SECTION - I
(MARKS : 24)

PART – I

Note: (i) Answer all the questions.
(ii) Choose the most suitable answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. The French East India Company was established by:
   a) Louis XIV  
   b) Colbert  
   c) Louis XVI  
   d) De Brazza

2. Austrian crown prince was:
   a) Francis Ferdinand 
   b) Francis Duke 
   c) Francis de Lesseps 
   d) Francis Baycon

3. General Services Enlistment Act was passed in:
   a) 1856  
   b) 1857  
   c) 1858  
   d) 1859

4. First President of India:
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   b) Gandhiji  
   c) Dr. Radhakrishnan 
   d) Sathyamurthi

5. The First Secretary General of SAARC was:
   a) Jinnah  
   b) Abul Ahsan 
   c) Kofi Annan 
   d) Gandhiji

6. Thembavani is related to:
   a) Hinduism  
   b) Sikhism  
   c) Christianity  
   d) Islam

7. The Customers are exploited by the:
   a) Carpenters  
   b) Farmers  
   c) Tailors  
   d) Traders

8. Palk Strait separates India from ______.
   a) Sri Lanka  
   b) Myanmar  
   c) Maldives  
   d) Lakshadweep

9. The crop that grows in drought is ______.
   a) rice  
   b) wheat  
   c) jute  
   d) millets

10. The costliest and most modern means of transport is ______
    a) Air Transport  
    b) Road Transport 
    c) Water Transport  
    d) Rail Transport

11. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called ______ Maps.
    a) Ortho photo  
    b) Aerial photo 
    c) Physical  
    d) Political

12. National Income of a country can be calculated by:
    a) 2 methods  
    b) 3 Methods 
    c) 4 Methods  
    d) 5 Methods

13. Chairman of Planning Commission of India is:
    a) President of India  
    b) Prime Minister of India 
    c) Finance Minister of India 
    d) Vice-President of India

14. Green Revolution was introduced in the year:
    a) 1967  
    b) 1977  
    c) 1987  
    d) 1957
PART – II
Note: Answer both the questions:
\[2 \times 5 = 10\]

15. Match the following:

(i) a) Black Shirts - T.M. Nair
    b) New York - Mussolini’s followers
    c) Martin Luther of Hinduism - E.V. Ramasamy Periyar
    d) Justice Party - Headquarters of the UNO
    e) Vaikam Hero - Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
                    - Satyamurthi
                    - Muslim league

(ii) a) Shillong Plateau - Cotton
     b) Black Soil - Heavy rainfall
     c) Mangrove forests - Delhi
     d) Southern Railways - Sunderbans
     e) Rubber - Chennai
                - Kerala
                - A type of coal

SECTION – II
(MARKS : 20)
Note: (i) Answer any ten of the following questions in brief:
(ii) Choose four from Part I, one from Part II, four from Part III & one from Part IV.
\[10 \times 2 = 20\]

PART – I
17. What are the Organs of the League of Nations?
18. What does the term “Fascism” mean?
19. Write a note on the Scorched Earth policy.
20. Why do we call Periyar as ‘Vaikam Hero’?
21. Name the important leaders and centres of the Great revolt.
22. What are the teachings of Vallalar?
23. Mention any two poems of Subramania Bharathi.

PART – II
24. Why is world peace an essential one?
25. Name some of the religions of India.

PART – III
26. Name a few well-known holy places in the Northern Mountains of India.
27. Name the factors determining the climate of India.
28. What do you understand by the term natural resource?
29. What are Plantation Crops?
30. What are the by-products of Jute Industry?
31. What is meant by e-waste?
32. State the merits of pipeline transport
33. What is meant by remote sensing?

PART – IV
34. What is Laissez-faire?
35. What is Mixed Economy?

SECTION – III
(MARKS : 8)
Note: Distinguish between any four of the following:
\[4 \times 2 = 8\]
36. GMT and IST.
37. Renewable resource and Non renewable resource.
38. Commercial and Subsistence agriculture.
40. Air Pollution and Noise Pollution.
41. Internal trade and International trade.
42. Roadways and Railways.
43. Loo and Norwesters.
SECTION – IV
(MARKS : 8)
Note: Choose any two of the following and answer all the questions given under each caption.

2 × 4 = 8

44. Battle of Plassey and Buxar:
   (a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757?
   (b) Who introduced the Subsidiary Alliance?
   (c) Name the policy of Lord Dalhousie.
   (d) When was Queen Victoria’s Proclamation issued?

45. Adolf Hitler:
   (a) Where was Adolf Hitler born?
   (b) What was his father?
   (c) What did he organize?
   (d) Name the book written by Hitler.

46. Ramakrishna Mission
   (a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa?
   (b) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission?
   (c) When and where was the Parliament of Religions held?
   (d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of Religions?

47. Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy
   (a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested?
   (b) Where did the people gather?
   (c) Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar?
   (d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do?

SECTION – V
(MARKS : 20)
Note: Answer all the four questions by selecting one option from each question.

4 × 5 = 20

PART – I

48. (a) Write a paragraph about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

(OR)

(b) What were the Administrative and Military causes of the Great Revolt of 1857?
   (OR)

(c) Write a paragraph on the formation and achievements of the Justice Party.

PART – II

49. (a) Write a paragraph about Panchasheel and the Policy of Non-Alignment.
   (OR)

(b) Mention the types of election and explain them.
   (OR)

(c) What are the measures taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the Consumers?

PART – III

50. (a) Explain the origin of the Himalayas.
   (OR)

(b) What are the effects of acid rain?
   (OR)

(c) What do you understand from the term ‘Recovery Stage of Disaster Risk Reduction’?

PART – IV

51. (a) Explain the methods of calculating National Income.
   (OR)

(b) Write down the objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan.
   (OR)

(c) Explain the various Power Programs in Tamil Nadu.

SECTION – VI
(MARKS : 5)
Note: Draw a time line on the following.

52. Any five important Indian events between the years 1920 - 1950.
SECTION – VII (MARKS : 15)

Note: Map Questions. (5)

53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.
   (i) Peking
   (ii) Hongkong
   (iii) Korea
   (iv) Japan
   (v) Red Sea
   (OR)

   (b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.
   (i) Meerut
   (ii) Kanpur
   (iii) Chennai
   (iv) Barrackpore
   (v) Lucknow

54. Mark any ten places / regions on the given outline map of India: (10)
   (i) Aravalli Range

PART – II

(15) Match

(i) a) Black Shirts - Mussolini’s followers
    b) New York - Headquarters of the UNO
    c) Martin Luther of Hinduism - Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi
    d) Justice Party - T.M. Nair
    e) Vaikam Hero - E.V. Ramasamy Periyar

(ii) a) Shillong Plateau - Heavy rainfall
    b) Black Soil - Cotton
    c) Mangrove forests - Sunderbans
    d) Southern Railways - Chennai
    e) Rubber - Kerala
SECTION – II

PART – I

16. The term Imperialism refers to (i) The policy of extending a country’s rule over the others. (or) (ii) The aggressive behaviour of one state against another. (or) (iii) A country’s domination over the political and economic interest of another nation to exploit its natural resources.

17. (i) The General Assembly  
   (ii) The Council  
   (iii) The Secretariat  
   (iv) An international Court of Justice  
   (v) International Labour Organization.

18. (i) The term ‘fascism’ is derived from the Latin word ‘fascies’. (ii) ‘Fascies’ means a bundle or group. Mussolini of Italy organised in the beginning groups of young persons or gangs called the ‘fascies’. (iii) With these people Mussolini organized the Fascist Party.

19. (i) Russians followed the Scorched Earth policy in the Second World War. (ii) They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses. (iii) So that Germans could not gain anything. (iv) Stalin not only evacuated the city, but also moved important government functionaries.

20. (i) Periyar led the famous Vaikam Satyagraha in 1924. (ii) The people of downtrodden community were prohibited to enter into the temple. (iii) Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation. (iv) It allowed the people to enter into the temple and Periyar was given the title of ‘Vaikam Hero’.

21. (i) The important leaders of the mutiny were Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb and Kunwar Singh. (ii) The mutiny chiefly centered on three cities - Kanpur, Delhi and Lucknow.

22. (i) Vallalar advocated that feeding the poor is the highest form of worship. (ii) According to him, love is the master key to spirituality and he preached Jeeva Karunya or mercy to life. (iii) He opposed the superstitious beliefs and rituals. (iv) One of his primary teaching was “service to mankind is the path of Moksha”. (v) The path of compassion and mercy are the only path to God.

23. ‘Vande Matharam’, ‘Achamillai Achamillai’ ‘Enthaiyum thayum’ and ‘Jaya Bharatham’ are some of the poems of Bharathi.

PART – II

24. (i) Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace. (ii) World peace is essential not only for the economic development of India but also for all the developing countries of the world.

25. (i) Vedic religion (Hinduism) is an ancient religion of India. (ii) Christianity was brought to India by St. Thomas in the first century A.D. (iii) The Persians brought Zoroastrianism. (iv) Muslim conquest of India brought Islam. (v) Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism also had their origin in India.

PART – III

26. Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are the well known holy places in the Northern Mountains in India.

27. The Factors determining the climate of India are:
   (i) Latitude     (ii) Altitude
   (iii) Distance from the Sea  (iv) Wind
   (v) Position of mountains.

28. (i) All Materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural resources. (ii) It is classified into 2 types. 1. Renewable Resources : Eg. Sunlight, Wind, Water. 2. Non-Renewable Resources : Eg. Coal, Petroleum.

29. (i) Plantation crops are single crop raised on a large area on a factory line basis. (ii) They are grown in hilly areas of North Eastern States, West Bengal, Nilgiris etc. Tea, Coffee, Rubber are some examples of plantation crops.
30. (i) Jute products include gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute webs, Hessians, carpets, cordage and twines. (ii) Now jute is also being used in plastic furniture insulation, bleached fibers to blend with wool. (iii) It is also mixed with cotton to make carpets and blankets.

31. (i) Unusable electronic goods are called as Electronic waste (e-waste). (ii) India produces about 380,000 tonnes of e-waste generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers. (iii) This is a major threat to the environment. It could lead to dangerous radiation-related catastrophes worldwide.

32. i) Pipeline can be laid though difficult terrain as well as under water. ii) Initial cost of laying pipeline is high, but subsequent cost for maintenance and operation is low. iii) It ensures steady supply and minimizes transshipment losses and delays. iv) Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.

33. (i) Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance. (ii) Remote means far away and sensing means getting information. (iii) Geographers use this as a tool to monitor or measure phenomena on the Earth’s lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.

34. (i) Laissez - faire means non-intervention by the government. ii) In olden days, Laissez - faire a doctrine was very much prevalent.

35. Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the Government owned and Private owned industries in India.

SECTION - III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GMT</th>
<th>IST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The 0° Longitude is called Prime meridian</td>
<td>1) The 82° 30’ E longitude is selected as standard meridian for India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) This meridian passes through Greenwich near London.</td>
<td>2) It passes through the middle of India near Allahabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The time along this Meridian is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).</td>
<td>3) The time along this meridian is the Indian Standard Time (IST).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) GMT is the reference time for the World Time Zones.</td>
<td>4) IST is the official time for the whole India and it is 5½ hours head of GMT.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37. | Renewable Resource | Non Renewable Resource |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) A renewable resource in an organic natural resource that can replenish in due time, either through biological reproduction or other naturally recurring processes.</td>
<td>1) Non – renewable resources are resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Renewable resources are a part of Earth’s natural environment and the largest components of its ecosphere.</td>
<td>2) They are formed over a long geological periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) It is Environment friendly, pollution free and it has low production cost.</td>
<td>3) It is not environment friendly, it causes pollution and has high production cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Eg. Sun, wind, Tide, Bio-gas, etc.</td>
<td>4) Eg. Minerals and Fossil Fuels like coal and petroleum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
38. | **Commercial Agriculture** | **Subsistence Agriculture** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) In this type of agriculture, crops are raised on large scale.</td>
<td>1) In this type of agriculture, crops are raised on a small farm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) They are grown with a view of exporting them for earning foreign exchange.</td>
<td>2) It is intensively for family consumption, and the rest is sold in the nearby markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Commercial crops grown are cereals, cotton, sugar cane, jute, etc.</td>
<td>3) Foods crops like rice and wheat are grown here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) It is known as extensive agriculture.</td>
<td>4) It is known as intensive agriculture.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39. | **Iron and Steel Industry** | **Software Industry** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Tata Steel Limited is the oldest and largest integrated iron and steel plant of India.</td>
<td>1) Software Industry has emerged as the major industry in the Indian Economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) India has eleven integrated steel plants.</td>
<td>2) At present there are more than 500 software firms in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) India’s major iron and steel industries are located in Chota Nagpur Plateau.</td>
<td>3) Bengaluru is the Electronic Capital of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) The Hindustan Steel Limited at Bokaro is in Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand.</td>
<td>4) Electronic parks are established in different parts of the country.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40. | **Air Pollution** | **Noise Pollution** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) It is contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.</td>
<td>1) Human or machine created sound that disrupts the activity or balance of human or animal life is known as noise pollution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) It affects, human health not only by direct inhalation but indirectly by other routes through water, food and skin infections.</td>
<td>2) The unwanted sound can damage physiological and psychological health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) It directly affects the Cardio-vascular systems of humans and causes diseases like asthma, bronchitis, allergies, lung and heart diseases.</td>
<td>3) Noise Pollution can cause hypertension, high stress levels, hearing loss, sleep disturbances and other harmful effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) To reduce air pollution, we should not burn leaves, put them in a compost pit; cars should be fitted with catalytic converters; unleaded petrol is to be used. Using bicycle, sharing a/c, cooler, fan in one’s room with others, are other means.</td>
<td>4) Development of a green belt vegetation to reduce noise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. **Internal Trade** | **International Trade**
---|---
1) Internal trade is also known as local trade. | 1) International trade is also known as external trade.
2) It is carried on within the domestic territory of a country. | 2) It is a trade carried on between two or more countries.
3) Land transport plays a major role in the movement of goods. | 3) Ocean transport plays a major role in the movement of goods.
4) This trade is mostly based on the nation's currency. | 4) The trade is carried on foreign currency.
5) It helps to promote a balanced regional growth in the country. | 5) It leads to rapid economic progress of a country.

42. **Roadways** | **Railways**
---|---
1) The Indian roads are cost efficient and the most popular dominant mode of transport. | 1) Railways in India provide the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
2) They link different parts of our country. | 2) It brings people from the farthest corner of our country.
3) It is used by all sections of people in the society. | 3) It promotes trade, tourism, education and national integration.
5) Road network in India is the second longest in the world accounting for 3.314 million km. | 5) Indian Railways is the 5th largest in the world and 2nd largest in Asia. It traverses across the length and breadth for 63,273 km connecting 7,025 stations.

43. **Loo** | **Norwesters**
---|---
1) These are strong hot winds. | 1) These are local thunder storms.
2) They blow over northern and north west parts of India. | 2) They blow in North-Eastern part of India.
3) They result in sand storms and dry winds. | 3) They result in sand storms and dry winds.
4) They blow during the day time. | 4) They are called as Kalbaisakhi in Punjab.
SECTION – IV

44. (a) Siraj ud daulah
(b) Wellesley
(c) Doctrine of Lapse.
(d) In 1858.

45. (a) In 1889 in Austria
(b) Customs officer
(c) Nazi party
(d) Mein Kampf or My Struggle.

46. (a) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa was a priest in the Dakshineswar Kali Temple.
(b) Swami Vivekananda, the chief disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
(c) In 1893 at Chicago in USA.
(d) Swami Vivekananda.

47. (a) Dr. Satyapal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew.
(b) In Jallian Wala Bagh at Amritsar.
(c) General Dyer.
(d) Rabindranth Tagore renounced his knighthood to protest against the incident.

SECTION – V

PART – I

48. (a) New Deal Measures:
   i) Franklin D Roosevelt was commonly known as FDR.
   ii) He gave his famous New Deal including Relief, Recovery and Reforms.
   iii) The Tennessee Valley Authority was established. It promoted construction of dams, power plants, navigation project, etc.
   iv) The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) provided, 500 million dollars to local and state governments.
   v) Federal Reserve Banks were setup to provide loans to industries.
   vii) The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) raised the wages of the workers and lowered their working hours.
   viii) The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) helped the farmers.

(OR)

(b) 1) Administrative Causes:
   i) The British removed Persian language and made English as the court language.
   ii) The Judicial system of the British was costly, mechanical and involved much time.
   iii) The revenue system got affected very much.
   iv) Both the landlords and the peasants suffered equally.
   v) High civil and military jobs were denied to the Indians.
   vi) It disappointed the educated Indians.

2) Military Causes:
   i) The Indians sepoys were paid lower than the British and their promotion was denied.
   ii) The Indian sepoys were insulted very badly.
   iii) The proportion of the Indian troops to the British was five times more.
   iv) The Indian soldiers were fully in charge of the strategic places like Delhi and Allahabad.
   v) These factors emboldened them to rise against the British.

(OR)

(c) Formation of Justice Party:
   i) South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. Established in 1916 by T.M. Nair.
   ii) Since this party published Dravidan in Tamil, Andhra Prakasika in Telugu and Justice in English, it is called as Justice Party.
Achievements:

i) Justice Party is remembered for the introduction of caste based reservations.

ii) It brought in educational and religious reforms.

iii) It inaugurated the era of rural development through economic and social reforms.

iv) It improved the status of the depressed classes.

v) College committees were created to regulate the higher educational institutions.

vi) Women were granted the right to vote in 1921.

vii) It abolished Devadasi System, prevented immoral traffic of Women.

viii) The system of giving free pattas for housing sites to the poor was introduced.

ix) Mid-day meal schemes at Thousand Lights introduced by Thiagaraya Chettiar, increased the strength of students in the school.

x) It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

PART – II

49. (a) 1) Panchasheel:

i) In 1955 at the Bandung conference Jawahararl Nehru the Prime Minister of India declared the five principles of peace.

ii) These five principles are known as Panchasheel. They are

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.

2. No country should attack any other country.

3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.

5. Every country should try to follow the policy of peaceful co-existence.

iii) These Panchasheel greatly added to the international status of India.

2) The Policy of Non-Alignment.

i) After the Second World War, the world got divided into two hostile blocs.

ii) They were American bloc and Russian bloc.

iii) These two blocs were trying to increase their influence at the cost of each other.

iv) But India never joined any of these two blocs.

v) It tried to sort out any difference of opinion between these two blocs.

vi) By doing like this India substantially contributed towards world peace.

(OR)

(b) Types of Elections in India:

People elect their representatives through direct and indirect elections.

a) Direct election b) Indirect Election

b) By - Election d) Mid-term Polls.

Direct election:

i) The citizens themselves elect the representatives through votes.

ii) Members of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are elected in this manner.

Indirect Election:

i) The citizens do not directly by take part in the election.

ii) The elected representatives are the voters here.

iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha, the President and the Vice-President are elected in this manner.

By-elections:

i) By-elections are held when an elected candidate from a constituency dies or resigns from the parliament or the state legislature.
ii) Under these circumstances elections will be held only in those constituencies.

Mid-term Polls:
1) Sometimes it happens that the parliament or the state legislatures do not function for the whole period of five years for various reasons.
2) Then they are dissolved and elections are held.
3) These elections are called the Mid-term Polls.

(OR)

(c) Measures taken by Tamil Nadu government to protect consumers:
1) In every educational institution, Citizen Consumer clubs are established.
2) Women Self Help Groups or Panchayat level federations provide consumer education to rural masses.
3) The Residents Welfare Associations provide consumer education to urban areas.
4) Work shops and seminars are conducted to generate awareness.
5) ‘Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam’ a monthly magazine is published and distributed.
6) Through Radio and Television media and short video films, consumer awareness is propagated.
7) The Tamil Nadu government works with main motive of developing citizen as a ‘Valuable Consumer’.

PART – III

50. (a) Origins of the Himalayas:
1) Millions of years ago there was only one large land mass on the surface of the Earth and it was surrounded by oceans on all sides.
2) The landmass was called ‘Pangea’, surrounded by a water body, known as ‘Panthalasa’.
3) This large land mass split up into two parts. The northern part was known as Angara land (Laurasia) and the southern part was known as Gondwana land. The sea separating these two was called the Tethys sea.
4) This sea stretched towards the east-west direction.
5) The rivers from Angara (Laurasia) and Gondwana deposited their silts along the Tethys Sea. After a long time due to the northward movement of Gondwana land the deposits under the sea were uplifted and formed the Himalayas as fold mountains.

(OR)

(b) The acid rain affects the ecosystems by the following ways.
1) The most basic microscopic organism such as plankton may not be able to survive. So the sea animals depending on planktons will die.
2) The food chain will be affected.
3) If ocean temperature increases, growth of coral reefs will be affected.
4) The corals control the proportion of carbon-di-oxide.
5) It turns the carbon dioxide in the water into lime shell.
6) Coral reefs grow in temperature just above 10º Celsius.
7) Other ecosystems such as forest and desert also will be harmed.
8) Loss of biodiversity and extinction of rare species will occur.
9) They also change the acidity level of the soil.
10) It leaches crucial nutrients.
11) Thus it affects the forest vegetation also.

(OR)

(c) Decision and action taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the conditions of the community and strengthen their capacity to cope with future disaster.
1) It also ensures return to the normal situation and recovers equilibrium.
2) The rehabilitation and reconstruction are the tasks in this stage and afford a valuable opportunity to develop and implement the measures of disaster risk reduction.
iv) The community activity, school disaster management committee and education and disaster management play a vital role in reducing the severity of natural and man-made hazards.

v) The Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated the disaster risk management programme with the support and guidance given by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

vi) The main objective of the programme is to enhance the capacity of the local community by providing training on first aid, search and rescue, early warnings etc.

PART – IV

51. (a) Definition of National Income:

“National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year”. Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product or National Dividend.

The National Income of a country can be calculated by the following three methods:

a) Product Method
b) Income Method
c) Expenditure Method

a) Product Method:
In this method, the total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

b) Income Method:
In this method, the Income and Payments received by all the people in the country are calculated.

c) Expenditure Method:
In this method, we add up the expenditure of all people on consumer goods, investment and savings.

In India, Generally we use Product Method and the Income Method to arrive at National Income.

(OR)

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan commenced in April 2007 and covers a period from 2007 to 2012.

Objectives of Eleventh Five Year Plan:

i) Increasing the public investments in Irrigation, Rural electrification and Rural roads.

ii) To reduce the subsidies in power, fertilizer.

iii) Promoting agricultural research.

iv) To ensure environmental protection.

v) Larger employment opportunities.

vi) To develop rural infrastructure.

vii) To abolish poverty.

viii) To reduce the dropout rate in primary schools.

(OR)

(c) The important power stations in Tamil Nadu are listed below.

i) Thermal Power

ii) Hydel Power

iii) Atomic Energy

iv) Wind Energy

v) Bio-mass Energy

Thermal Power:
Thermal power stations are in Ennore, Thoothukudi, Mettur, Basin Bridge and Neyveli.

Hydel Power:
Hydel power stations are in Mettur, Kudarah, Periyar Dam, Kothayar Dam, Pykara, Singara and Moyar.

Atomic Energy:
Atomic Power (mQ·Å·r¡â) stations are in Kalpakkam and Koodankulam.

Wind Energy:
It is a non-conventional form of energy. The wind mills are situated in Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi, Ramanathapuram and Thirunelveli.

Bio-mass Energy:
This is another kind of non-conventional energy. This kind of electricity is produced in Namakkal and Dharmapuri Districts.
52. **Time Line Chart (Any five events)**

**Scale:**
(1 unit = 10 years)

- 1920
  - 1927 Formation of Simon Commission
  - 1928 Arrival of Simon Commission to India
  - 1929 Lahore Congress

- 1930
  - 1930 Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference, Dandi March
  - 1931 Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Second Round Table Conference
  - 1932 Communal Award, Poona Pact, Third Round Table Conference

- 1935 Government of India Act

- 1940
  - 1940 Demand for Pakistan, August Offer
  - 1942 Arrival of Cripp's Mission, Quit India Movement


- 1947 Mountbatten Plan, Indian Independence Act, India became independent

- 1948 Assassination of Gandhiji

- 1950
  - 1950 Indian Constitution came into force, India became Republic.
SECTION – VII

53. (a) Mark the following places in the given outline map of Asia.
   (i) Peking   (ii) Hongkong   (iii) Korea   (iv) Japan   (v) Red Sea

53. (b) Mark the following places in the given outline map of India.
   (i) Meerut   (ii) Kanpur   (iii) Chennai   (iv) Barrackpore   (v) Lucknow
54. Mark any ten of the following places / regions on the given outline map of India.

(i) Aravalli Range  (ii) Palk Strait  (iii) Lakshadweep  (iv) Cotton Growing area  (v) Mount Everest  
(vi) River Narmada  (viii) Kolkata  (ix) Gulf of Kutch  (xi) Bengaluru  (xiii) Link Chennai and Kolkata 
by rail route  (xiv) Ganga Plain  (xv) Show the areas receiving less than 50 cm of rainfall.
(vii) Alluvial Soil  (x) Mountain Forest  (xii) Deccan Plateau.