



**SECTION A**

**Q1. Solve the source- based question.**

Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ in their educational levels, age and sex. Their numbers and characteristics also keep changing. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 30 per cent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. Some areas are very crowded and some are sparsely populated. The crowded areas are south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. Very few people live in high latitude areas, tropical deserts, high mountains and areas of equatorial forests. Many more people live north of the Equator than south of the Equator. Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa. Sixty per cent of the world's people stay in just 10 countries. All of them have more than a 100 million people. Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface. It is normally expressed as per square km. The average density of population in the whole world is 51 persons per square km. South Central Asia has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia.

**Answer the following:**

1. How human resource differ in their distribution?
2. What is the pattern of population distribution?
3. In which continents most of the people live?
4. What is the average density of population in the whole world?

**Q2. Read the passage and solve the source- based question.**

India was the people of India – all the people irrespective of class, colour, caste, creed, language, or gender. And the country, its resources and systems, were meant for all of them. With this answer came the awareness that the British were exercising control over the resources of India and the lives of its people, and until this control was ended India could not be for Indians. This consciousness began to be clearly stated by the political associations formed after 1850, especially those that came into being in the 1870s and 1880s. Most of these were led by English-educated professionals such as lawyers. The more important ones were the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and of course the Indian National Congress. Note the name, “Poona Sarvajanik Sabha”. The literal meaning of “sarvajanik” is “of or for all the people” (sarva = all + janik = of the people). Though many of these associations functioned in specific parts of the country, their goals were stated as the goals of all the people of India, not those of any one region, community or class. They worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign – a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism. In other words, they believed that the Indian people should be empowered to take decisions regarding their affairs. The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms. In the same year the Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. The Act allowed the government to confiscate the assets of newspapers including their printing presses if the newspapers published anything that was found “objectionable”. In 1883, there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged. The event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

**Answer the following:**

1. Why was the India called the people of India?
2. Name political associations mentioned in the paragraph.
3. What does Arms act states?
4. What was Ilbert bill?

**SECTION B**

**Q3. Choose the correct answer.**

1. According to whom , “English education had enslaved Indians”?  
a) Rabindranath Tagore    b) Mahatma Gandhi    c) Subhash Chandra Bose    d) Vinoba Bhave
2. Brahmo Samaj was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Rajaram Mohan Roy    b) Swami Vivekananda    c) M C Mukherjee    d) Mahatma Gandhi
3. Marathi newspaper ‘Kesari’ was edited by  
a) Balgangadhar Tilak    b) Mahatma Gandhi    c) Sarojini Naidu    d) Chitta Ranjan Das
4. Among Adivasis \_\_\_\_\_ has emerged as a very important religion in modern Adivasi history.  
a) Hinduism    b) Buddhism    c) Christianity    d) Sikh
5. Who carries the responsibility of providing public facility to the people?  
a) Government    b) Entrepreneur    c) Teacher    d) Doctor
6. What is the basic need?  
a) Mobile    b) Food & water    c) Internet    d) Laptop
7. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of \_\_\_\_\_ to the forefront.  
a) Environment    b) Trees    c) Animals    d) public
8. Cotton requires \_\_\_\_\_ temperature.  
a) High    b) low    c) moderate    d) cool
9. Horticulture means growing of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fruits and vegetables    b) flower    c) silk    d) wheat
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is often called the backbone of modern industry.  
a) Copper    b) Tin    c) limestone    d) steel
11. Change of raw materials into products of more value to people is called  
a) Resource    b) manufacturing    c) population    d) none of these
12. Which is not the agro-based industry?  
a) Sugar    b) textile    c) Oil    d) food processing

**Q4. Fill in the blanks.**

1. In 1830's \_\_\_\_\_ a Scottish missionary toured the district of Bengal.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a great scholar of Sanskrit, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women.
3. Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are the people who arrive in a country.

**Q5. Match the column.**

A	B
1. Agro based	a. Use ores and the raw material
a. Mineral based	b. Plant and animal based products
3. Air pollution	c. Salt March
4. Dandi	d. Vehicles, power station

**Q6. State whether True or False.**

1. At independence, the majority of Indians lived in villages. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Migrations is the movement of people in and out of an area. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is lack of public facilities in posh colonies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marine based industries use of forest produce. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C****Q7. Answer in short.**

1. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?
2. Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?
3. Why are people considered a resource? What are the causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world?

**Q8. Answer in detail.**

1. Write a short note on Iron and Steel industry.
2. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India? Explain with the example of Bhopal Gas Disaster.
3. What was the Rowlatt Act? Explain in detail.

**SECTION D****Q9. Locate the following on map.**

1. Jamshedpur
2. Bhopal
3. Dandi
4. Jallianwala bagh