

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS
SSLC - PUBLIC EXAMINATION - MAY 2022
SOCIAL SCIENCE –ANSWER KEY (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

TOTAL MARKS=100

PART - I

14 X 1=14

Q. NO	Option	Answer	Marks
1	b	P.Rangaiah	1
2	c	C.Rajaji	1
3	a	Lenin	1
4	c	10 July 1806	1
5	b	(i), (ii) and (iii)	1
6	d	Black Soil	1
7	b	Steel making	1
8	c	Bhorphat	1
9	d	Karur	1
10	c	Sri Lanka	1
11	c	Article 360	1
12	c	30 years	1
13	c	New Economic Policy	1
14	c	(i), (iii) and (iv)	1
	Part II Answer any Ten questions. Question No:28 is compulsory.		10 X 2=20 Mark
15	1. The Great Depression also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector. 2. The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged. 3. The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.		2 (any two)
16	Deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage and polygamy, widows remarriage, education for women..		2

17	Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur.	2
18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Periyar was critical of patriarchy. 2. He condemned child marriage and the Devadasi system. 3. Began to voice its concern over the plight of the women, emphasising women's right to divorce and property. 	2 (any two)
19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On December 1941, Japan attacked American Naval installation in pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning. 2. The idea was to cripple America's pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against south-east Asian Countries . 3. Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed. 	2 (any two)
20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. 2. It covers an area of 32 sq.km. 3. Kavaratti is its administrative capital 4. Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldivian islands by the Eight Degree Channel. 	2 (any two)
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sornavari (chittirai pattam) - April-May ii. Samba (Adipattam) - July-August iii. Navarai - Nov-Dec 	2
22	The western coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.	2
23	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. East - Bay of Bengal ii. West – Kerala iii. North - Andhra Pradesh iv. South - Indian Ocean v. Northwest - Karnataka. 	2
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He must be a citizen of India 2. He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years. (or) He should have worked as an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years . 3. He is in the opinion of the President a distinguished Jurist. 	2 (any two)
25	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.	2
26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study of Economic Growth. 2. Problems of inflation and deflation. 3. Comparison with developed countries of the world. 4. Estimate the purchasing power. 5. Study of Public Sector. 6. Guide to economic planning. 	2 (any two)
27	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme. 2. National Programme of Nutritional support to primary Education. 3. General ICDS Projects and world Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services. 4. Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme. 	2 (any two)

	5. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme. 6. Mid-Day Meal Programme.	
28	1. This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders. 2. It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends. 3. Foreign companies are taxed on income that it arises in India.	2
	Part-III Answer any Ten questions. Question No:42 is compulsory.	10X5=50
29	(i) London (ii) Red soil (iii) Sun / Solar energy (iv) Nepal (v) Under weight	5
30	<p>European Alliances and Counter – Alliances :</p> <p>i. In 1900 five of the European Great powers were divided into two armed camps.</p> <p>ii. One camp consisted of the Central Powers – Germany , Austria –Hungary and Italy.</p> <p>iii. The other camp consisted of France and Russia.</p> <p>Violent Forms of Nationalism :</p> <p>i. With the growth of nationalism , the attitude of “ My country right or wrong I support it developed .</p> <p>ii. England’s jingoism , France’s chauvinism and Germany’s Kultur were militant to the outbreak of war.</p> <p>Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :</p> <p>i. Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world .</p> <p>ii. The German navy was expanded .</p> <p>iii. Therefore , Britain embarked on a naval race , which arose the tension between the two powers.</p> <p>Hostility of France towards Germany :</p> <p>i. France and Germany were old rivals .</p> <p>ii. German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness .</p> <p>iii. The Britain agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany</p> <p>Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans</p> <p>i. The Young Turk Revolution of 1908 an attempt at creating a strong and modern government in Turkey.</p> <p>ii. Austria’s action aroused intense opposition from Serbia</p> <p>iii. The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914</p>	5

	<p>The Balkan wars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century. Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans indulged in the most frightful massacres and atrocities. <p>Immediate Cause :</p> <ol 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 . Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state . Germany thought that it should strike first . it declared war on Russia on 1 August . 	
31	<p>Raja Rammohan Roy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Raja Rammohan Roy deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy He advocated the rights of widows to remarry and he wanted polygamy to end. He condemned the subjugation of women He strongly advocated education for women. <p>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools. He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society. The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856. <p>Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.</p> <p>Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association. Inter cast marriage, Inter cast dining widow remarriage improvement of women.</p> <p>Swami Dayanand Saraswati</p> <p>He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage. and the alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.</p> <p>Jyotiba Phule</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women. <p>Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.</p>	5

32	Weather and climate :			5
	S. No	Weather	Climate	
	1	Day to day condition of atmosphere.	Average state of weather elements for long period	
	2	It deals with Temperature, wind, Humidity, Rainfall, pressure, wind.	It deals with Temperature, wind, Humidity, Rainfall, pressure, wind.	
	3	Study of Short period condition.	Records of 35 years of Weather	
	S. No	Alluvial Soil	Black soil	
	1	Sediments deposit by steam and river	volcanic eruption - basalt of Deccan trap	
	2	Composite of lime sandy loam silt clay.	Moisture retentivity	
	3	Dark in colour.	black in colour.	
	4	Potash, phosphoric acid and lime	calcium and magnesium, corbanate	
	5	grown all crops	cotton grown well	
	Give Reason : Himalaya young fold mountain : Formed only a few million years ago and also they were formed because of the folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.			

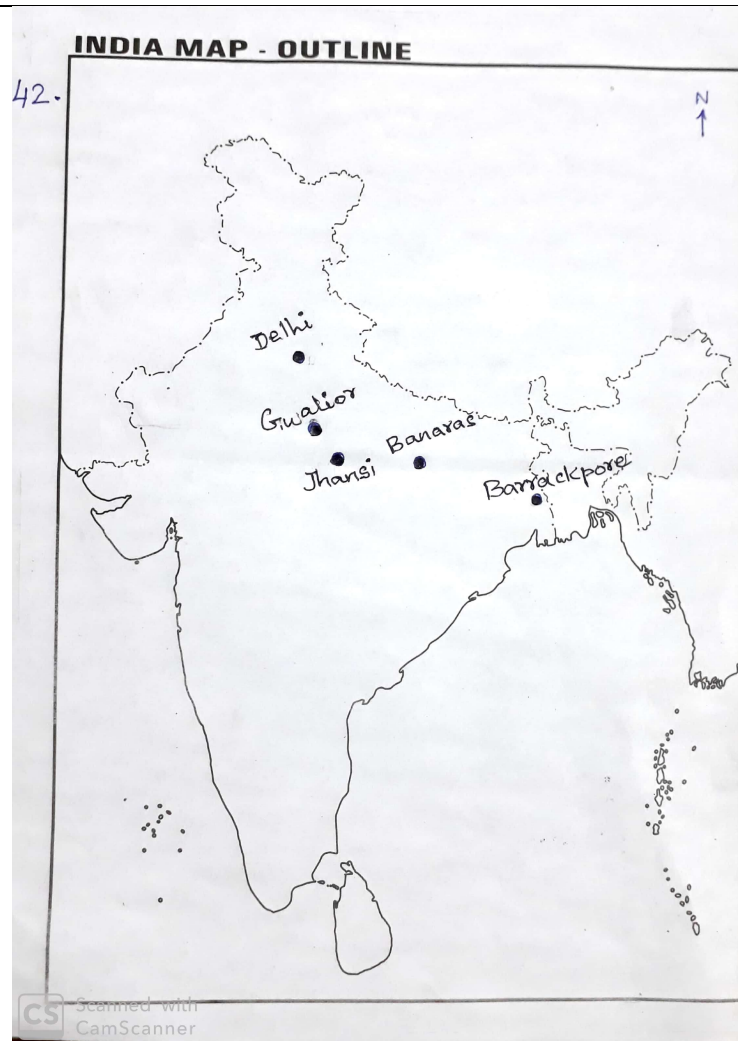
33	S. No	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principle of state policy	5
	1	Derived from USA.	Model of the constitution of Ireland.	
	2	Ever Government cannot take away.	Mare Instructions of the government.	
	3	Enforceable by court of law.	Not enforceable in any court.	
	4	Have legal sanctions	Have moral and political sanction.	
	5	strengthen political democracy	Ensure social and economic democracy.	

34	<p>The reasons behind the partition of India :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In 1905 - Partition of Bengal was the main cause of the Hindu-Muslim divide. ii. Jinnah Proposed separate nation for muslims. iii. on 16 August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald announced the communal Award in iv. In the Simla Conference, the congress and the Muslim League could not come to an agreement v. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the "Direct Action Day" vi. The enactment of the Indian Independence Act on 16 July 1947 by the British Parliament. vii. India was partitioned into two dominions - India and Pakistan. viii. These are the reasons behind the partition of India 	5
35	<p>South west monsoon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The south west monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate. ii. By the first week of June ,advances along the Konkan coast in early June and covers the whole country by 15th July . iii. The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like ELNino. iv. The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ' break ' or 'burst of monsoon' v. The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches .one branch from Arabian sea and the other from Bay of Bengal . <p>The Arabian sea branch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats ii. The other part which advances towards north is obstructed by Himalayan Mountains and results in heavy rainfall in north. iii. As Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and western part do not get much rainfall from this branch. <p>The Bay of Bengal branch :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It moves towards northeast India and Myanmar . ii. This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo,Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused at Mousynram located in Meghalaya. iii. Later on , this wind travel towards west which results in decrease in rainfall from east to west. iv. Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon 	5
36	<p>Issues of Indian farmers :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Small and fragmented land-holdings ii. High Costs of Inputs iii. Infertile Soil iv. Lack of Irrigation 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Lack of mechanization vi. Soil erosion vii. Agricultural marketing viii. Inadequate storage facilities ix. Inadequate transport x. Scarcity of capital 	
37	<p>Duties and Function of Prime minister :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He is the head of the cabinet. 2. Article 78 mentioned 3. He distribute various departments to the ministers. 4. He decide the dates and Ajanta of meeting of the cabinet. 5. Prime minister supervises the work of various ministers. 6. He is act as link between president and council of ministers. 7. He is the leader of Nation. 	5
38	<p>Power and Function of Chief Minister :</p> <p>Relating to the Council of Ministers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor. ii. He allocates the portfolios among the ministers. iii. He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry . iv. He guides, directs , controls and co-ordinates the activities of all ministers. <p>Relating to the Governor :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials Advocate General of the State and State Election Commissioner. ii. Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission , State Planning Commission and the State Finance Commission. <p>Relating to State Legislature :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the State Legislature. ii. He announces the government policies on the floor of the house . iii. He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly. He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor any time. 	5
39	<p>Impact of Globalization:</p> <p>Positive Impact</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market. ii. Standard of living has increased. iii. Globalization rapidly increase better trade so that more people are employed. iv. Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns. 	5

	<p>v. Globalization increasing the GDP of a country. vi. It helps to increase in free flow of goods and also to increase Foreign Direct Investment.</p> <p>Negative Impact „</p> <p>i. Too much flow of capital amongst countries, introduces unfair and immoral distributors of Income. ii. Another fear is losing national integrity. Because of too much exchange of trade, independent domestic policies are lost. iii. Rapid growth of the economy has required a major infrastructure and resource extraction. This increases negative ecological and Social costs. iv. Rapidly increases in exploitation of natural resources to earn foreign exchange. v. Environmental standards and regulations have been relaxed.</p>	
40	<p>Black Money:</p> <p>i. Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid. ii. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.</p> <p>Causes of Black Money :</p> <p>i. Shortage of goods. ii. Licensing proceeding. iii. Contribution of the industrial sector iv. Smuggling 1. Tax structure</p>	5
41	<p>Time – Line</p> <p>1920 – Khilafat Movement / Non –Cooperation Movement/establishment of League of Nation. 1922 – Chauri Chaura incident / Mussolini’s March on Rome. 1923 – The Formation of Swaraj Party 1927 – The Appointment of the Simon Commission / Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party 1928 – Motilal Nehru Report 1929 – The Lahore Congress Session / The Great Depression/ Lateran Treaty 1930 – Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conference 1931 – Gandhi- Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference 1932 – Communal Award / Poona Pact / Third Round Table Conference 1933 – Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany. 1934 – Long March 1935 – The Government of India Act / Mussolini invaded Ethiopia 1937 – First Congress Ministry in Provinces 1938 – Munich pact 1939 – Outbreak of World War II 1940 – August Offer / Individual Satyagraha / Battle of Britain</p>	5

42	India map (History)	5
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	Part-IV	2X8=16
	Answer the Following questions.	
43	<p>(i) Structure and composition of League of Nations :</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>i. The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.</p> <p>ii. It was largely due to the pressure from President Wilson that this task was accomplished. In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.</p> <p>iii. The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation.</p> <p>iv. Each member-country was represented in the Assembly. The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council.</p>	4

	<p>v. Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.</p> <p>vi. The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.</p> <p>vii. The staff of the secretariat was appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Council. The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague.</p> <p>viii. The court was made of fifteen judges. The International Labour Organisation comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.</p>	
	<p>(ii) The programme of non-cooperation included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surrender of all titles of honors and honorary offices. 2. Non-participation in government functions. 3. Suspension of practice by lawyers and settlement of court disputes by private arbitration. 4. Boycott of government schools by children and parents. 5. Boycott of the legislature created under the 1919 Act. 6. Non-participation in government parties and other official functions. 7. Refusal to accept any civil or military post. 8. Boycott of foreign goods and spreading the doctrine of Swadeshi. 	4
b)	<p>The Women's Movements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women's India Association (WIA) and All India Women's Conference (AIWC) are the important among them in Tamil Nadu. WIA was started in 1917 by Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Margaret Cousins at Adyar, Madras. 2. The Association published pamphlets and bulletins in different languages to detail the problems of personal hygiene, Marriage laws, voting rights, child care and women's role in the public. 3. In the meantime WIA formed the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927 to address the problem of women's education and recommended that the government implement various policies for the uplift of women. 4. Women's liberation was one of the important objectives of the Self-Respect Movement. Self-Respecters led by Periyar worked for gender equality and gender sensitisation of the society. 	8

	<p>5. There were several women activists in the movement, Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar, Nagammai, Kannamma, Nilavathi, Muvalur Ramamirtham, Rukumani Ammal, Alarmelmangai Thayammal, Nilambikai, and Sivakami Chidambaranar are prominent among them.</p> <p>6. There was a custom of dedicating young girls to the Hindu temples as a servant of God known as devadasi. Though intended as a service to god it soon got corrupted leading to extensive immorality and abuse of the women.</p> <p>7. Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar was in the forefront of the campaign pressing for a legislation to abolish this devadasi system.</p> <p>8. The Madras Devadasis Act 1947 was enacted by the government.</p>	
44 .a)	India map (Geography)	8

