

18/4/24

Page No.

Date.

GEOGRAPHY

Le-01 RESOURCES



CONCEPT MAP

18/4/24

Page No.

Date

I. Answer in detail:-

Q1. Differentiate between ubiquitous and localized resources.

Ans. Ubiquitous resources - The resources that are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources.

Air and sunlight are some examples of ubiquitous resources.

- Localized resources - The resources that are found at certain or specific places are called localized resources. Gold, Silver, and coal are some examples of localized resources.

Q2. Human beings are considered as the greatest resource of a country. Justify.

Ans. Human beings are the greatest resource on the earth.

- With the help of their knowledge, skill and technology they make the best use of natural resources and convert them

18/4/24

Page No.	
Date.	

into useful products.

- Education and good health have helped humans to become a valuable resource.
- Therefore, any country that wishes to progress must take care of its human resource so that natural resource can be utilized to its optimum.

Q3. How can resources be conserved?

Ans. The resources can be conserved by

- Improving the quality of human life.
- Conserving the earth's diversity.
- Minimizing the depletion of natural resources.
- Changing personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
- Enabling communities to care

18/4/24

- for their own environment.
- Respecting and caring for all forms of life.

Q4. Differentiate between conservation of resources and sustainable development.

Ans. Using resources judiciously and without wasting is called conservation of resources.

- When we use natural resources properly according to today's need and also conserve them for future generations, it is called sustainable development.

Q5. How do gifts of nature become resources in the future?

Ans. The techniques to transform the gifts of nature into items they could use to make our life more comfortable is known

22/4/24

Page No.

Date.

as resources.

- ~~#~~ Resources ~~for~~ refer to the things that can be transformed into more valuable and useful things to fulfill human needs.

- Some examples of resources are water that we drink, fruits that we eat, rocks that we use to build house and clay that we use to make pots.

23/4/24

Page No.

Date

SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE

Le-02 THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Constitution
-n of
India

Framed by the
Constituent Assembly

Aims to make India
a sovereign, sociali-
-st, secular, and
democratic republic

Objectives include to
secure justice, equa-
-lity, liberty, and
fraternity to the
citizens of the count-
-ry.

I answer in detail :-

23/4/24

Page No.

Date.

Q1. Briefly discuss the journey of the making of the Constitution of India.

Ans India attained independence on 15 August 1947. With the freedom emerged a need of a set of written laws to govern the country. Thus, the leaders of that time collaborated to set up the Constituent Assembly, to frame the Constitution of India.

Q2. Elucidate how India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

Ans. Sovereign - The sovereignty of India refers to its freedom from any type of internal or external control. It also means that the country is free to frame and adopt its own policies.

• Socialist - Being socialist, India aims at reducing the gap

23/4/24

Page No.

Date.

between the rich and poor. It strives to ensure fair distribution of wealth by providing equal opportunities of development to all its citizens, and providing security to the elderly, children, unemployed, and marginalized sections of the society.

- Secular - Secularism refers to not being connected with religion or religious matters. Thus, India does not have any state religion. In our country, every religion is given equal importance.
- Democratic republic - Universal adult franchise refers to the right to vote which has been given to all the citizens of India who are eighteen years of age or above. People, here, are free to elect their representatives.

23/4/24

Page No.

Date.

Q3. How does the constitution of India aim at securing justice to the citizens of the country?

Ans. Social justice: It prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, class, gender, religion, and place of birth.

• Economic justice: The government must ensure fair distribution of wealth by providing equal opportunities of development to all the citizens along with aiding the elderly, children, marginalized sections of the society.

• Political justice: Every citizen is free to participate in elections by voting or contesting the elections as per the criteria laid down in the Constitution of India.

Q4. Equality has been outlined as

23/4/24

Page No.

Date

the fundamental right of the citizens of India. Justify the statement with reference to the provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India to establish equality in the society.

Ans. Equality has been outlined as the fundamental right of the citizens of India.

- This right ensures equal opportunities for education, employment and health to all the citizens, which can allow them to realize their full potential.
- The right prohibits discrimination on the grounds of caste, class, gender etc.
- Every citizen of the country is equal in the eyes of law.
- All citizens are also protected by the law of the land.

23/4/24

Page No.

Date.

which means they are free to move the court

5. With the help of real-life examples, explain how far the government in India has been able to achieve the aim-s and objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Ans The provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India are rooted but not rigid. This means that, apart from its basic structure - that is, the ideals enshrined in the Preamble and the provisions related to it, it is amendable to cater to the changing needs of the society.