

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI – 600 006.
SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATION – MARCH / APRIL 2025
SOCIAL SCIENCE – (ENGLISH MEDIUM)
ANSWER KEY

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

PART – I

Answer all the Questions:

14×1=14

Q.No	Option	Answer	Marks
1.	(b)	Japan	1
2.	(c)	Pope	1
3.	(b)	1976	1
4.	(b)	Assertion is correct but Reason is apt to the Assertion	1
5.	(c)	Munda Rebellion	1
6.	(c)	Tropical Monsoon Climate	1
7.	(a)	Cotton	1
8.	(c)	Maharashtra	1
9.	(b)	Demography	1
10.	(b)	Millets	1
11.	(c)	Tamil Nadu	1
12.	(c)	An Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	1
13.	(b)	Value added approach	1
14.	(d)	1994	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"> In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War. After the war, Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur. By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia. 	2 (Any Two Points)
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector. The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged. In terms of prices of agricultural commodities the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled. 	2 (Any Two Points)

17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to collect revenue to administer the territory to settle disputes to maintain law and order Their police duties were known as Arasu Kaval. 	2 (Any Four)
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satara, Sambalpur, Parts of the Punjab, Jhansi, Nagpur. 	2 (Any Four)
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1916 Annie Besant started Home Rule League. She carried forward the demand for home rule all over India. She started the newspapers New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda. 	2 (Any Two)
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the largest plateau of the peninsular India. The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular. The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km. Height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level. 	2 (Any Two)
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter season Summer season Southwest monsoon or Rainy season Northeast monsoon season 	2
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence farming Shifting agriculture Intensive farming Dry farming Mixed farming Terrace farming 	2 (Any Four)
23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal •Srirangam •Upputanni, •Island Grounds, •Kattupalli Island, •Quibble Island •Vivekananda Rock Memorial 	2 (Any Four)
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mettur Dam, Amaravathi Dam Sathanur Dam Vaigai Dam Papanasam Dam • Bhavani Sagar Dam • Krishnagiri Dam • Mullaiperiyar Dam • Manimuthar Dam • Parampikulam Aliyar Project 	2 (Any Four)
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admiralty Probate Matrimonial Contempt of Court 	2
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jawaharlal Nehru Tito Nasser Sukarno Kwame Nkrumah 	2

27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and Economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and Food preferences for an active and healthy life.” (FAO, 2009) 	2
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startup India Scheme – 16-Jan-2016. • Startup India Scheme is an initiative of the Indian Government. • The Primary objective of which is the promotion of the start-ups, Generation of employment and wealth creation. 	2 (Any Two)

PART - III

Answer any Ten Questions.

Question No. 42 is compulsory

10×5=50

Q.No	ANSWER	Marks
29.	(i) Kayathar (ii) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (iii) Nilgiri Tahr (iv) 51A (v) Industrial Sector	5
30.	<u>Provisions of the Treaty of the Versailles</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity. • The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed. • The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden. • All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. • Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria). • Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France. • Poland was recreated. 	5 (Any Five)

31.	<p>❖ <u>New geo-political power alignment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War II changed the world in fundamental ways. • The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers. • One led by the United States and the other by Soviet Russia. • Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist. <p>❖ <u>Nuclear proliferation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons. • They built a large stockpile of such weapons. • Defence spending sky-rocketed in many countries. <p>❖ <u>International agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many international agencies, in particular :- • The United Nations, • The World Bank, • The International Monetary Fund, came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small. <p>❖ <u>Colonial powers :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization. • India was the first to achieve independence. 	5 (Any Three Headings)																		
32.	<p>(a) <u>Distinguish between</u></p> <p>(i) <u>North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. NO</th><th>North East Monsoon</th><th>South West Monsoon.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>This monsoon winds blow from the land to sea.</td><td>These winds blow from the sea to land.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>It blows from October to November.</td><td>It blows from June to September.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(ii) <u>Renewable and non - renewable resources.</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S. NO</th><th>Renewable resources</th><th>non - renewable resources</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>Renewable Resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.</td><td>Non - Renewable resources are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>ex: Air and Sunlight.</td><td>ex: Coal and Petroleum</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) <u>Give reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases. • Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres of ascent 	S. NO	North East Monsoon	South West Monsoon.	1	This monsoon winds blow from the land to sea.	These winds blow from the sea to land.	2	It blows from October to November.	It blows from June to September.	S. NO	Renewable resources	non - renewable resources	1	Renewable Resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.	Non - Renewable resources are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation.	2	ex: Air and Sunlight.	ex: Coal and Petroleum	<p>2 (Any two relevant Points)</p> <p>2 (Any two relevant Points)</p> <p>1 (Any one point)</p>
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33.	<p>❖ <u>Raja Rammohan Roy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He advocated the rights of widows to remarry. • The main contribution of Ram Mohan Roy was his relentless efforts in abolishing the practice of Sati. • He supported and advocated women's rights to education and equal social status. <p>❖ <u>Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar:</u></p> <ul 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>❖ <u>Mahadev Govind Ranade.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-caste dining, • Inter-caste marriage, • Widow remarriage • Improvement of women and depressed classes. <p>❖ <u>Swami Dayanand Saraswati:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage had no scriptural sanction. <p>❖ <u>Jyotiba Phule:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jyotiba was also against child-marriages and supported of widow remarriage. • Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.. 	5 (Any Three Headings)
34.	<p><u>Peninsular Rivers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers. • Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the <p>1. East flowing rivers 2. West flowing rivers</p> <p><u>1. East Flowing Rivers</u></p> <p><u>a) Mahanadi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh. • Its length is 851 km and flows through Odisha. • The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal. <p><u>b) Godavari</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It originates in Nasik district of Maharashtra, • Godavari is the longest river among the Peninsular rivers - 1,465 km. • It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before joining Bay of Bengal. 	5 (Any Five Peninsular Rivers)

	<p><u>c) Krishna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river Krishna originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar of Maharashtra. • Its length is 1400 km. • It also flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal <p><u>d) Kaveri</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. Its length is 805 km. • It empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar. <p><u>2. West flowing rivers</u></p> <p><u>a) Narmada</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This river rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh. Its length is 1312 km. • The Narmada river outfalling into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay. <p><u>b) Tapti</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapti river rises near Multai tank in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. Its length is 724 km. • It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay. 	
35.	<p>❖ <u>Alluvial soils:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the sediments deposited by streams and rivers. • The soil is distributed in Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar. <p>❖ <u>Black soils:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap. • This type of soil found in Malwa plateau, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and northern part of Karnataka. <p>❖ <u>Red Soils:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is formed due to decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses. • Red soil is found in Eastern part of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamilnadu. <p>❖ <u>Laterite soils:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is formed in the regions where alternate wet and hot dry conditions prevail. It is formed by the process of leaching • It is found in Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka. <p>❖ <u>Forest and Mountain soils:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of these soil - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation. • These soils found in the forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Western Ghats. 	<p>5</p> <p>(Any Five Soils)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Arid and desert soils</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to prevalence of the dry climate, hightemperature and accelerated evaporation, the soil is dry • Rajasthan, Northern Gujarat and southern Punjab ❖ <u>Saline and alkaline soils</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed due to ill drainage which causes water logging, injurious salts are transferred from subsurface to the top soil by the capillary action, it causes the salinisation of soils • Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In the drier parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Maharashtra ❖ <u>Peaty and marshy soils</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed in humid regions from the organic matter. It is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity Peaty soils are black, heavyand highly acidic • Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttarakhand. 	
36.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Roadways</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State has a total road length of 1,67,000 km. • In which 60,628km are maintained by state Highways Department. • It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total. • Road projects under operation in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model. ❖ <u>Railways</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai. • Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network. • A mass rapid transport system (MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system. • Its first underground stretch in operation since May 2017. ❖ <u>Airways</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. • Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India. • Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. • It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem. ❖ <u>Waterways</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamil Nadu has three major ports. • They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. • It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports. • All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. 	5

SSLC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS – MAR / APR 2025

ANSWER KEY – ERRATUM

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

MEDIUM : ENGLISH

PART – I

Q.No	Option	Answer	Marks
4.	-	Marks shall be given for mere attempt	1

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