

## Assignment 8<sup>th</sup> DOI 22 Apr 2016; Date of Submission –SS 27 Apr

### 8<sup>th</sup> SS The Indian constitution and its legal frame work

#### 1. Fill in the blanks ( 1mark each)

- (a) The Indian Constitution declares that India is a ....., ..... republic.  
(b) After massive protests by the people of Nepal, democracy was established there in .....  
(c) In May 2008, the monarchy was the abolished, and Nepal was declared as a ..... republic.

#### Short answer questions (3 marks each)

2. Write in brief about the Indian constitution and its legal frame work.  
3. Which are three important organs of the government? Explain.  
4. What is the need for laws? Explain.  
5. Expand the following abbreviations ( Give complete name)

- (a) NGO  
(b) KSEB  
(c) KSSP

#### Long answer questions (5 marks each)

6. What do you understand by the term rule of law?  
7. Make a list of important laws framed in India.  
8. Where ever there are laws, there is bound to be dissent. Explain this with suitable examples.

### 8 Sc Crop production and management

1. MCQs in the format of Quiz and etest – as available in the school (Projection system)

08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Crop production and management

08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.ET.Sc. Crop production and management

### 8 Symposium Spoken English and Personality Development Programme (Activity level 1)

Speaker1 Roll No. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 ...	Speaker2 Roll No. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36 .....
Speaker3 Roll No. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37 .....	Speaker4 Roll No. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38 .....
Speaker5 Roll No. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 39.....	and so on

#### 8 Symposium What are Resources?

##### Speaker 1.

We welcome you all for our symposium “What are Resources? The topic will be covered by ....., ....., .....and ..... A resource is anything that can be used to satisfy human wants. Resources include (a) things which are present in the environment and which humans use directly and (b) things which humans transform into usable materials to satisfy their needs. It is the utility of a product or service which makes it a resource. Resources like land, rivers, plants, animals and minerals gain meaning and value only with reference to the wants of people. Minerals like iron and manganese became highly valuable resources only after humans understood the value of steel and learnt that it could be made from iron. Now .....will discuss Classification of Resources

##### Speaker 2. Thank You, .....

Resources can be broadly classified into natural resources, human-made resources and human resources. Natural Resources are derived from nature. Air, water found in the rivers, lakes and ponds, sunlight, soil, minerals, natural vegetation and wildlife are some examples of natural resources. Natural resources can be further classified in four different ways. (a) On the basis of origin which include Biotic resources and Abiotic resources (b) On the basis of continuity in supply which include Renewable resources and Non-renewable resources (c) On the basis of development and use. These are of two types - Actual or developed resources and Potential resources lastly (d) On the basis of distribution which include Ubiquitous Resources and localised resources. Now .....will discuss about various types of resources in detail.

**Speaker 3.** Thank You,.....

Biotic resources include all living organisms on the Earth-the flora (vegetation) and the fauna (animal life). Human beings are biotic resources. Abiotic resources are non-living substances used by human beings, such as soil, air and sunlight. Actual or developed resources are resources which have already been developed, and which are presently being used. The iron-ore and coal deposits in Jharkhand, the petroleum deposits in West Asian countries, gold and diamond deposits in South Africa and the rich black soils of the Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra are some examples of actual resources. Potential resources are those resources which could be of use in the future due to breakthroughs in technology, or changing circumstances. For example bio fuel an attractive option due to soaring prices of petroleum in future. Solar energy and bio wastes were considered as potential sources of energy in the past. Today they are actual power resources. There are wind farms in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat which are devoted to producing wind energy. Now .....will further elaborate on the topic types of resources.

**Speaker 4.** Thank You ,.....

Next type include Renewable resources. These are the resources that get regenerated or replenished rapidly. Some resources replenish themselves (like wildlife and forests) and some can be replenished with the help of physical, chemical and mechanical processes (like soil and water). In comparison Non-renewable resources are those resources which cannot be replenished or renewed, for example metallic minerals. Some other resources, like coal, take thousands of years to get naturally replenished, which is several times more than the human life span. They are also called non-renewable resources. If we use them carelessly, we may run out of these resources. Next category of resources include Ubiquitous versus localised resources. Ubiquitous are the resources which are found everywhere. For example, air is a ubiquitous resource as it is found everywhere. In contrast to this **Localised resources** are distributed unevenly across the world, and are only found concentrated in certain regions. Copper, iron-ore, gold, diamonds and silver are some examples. Now .....will discuss Human made resources

**Speaker 5** Thank You, .....

Human-made Resources are those which humans create using technology and skills. In the process, natural substances are transformed into useful products. Even the technology used to make such products is a human-made resource. Aircrafts, machinery, buildings, roads and railway tracks are some examples of human-made resources. Institutions like schools, and services like banking, are also human-made resources. Human themselves also a type of resource. Human resource consists of people. All other resources get meaning and value based on the needs and requirements of human beings. Therefore, human resource and its proper development is of vital importance. The creative mind of humans, and the desire to satisfy their needs, helped them produce different services and products. For example iron-ore was used to build machines, while cotton was spun into yarn, woven into cloth and tailored into outfits. People with healthy minds and healthy bodies, who are skillful and aware, are more productive. Governments spend a lot of money and effort on the health and education of their people. Human resource is the most important resource. Without this resource others are of little use. With this we come to an end of our symposium. Thank You.

#### **Note for subject teachers, students and parents**

The Quiz and e-test mentioned below are available on the school E-board ( Smart class).

The same is also available on the following link.

**2. Quiz-** <http://www.learnmyway.in> 08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Crop production and management

**3. E-test -** <http://www.learnmyway.in> 08(04) DOI Apr 08 2016.Q.Sc. Crop production and management

#### **Mobile version of e-test is also available online.**

Path to find the above mentioned contents on the internet / smart phone (mobile)

[www.asmodernkhanna.com](http://www.asmodernkhanna.com) (Click on E curriculum) Click on your school folder (AS Modern School)

Log on with the password. Please contact school authorities (Class teacher/Subject teacher) in case password is not known / communicated) Help line : email [Rajinder\\_k\\_sharma@yahoo.com](mailto:Rajinder_k_sharma@yahoo.com) Skype : rajinder.sharma1958 Mob : 9357388588