

Case study based questions
10th Social Studies

Resources and Development

Passage - 1

4 Marks

Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water. Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water. After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.

Q 1. What are the two components lacked by dry climate and high temperature?

- (1) It lacks humus and moisture.
- (2) It lacks humus and colour.
- (3) It lacks moisture and colour.
- (4) It is totally deprived of calcium and salinity.

Q 2. The lower horizons of the soil is occupied by what and why?

- (1) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Terai plains because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
 - (2) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
 - (3) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Bhabar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
 - (4) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the decreasing calcium content downwards.
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Q 3. What does the Kankar layer formation restrict in the bottom horizons?

- (1) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of calcium.
- (2) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of mangroves.
- (3) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
- (4) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of air.

Q 4. Which among the following statements best describes the nature of arid soil?

- (1) Arid soils are generally clayey in texture and saline in nature.
- (2) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and non-saline in nature.
- (3) Arid soils are generally grainy in texture and saline in nature.
- (4) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

Agenda-21:

It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Q 1. What was the aim of signing Agenda 21 by world leaders?

- (1) Agenda 21 aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global
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co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

(2) Agenda 21 aims at achieving global economic prosperity. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

(3) Agenda 21 aims at achieving universal education. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

(4) Agenda 21 aims at ending global poverty. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

Q 2. When and where was Agenda 21 signed by world leaders?

(1) It was signed in 1991 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(2) It was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(3) It was signed in 1994 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(4) It was signed in 1993 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Q 3. Agenda 21 declaration was signed in which of the following conference?

(1) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environmental Protection (UNCEP).

(2) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Conservation of Biodiversity (UNCCB).

(3) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

(4) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Climate Change (UNCECC).

Q 4. Which among the following was one of the major objectives of the Agenda 21?

(1) The declaration wanted every local government to draw its own global Agenda 21.

(2) The declaration wanted every national government to draw its own local Agenda 21.

(3) The declaration wanted every state government to draw its own global Agenda 21.

(4) The declaration wanted every local government to draw its own local Agenda 21.

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Passage - 1

4 Marks

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Q 1. What was the message of Gandhiji about conservation of resources?

- (1) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
- (2) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's economic growth."
- (3) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's exploitation."
- (4) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's political growth."

Q 2. Why are resources important?

- (1) Resources are vital because they form the basis for any agricultural activity.
 - (2) Resources are vital because they form the basis for any developmental activity.
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(3) Resources are vital because they form the basis for all economic activity.

(4) Resources are vital because they form the basis for all forms of employment generation.

Q 3. What has led to socio-economic and environmental problems?

(1) Rational consumption and proper-utilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

(2) Irrational consumption and proper-utilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

(3) Irrational consumption and overutilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

(4) Rational consumption and overutilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

Q 4. How can we overcome the socio-economic and environmental problems arising out of irrational consumption of resources?

(1) Resource mismanagement at various levels can help us overcome these problems.

(2) Over-utilization of resources at various levels can help us overcome these problems.

(3) Resource exploitation at various levels can help us overcome these problems.

(4) Resource conservation at various levels can help us overcome these problems.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land

use reporting for most north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

Q 1. How is the use of land determined?

- (1) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.
- (2) The use of land is determined both by economic factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.
- (3) The use of land is determined both by sentimental factors like topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.
- (4) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as economic factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

Q 2. What is the total geographical area of India?

- (1) 1.28 million sq km
- (2) 3.28 million sq.km
- (3) 2.28 million sq.km
- (4) 6 million sq.km

Q 3. What percentage of the total geographical area has been measured to tabulated the land use data?

- (1) Only 13% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.
 - (2) Only 99% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.
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(3) Only 93% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

(4) Only 53% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

Q 4. Why is the land use data unavailable for the entire geographical location of India?

(1) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Meghalaya has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(2) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Mizoram has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(3) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Nagaland has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(4) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.
