

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI – 600 006.
SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATION – MARCH / APRIL 2024
SOCIAL SCIENCE – (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

ANSWER KEY

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

PART – I

Answer all the Questions:

14×1=14

Q.No	Option	Answer	Marks
1.	(a)	Chamberlain	1
2.	(b)	trench warfare	1
3.	(a)	Mahadev Govind Ranade	1
4.	(d)	1991	1
5.	(b)	Battle of Midway	1
6.	(d)	Alluvial soil	1
7.	(d)	Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh	1
8.	(b)	Bay of Bengal	1
9.	(c)	1872	1
10.	(b)	Deciduous forest	1
11.	(c)	India and China	1
12.	(a)	The Chief Minister	1
13.	(d)	Geneva	1
14.	(c)	Tamil Nadu	1

PART - II

Answer Any Ten Questions.

Question No.28 is compulsory.

10×2=20

Q.No	ANSWER	MARKS
15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour without warning. Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed. So U.S.A declared war on Japan. 	2
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VOC joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli. V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested. The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office. 	2
17.	“ Dollar Imperialism ” is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.	2

18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periyar was critical of patriarchy. • He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system. • Periyar objected to terms like “giving in marriage”. • This, he said, treats woman as a thing. • Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sati, • Polygamy, • Child marriage, • Widow remarriage. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron. • Consists of calcium and magnesium carbonates high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia. • Sticky when wet, high degree of moisture retentivity <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2
21.	It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal.	2
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sornavari (Chittirai pattam) • Samba (Adipattam) • Navarai 	2
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches up to 46°C. • The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ‘break’ or ‘burst of monsoon’. 	2
24.	Manganese is used in the manufacturing of Iron and Steel, bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.	2
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. • The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of the parliament, state legislature and union territory. 	1 1
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan, Afghanistan • China, Nepal, Bhutan • Bangladesh • Myanmar • Sri Lanka • Maldives <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four)</p>	2
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market. • Standard of living has increased. • Globalization rapidly increases better trade so that more people are employed. • Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns. • Globalization increasing the GDP of a Country. • It helps to increase in free flow of goods and also to increase foreign direct investment. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2

28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chennai is nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” because of its large auto industry base. 	2
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PART - III

Answer any Ten Questions.

Question No. 42 is compulsory

10×5=50

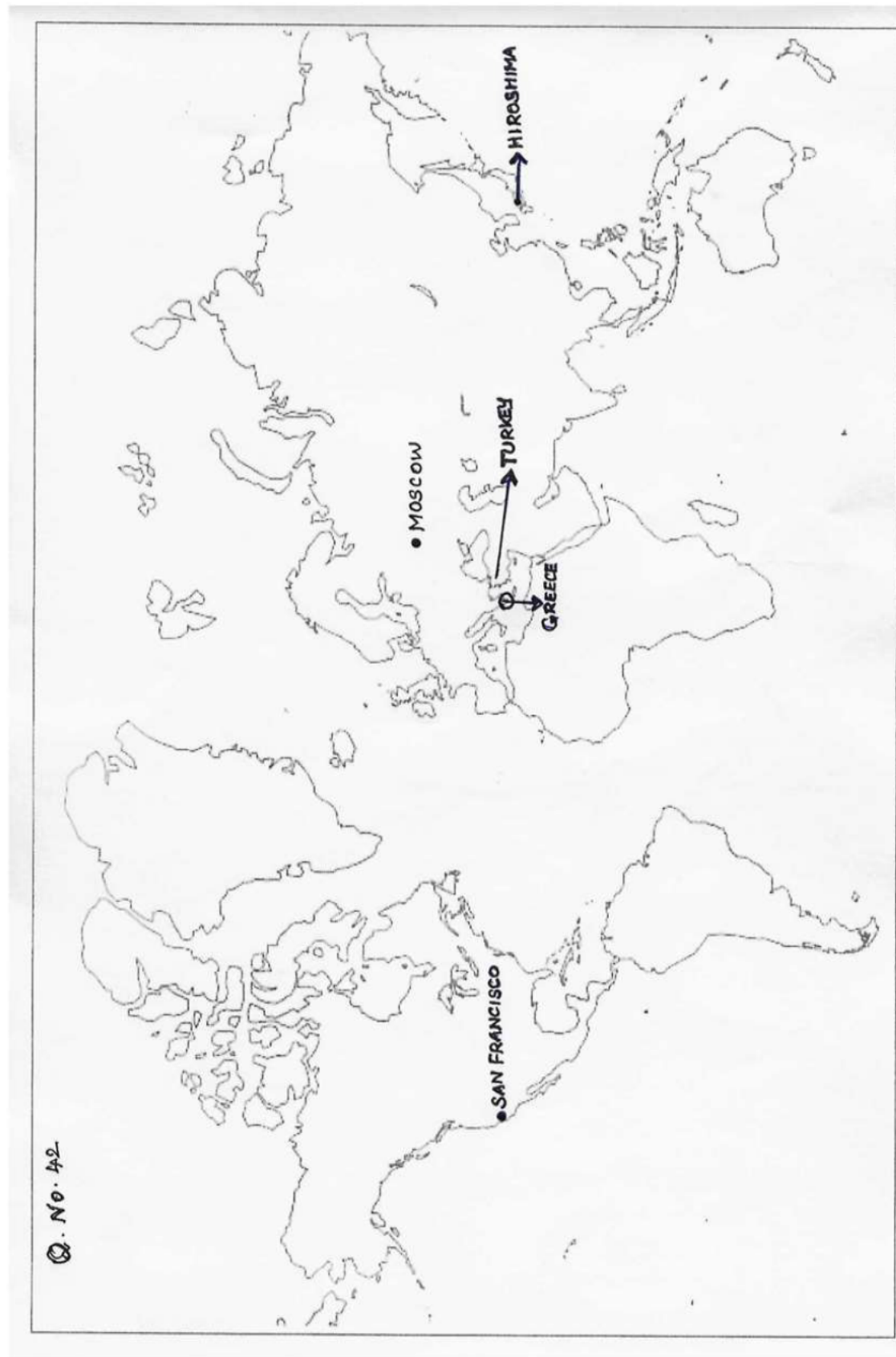
Q.No	ANSWER	MARKS												
29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar ii) Solai karadu iii) 6 (six) years iv) Gestapo v) Agriculture 	1 1 1 1 1												
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The League was successful in three issues. In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland. In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League. The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria and the League ordered a ceasefire. Thus the league had been successful until signing of the Locarno treaty in 1925. 	5												
31.	<p><u>Partition of Bengal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1905 by Lord Curzon. <p><u>Muslim League</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1906, the Muslim League was formed. <p><u>Separate electorate for Muslim</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minto Morley Reforms of 1909 introduces separate electorate for the Muslims. <p><u>Separate Nation for Muslims</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1940, Demand for a separate nation was made by Jinnah at the Lahore session. <p><u>Shimla Conference</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16th August 1946 as the direct action day Hindu-Muslim conflict. <p><u>Interim Government</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mount Batten plan proposed that India should be partitioned into two dominions - India and Pakistan. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five)</p>	5												
32. (a)(i)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.NO</th><th>Agro based industry</th><th>Mineral based industry.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.</td><td>Mineral based industries use both metallic & non metallic minerals as raw materials.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Depends on Labourers.</td><td>Depend on Machines.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Ex: cotton and sugar Industries.</td><td>Ex: Iron and steel, Cement industries.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	S.NO	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry.	1	These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	Mineral based industries use both metallic & non metallic minerals as raw materials.	2	Depends on Labourers.	Depend on Machines.	3	Ex: cotton and sugar Industries.	Ex: Iron and steel, Cement industries.	2
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<p>32 (a)(ii)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.NO</th><th>Internal trade</th><th>International trade.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as Internal trade.</td><td>Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International trade.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Local currency is used in internal trade.</td><td>Foreign currency is involved in international trade.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Land transport is used</td><td>Water ways and Airways are used</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Indian Rivers are perennial because they are fed by Himalayan glaciers and monsoon rains. 	S.NO	Internal trade	International trade.	1	The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as Internal trade.	Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International trade.	2	Local currency is used in internal trade.	Foreign currency is involved in international trade.	3	Land transport is used	Water ways and Airways are used	<p>2</p> <p>1</p>
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<p>32 (b)</p>	<p>Fundamental Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality- equality before law 2. Right to Freedom - freedom to speech and expression & Right to elementary education. 3. Right against exploitation- prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. 4. Right to Religion – freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of Religion. 5. Cultural and Educational Rights- protection of language, script and culture of minorities. 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies – it allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights. 	<p>5</p>												
<p>33.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Trans-Himalayas 2) Himalayas 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills. <p>1) The Trans-Himalayas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range. <p>2) Himalayas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It consists of many ranges. The main divisions are Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks. <p>3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It extends in the north eastern states of India. <p>Importance of Himalayas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India. It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent. It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, etc. It provides raw material for many forest based industries. It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold. The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>												

	<p>due to its natural beauty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four)</p>	
35.	<p><u>Urbanization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization. The following are the major problems of urbanization in India:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It creates urban sprawl. It makes overcrowding in urban centres. It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas. It leads to the formation of slums. It increases traffic congestion in cities. It creates water scarcity in cities. It creates drainage problem. It poses the problem of solid waste management. It increases the rate of crime. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>4</p>
36.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as "Manchester of India". The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and TamilNadu. Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435. So it's called as "Manchester of South India". Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textiles centres in the state. 	<p>3</p> <p>2</p>
37.	<p>1. The Doctrine of Paramountcy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British claimed themselves as paramount, exercising supreme authority. New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept. <p>2. The Doctrine of Lapse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following territories were annexed by the British by the Doctrine of Lapse - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satara, Sambalpur, Parts of the Punjab, Jhansi, Nagpur. <p><u>Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin While proposing to replace their turbans with a round hat. It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity. Crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste. Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts. 	<p>5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors. • The precursor to the revolt was the circulation of rumors about the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle. 	
38.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical position and size of territory • Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis • Natural resources • The compulsion of economic development • Political stability and structure of government • The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons • Military strength • International milieu <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five)</p>	5
39.	<p><u>Methods of GDP Calculating</u></p> <p><u>Expenditure Approach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period. $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$ <p><u>The Income Approach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services. $Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}$ <p><u>Value-Added Approach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way to measure the market value of the goods is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it. • The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy. <p style="text-align: center;">Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea.</p>	<p>Methods - 2marks</p> <p>Explanation - 3 marks</p>
40.	<p><u>Black Money</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid. • The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money. <p><u>Causes of Black Money</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several sources of black money are identified as causes:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of goods 2. Licensing proceeding 3. Contribution of the industrial sector 4. Smuggling 5. Tax structure 	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>

41.	<p>Timeline</p> <p>1920 - Khilafat Movement / Non-Cooperation Movement / Establishment of League of Nation.</p> <p>1922 - Chauri Chaura incident / Mussolini's March on Rome.</p> <p>1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party</p> <p>1927 - The appointment of Simon Commission / Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party.</p> <p>1928 - Motilal Nehru Report.</p> <p>1929 - The Lahore Congress Session / The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty.</p> <p>1930 - Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conference.</p> <p>1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference.</p> <p>1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact / Third Round Table Conference.</p> <p>1933 - Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.</p> <p>1934 - Long March.</p> <p>1935 - The Government of India Act / Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.</p> <p>1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces.</p> <p>1938 - Munich Pact</p> <p>1939 - Outbreak of World War II</p> <p>1940 - August Offer / Individual Satyagraha / Battle of Britain.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five)</p>	5
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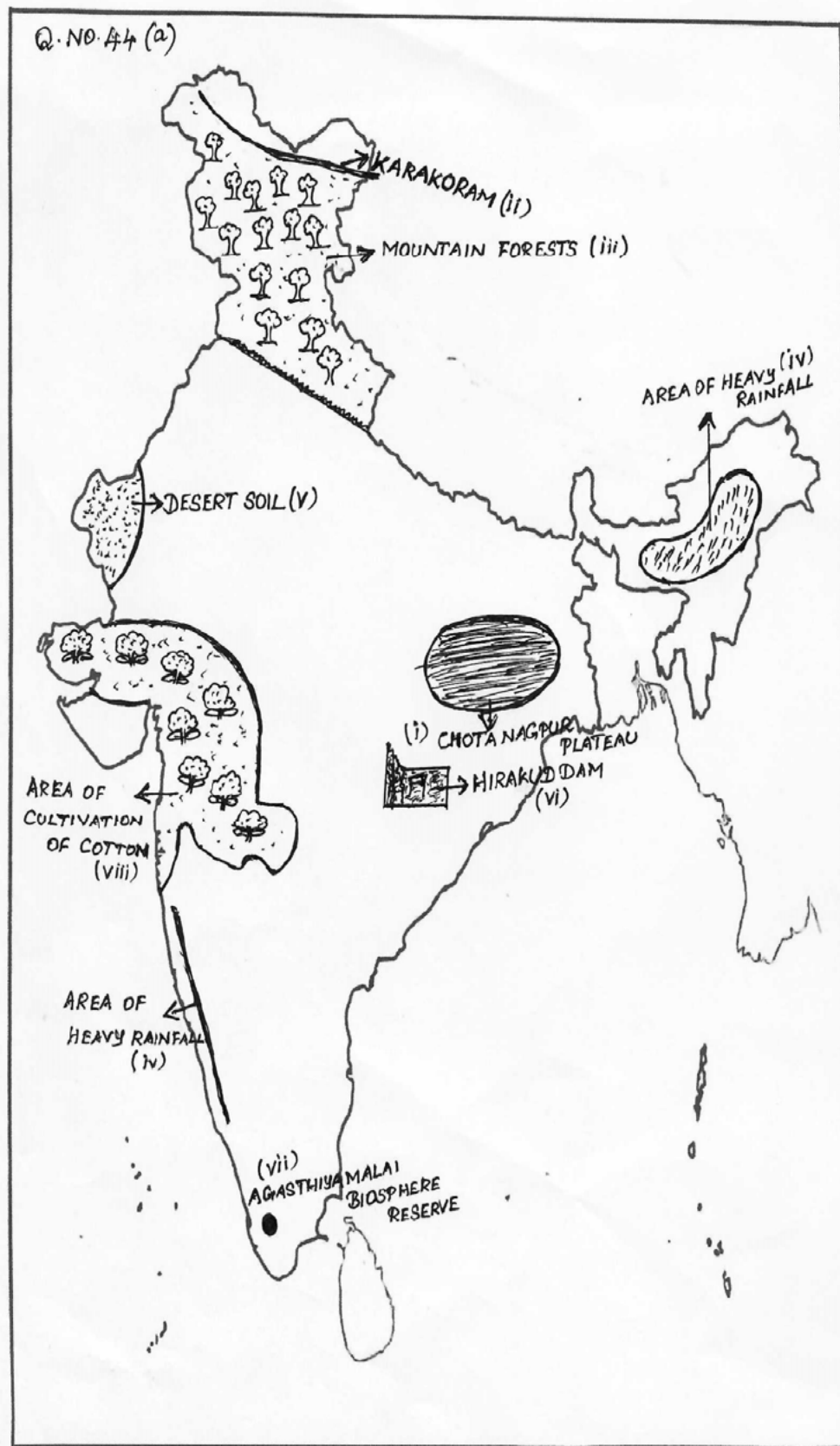
PART – IV

Answer the following question.

2×8=16

Q.No	ANSWER	MARKS
43	<p><u>A)European Alliances and Counter alliances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1900 the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps. • It was consisted of the Central powers, and Allied Powers. • Central Powers formed the Triple Alliances - Germany, Italy, Austria Hungary. • Allied powers formed Triple entente - England, France, Russia. <p><u>B)Violent Forms of Nationalism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the growth of nationalism the attitude of “my country right or wrong I supported it” developed. • England - Blind patriotism • France - Extreme patriotism • Germany - Thinking highly of German civilization and culture <p><u>C)Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive. • He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world. • The German navy was expanded against Britain. • France and Germany were old rivals. <p><u>D)The Balkan Issue:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The league attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War. • According to the treaty of London the new state of Albania was created. • The division of Macedonia, however did not satisfy Bulgaria. • Bulgaria attacked war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Burcharest in August 1913. <p><u>E)Immediate Cause</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb. • This was the immediate cause for the First World War. 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p>
(OR)		

43 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of 30. • The Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes. • This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman. • To collect the revenue arrear, Collector Jackson ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram. • But Jackson refused to give him audience. • In that meeting, Kattabomman was insulted by the British. • On his return, Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about the attitude of Collector Jackson. • The Council found fault on the Collector Jackson and dismissed him from the service. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kattabomman was interested in the South Indian Confederacy formed by Marudhu Pandiyar. • British tried to prevent Kattabomman from meeting Marudhu brothers. • Kattabommon tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars who refused to join. • So, Kattabomman advanced to Sivagiri. • The Palayakkarars of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company. • The company considered it as a challenge to their authority. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Wellesley sent the British forces from Madras under Major Bannerman. • On 1 Sep. 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender. • When Kattabomman refused, Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi. • Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai. • Finally, Kattabomman was captured; mockery trial was conducted and hanged at Kayathar on 16 Oct. 1799. 	2



8 Marks

(OR)

44) (b.)

