

**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"> <li>• On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour without warning.</li> <li>• Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.</li> <li>• So U.S.A declared war on Japan.</li> </ul>	2
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOC joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.</li> <li>• V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested.</li> <li>• The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.</li> <li>• The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.</li> </ul>	2
17.	<p><b>“Dollar Imperialism”</b> is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.</p>	2

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

28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chennai is nicknamed as "The Detroit of Asia" because of its large auto industry base.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>i) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar</li> <li>ii) Solai karadu</li> <li>iii) 6 (six) years</li> <li>iv) Gestapo</li> <li>v) Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> <li>1</li> <li>1</li> <li>1</li> <li>1</li> </ul>												
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.</li> <li>The League was successful in three issues.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.</li> <li>Greece invaded Bulgaria and the League ordered a ceasefire.</li> <li>Thus the league had been successful until signing of the Locarno treaty in 1925.</li> </ul>	5												
31.	<p><b><u>Partition of Bengal</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1905 by Lord Curzon.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Muslim League</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1906, the Muslim League was formed.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Separate electorate for Muslim</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minto Morley Reforms of 1909 introduces separate electorate for the Muslims.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Separate Nation for Muslims</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1940, Demand for a separate nation was made by Jinnah at the Lahore session.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Shimla Conference</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 as the direct action day Hindu-Muslim conflict.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Interim Government</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount Batten plan proposed that India should be partitioned into two dominions - India and Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Five)</b></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 &amp; 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;"><b>(Any Two)</b></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 data-bbox="344 128 467 174">S.NO</th> <th data-bbox="467 128 846 174">Internal trade</th> <th data-bbox="846 128 1271 174">International trade.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 174 467 363">1</td> <td data-bbox="467 174 846 363">The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as <b>Internal trade.</b></td> <td data-bbox="846 174 1271 363">Trade carried on between two or more countries is called <b>International trade.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 363 467 478">2</td> <td data-bbox="467 363 846 478">Local currency is used in internal trade.</td> <td data-bbox="846 363 1271 478">Foreign currency is involved in international trade.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="344 478 467 552">3</td> <td data-bbox="467 478 846 552">Land transport is used</td> <td data-bbox="846 478 1271 552">Water ways and Airways are used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.NO	Internal trade	International trade.	1	The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as <b>Internal trade.</b>	Trade carried on between two or more countries is called <b>International trade.</b>	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>
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<p>32 (b)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Indian Rivers are perennial because they are fed by Himalayan glaciers and monsoon rains.</li> </ul>	<p>1</p>												
<p>33.</p>	<p><b>Fundamental Rights:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to Equality- equality before law</li> <li>Right to Freedom - freedom to speech and expression &amp; Right to elementary education.</li> <li>Right against exploitation- prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.</li> <li>Right to Religion – freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of Religion.</li> <li>Cultural and Educational Rights- protection of language, script and culture of minorities.</li> <li>Right to Constitutional Remedies – it allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.</li> </ol>	<p>5</p>												
<p>34.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Trans-Himalayas</b></li> <li><b>Himalayas</b></li> <li><b>Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.</b></li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>1) <u>The Trans-Himalayas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.</li> </ul> <p><b>2) <u>Himalayas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It consists of many ranges.</li> <li>The main divisions are Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks.</li> </ul> <p><b>3) <u>Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It extends in the north eastern states of India.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Importance of Himalayas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.</li> <li>It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.</li> <li>It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, etc.</li> <li>It provides raw material for many forest based industries.</li> <li>It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.</li> <li>The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists</li> </ul>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>												

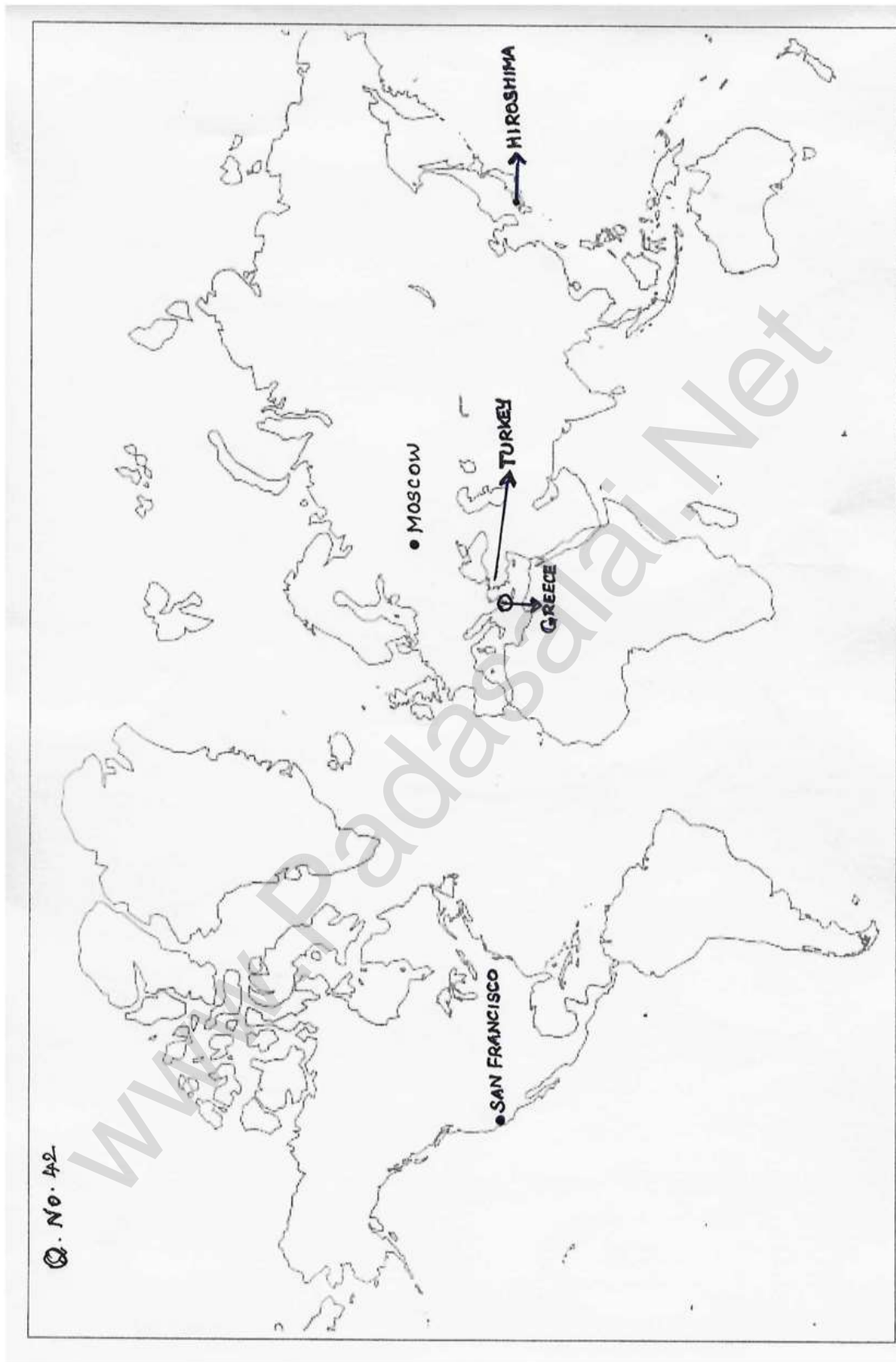
	<p>due to its natural beauty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Four)</b></p>	
35.	<p><b><u>Urbanization</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process of society's transformation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



41.	<p><b>Timeline</b></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;"><b>(Any Five)</b></p>	5
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42.



Q. No. 42.

5 Marks



## PART – IV

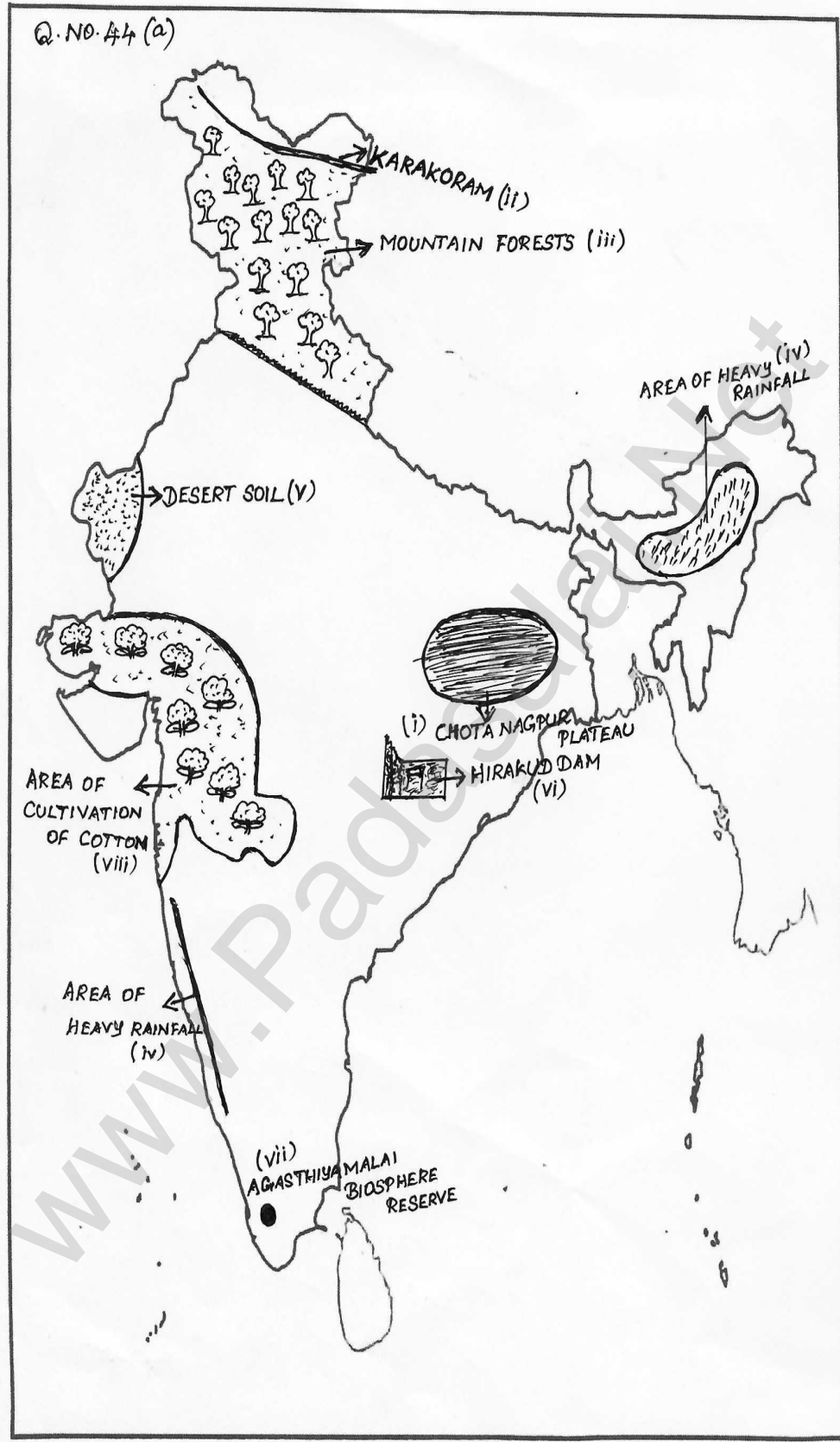
Answer the following question.

2×8=16

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

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

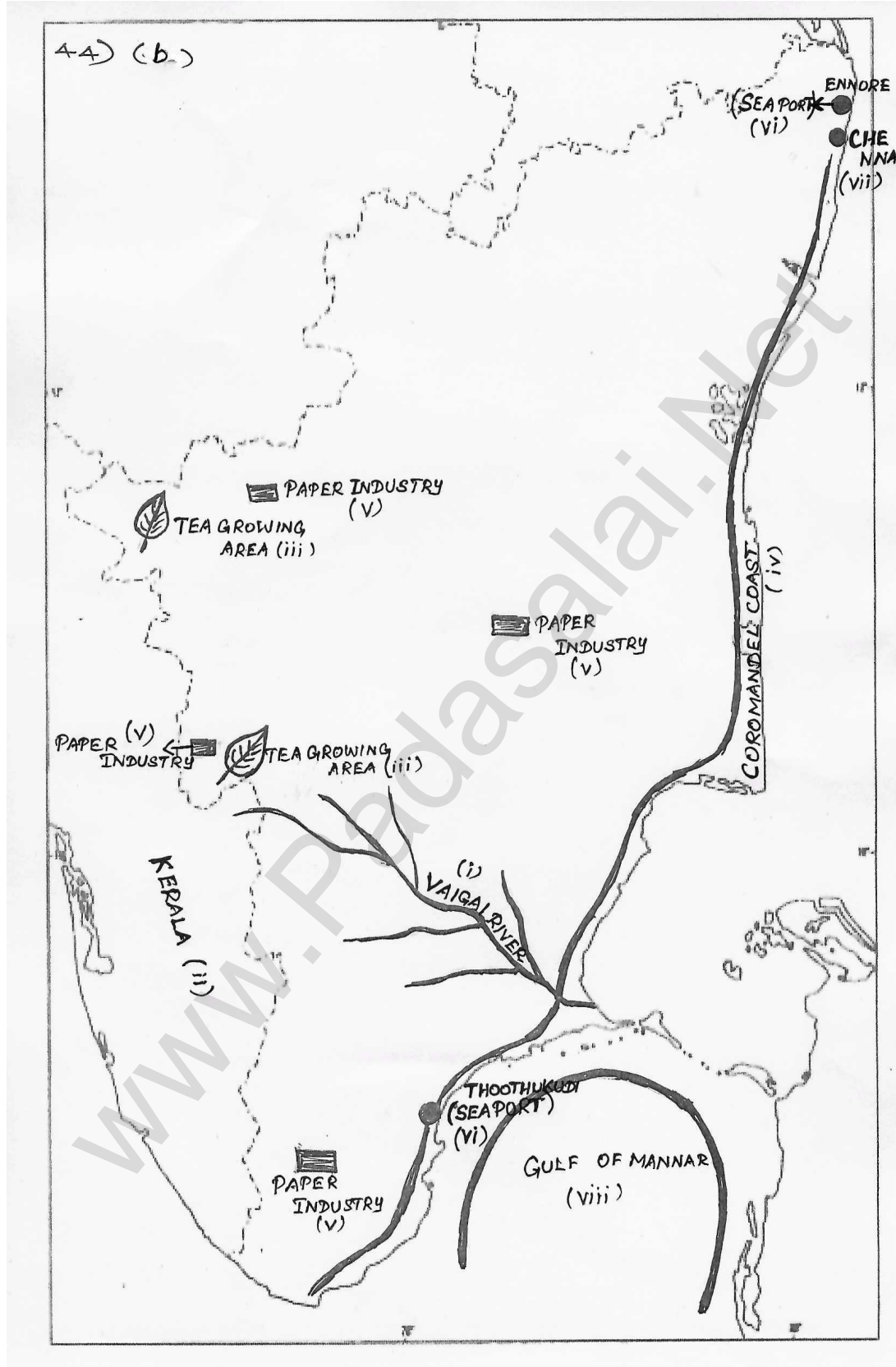
44  
(a)



8 Marks

(OR)

44  
(b)



8 Marks