea route to India in 1498? [1]
(a) Vasco da Gama
(b) Christopher Columbus
(c) Ferdinand Magellan
(d) Captain Cook
2. The English East India Company was established in the year: [1]
(a) 1600
(b) 1700
(c) 1757
(d) 1857
3. The Battle of Plassey was fought in the year: [1]
(a) 1757
(b) 1764
(c) 1857
(d) 1799
4. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj? [1]
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Dayananda Saraswati
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
5. Kittur Chennamma led an armed revolt against the British in the year: [1]
(a) 1799
(b) 1824
(c) 1857
(d) 1900
6. Kanyakumari, the southernmost point of mainland India, lies at approximately: [1]
(a) 8°4' N latitude
(b) 37°6' N latitude
(c) 23°5' N latitude
(d) 0° latitude

7. The season of the retreating/north-east monsoon in India occurs during: [1]
(a) June to September
(b) December to February
(c) March to May
(d) October to November
8. The land revenue system in which the revenue was permanently fixed with the zamindars is called: [1]
(a) Permanent Settlement
(b) Ryotwari System
(c) Mahalwari System
(d) Doctrine of Lapse

PART – B

Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Name any two European powers, other than the British, who came to India for trade. [2]
2. What is meant by the 'Doctrine of Lapse'? [2]
3. Mention any two effects of British rule on Indian handicrafts and industries. [2]
4. Who was Sangolli Rayanna? Write briefly about him. [2]
5. Name any two social reformers of the 19th century along with the organisations they founded. [2]
6. What is meant by Public Administration? [2]
7. Mention any two features of social stratification. [2]
8. Name the four seasons experienced in India. [2]

PART – C

Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Explain any three reasons for the arrival of Europeans in India. [3]
2. Explain the Subsidiary Alliance system introduced by Lord Wellesley. [3]
3. Describe the role of Kittur Rani Chennamma in opposing British rule. [3]
4. Explain any three social reforms brought about by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. [3]
5. Explain any three features that show the importance of Public Administration. [3]
6. Explain the meaning of social stratification and mention its types. [3]
7. Describe the major physical divisions of India. [3]
8. Explain the characteristic features of the south-west monsoon season in India. [3]

PART – D

Answer ALL the questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

1. Explain any four effects of British rule on the economy and society of India. [4]
2. Describe the role of the Wodeyars of Mysore after the restoration of their kingdom in 1799, and the contribution of Diwan Purnaiah to its administration. [4]
3. Explain the contributions of the Arya Samaj and the Aligarh Movement to social reform in India. [4]
4. Discuss any four major challenges faced by India today and suggest one remedy for each. [4]
5. Explain the formal and informal sectors of work in India with suitable examples, and mention one problem faced by workers in the informal sector. [4]
6. Describe the physiographic divisions of India, mentioning one characteristic feature of each. [4]

PART – E

Answer the following question. It carries 8 marks.

1. Explain in detail the factors responsible for the advent of Europeans in India, and describe how the British East India Company gradually extended its political control over India through wars, treaties and policies such as the Subsidiary Alliance and the Doctrine of Lapse. [8]

***** END OF QUESTION PAPER *****