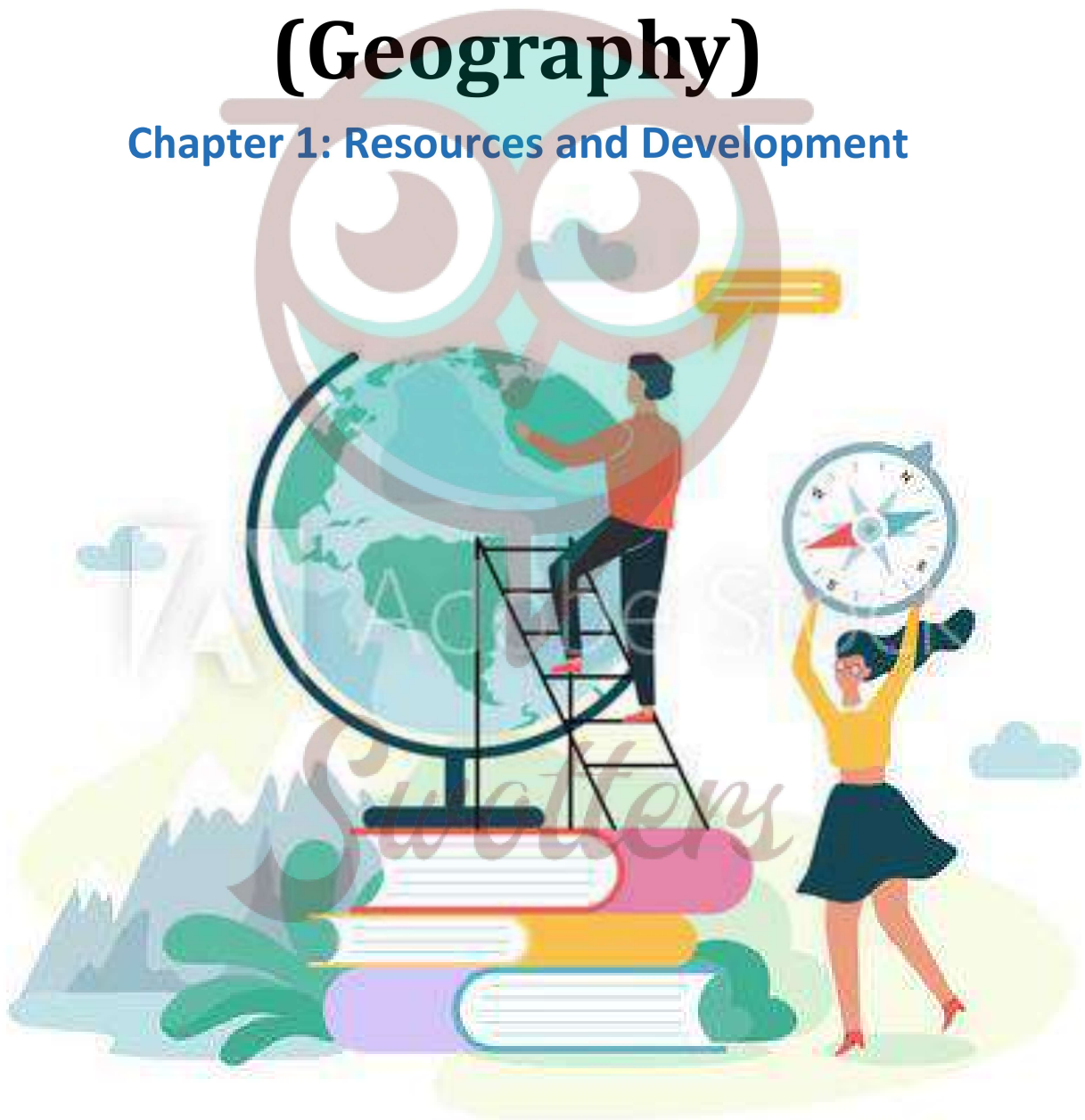


Social Studies

(Geography)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development



Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

1. Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?[CBSE 2011]
 - (a) Regur soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Desert soil
 - (d) Mountainous soil
2. Soil is formed by the process of
 - (a) Denudation
 - (b) Gradation
 - (c) Weathering
 - (d) Erosion
3. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called
 - (a) Culturable waste land
 - (b) Current fallow land
 - (c) Waste land
 - (d) None of the above
4. "There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed". Who said this?
 - (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru
 - (b) Atal Bihari Vajpai
 - (c) M. K. Gandhi
 - (d) Sunder Lai Bahuguna
5. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as [CBSE 2011]
 - (a) Potential resources
 - (b) Stock
 - (c) Developed resources
 - (d) Reserves
6. Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources?
 - (a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
 - (b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
 - (c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.

(d) Resources which are not yet developed.

7. The first International Earth Summit was held in

(a) Geneva

(b) New York

(c) Japan

(d) Rio de Janeiro

8. The most widespread relief feature of India is

(a) Mountains

(b) Forests

(c) Plains

(d) Plateaus

9. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised

(a) Renewable

(b) Developed

(c) National

(d) Potential

10. Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?[CBSE 2011]

(a) Resources are free gifts of nature.

(b) They are the functions of human activities.

(c) All those things which are found in nature.

(d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.

11. The red soil is red in colour because

(a) it is rich in humus.

(b) it is rich in iron compounds.

(c) it is derived from volcanic origin.

(d) it is rich in potash.

12. Soil formed by intense leaching is

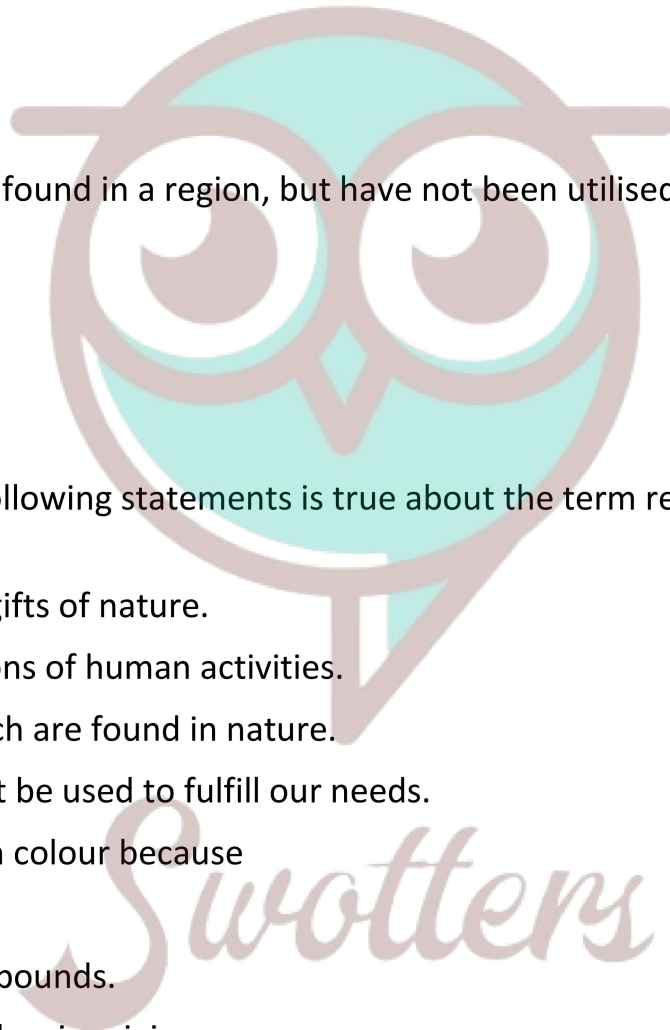
(a) Alluvial soil

(b) Red soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Desert

13. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore? (Textbook)



- (a) Renewable
- (b) Biotic
- (c) Flow
- (d) Non-renewable

14. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put? (Textbook)

- (a) Replenishable
- (b) Human-made
- (c) Abiotic
- (d) Non-renewable

15. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab? (Textbook)

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over-irrigation
- (d) Overgrazing

Very Short-

Question 1. What do you understand by Resource ?

Question 2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

Question 3. Classify resources on the basis of development.

Question 4. Give an example of Biotic resources.

Question 5. What types of resources are solar and wind energy ?

Question 6. Mention a non-renewable source that cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

Question 7. What do you understand by international resources ? Give example.

Question 8. What are developed resources ?

Question 9. Which are the results of using resources indiscriminately by human beings ? Mention any one.

Question 10. What is sustainable development?

Short Questions-

Question 1. What is meant by resource ? Mention the four basis to classify the resources.

Question 2. Are resources free gifts of nature ?

Question 3. What are biotic and abiotic resources ? Give two examples for each.

Question 4. Highlight any three problems associated with the indiscriminate use of

resources by the human beings.

Question 5. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain.

Question 6. Write a note on the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992.

Question 7. Explain Agenda 21.

Question 8. Explain the three stages of Resource Planning in India. [CBSE 2016-17]

Question 9. Describe the relief features of land in India and their importance.

Question 10. What are the ways to solve the problem of land degradation ?

Long Questions-

Question 1. Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources.

Question 2. How are the resources divided on the basis of the status of development ? Give example of each type.

Or

Differentiate between stock resources and reserves.

Question 3. "In India some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement ? Support your answer with any three examples.

Question 4. Explain causes for land degradation.

Or

Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

Question 5. Describe features of laterite soil. Mention the places where they are found in India.

Question 6. Describe the features of Arid soils and Forest soils. Mention the places where they are found in India.

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e, clayey material.

REASON (R): They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture.

2. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): Terrace cultivation is done in plains.

REASON (R): Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes good for cultivation of crops.

Case Study Questions:

1. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan River s systems– the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Kaveri River.

i. Name the soil which is being described in the above paragraph.

- a. Black soil.
- b. Alluvial soil.
- c. Laterite soil.
- d. Forest soil.

ii. The soil mentioned in the para is _____

- a. Very dry.
- b. Rocky.
- c. Very fertile
- d. Red in colour.

iii. This soil is mainly good for cultivation of.

- a. Sugar cane.
- b. Paddy.
- c. Wheat.
- d. All of the above.

iv. This soil is found in.

- a. Northern coastal plains.

- b. Eastern coastal plains.
- c. Southern coastal plains.
- d. Western coastal plains.

2. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

The village of Jhabua and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation. Tree density in Jhabua increased from 13 per hectare in 1976 to 1, 272 per hectare in 1992: Regeneration of the environment leads to economic well-being, as a result of greater resource availability improved agriculture and animal care, and consequently increased incomes. Average annual household income in Jhabua ranged from Rs. 10, 000 - 15, 000 between 1979 and 1984: people's management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares, or about 1 percent of India's land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

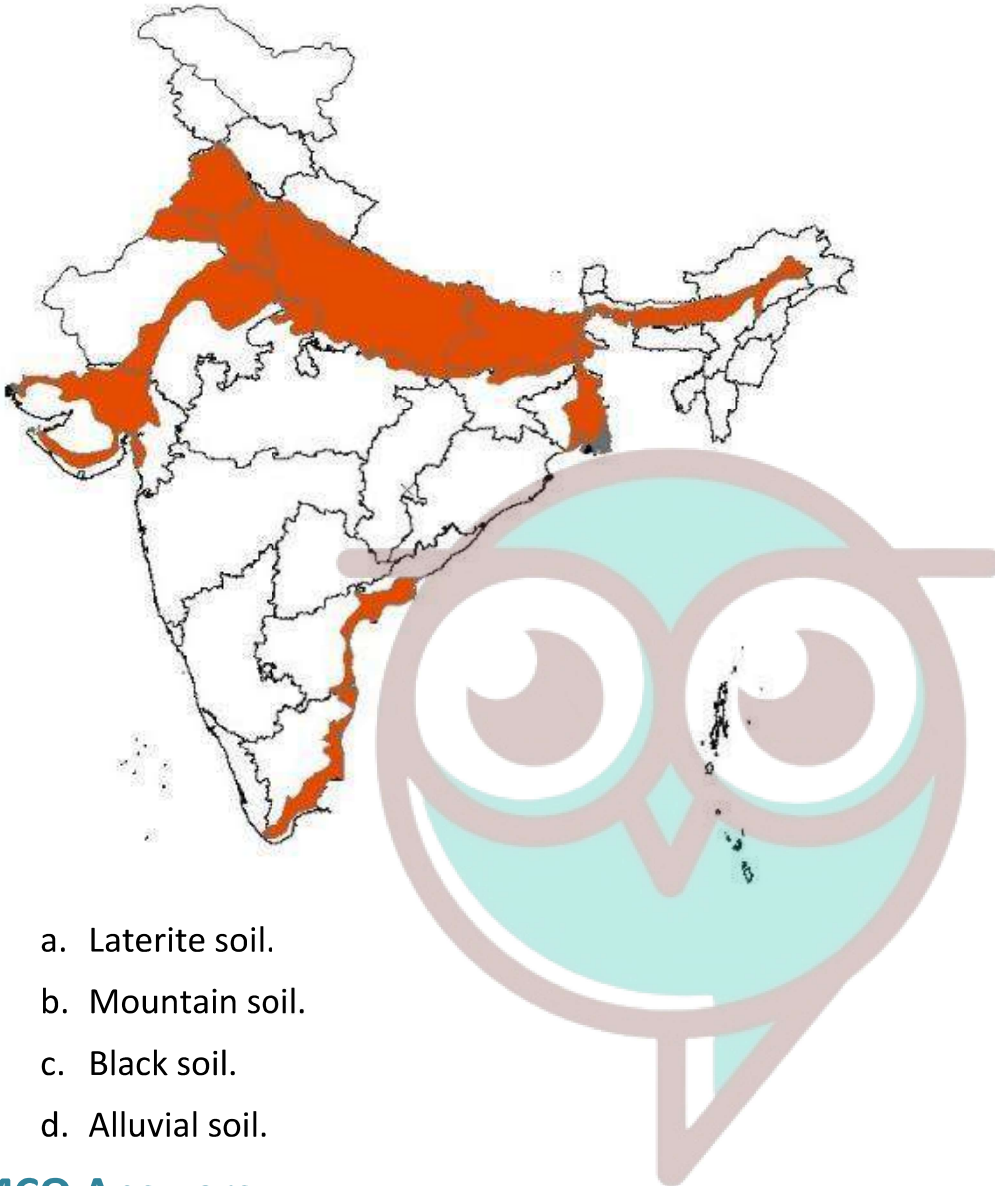
- i. The village Sukhomanjiri is located in the state of ____.
 - a. Uttaranchal.
 - b. Andhra Pradesh.
 - c. Rajasthan.
 - d. Madhya Pradesh.
- ii. Which one of the following is not helpful to reverse land degradation?
 - a. Using high doses of fertilizers.
 - b. Practicing crop rotation.
 - c. Permaculture.
 - d. Developing Argo Forestry.
- iii. Benefits of Ecological Restoration

 - a. Helps to solve challenges of water security
 - b. Helps to solve challenges of food.
 - c. Helps in securing livelihoods and wellbeing.
 - d. All of the above.

- iv. Which one of the following is not part of Watershed management?
 - a. Percolation ponds.
 - b. Canals with cement lining.
 - c. Check dams and Gully
 - d. Diversion drains.

Map Question:

1. The shaded region in the outline map of India represents which soil type.



- a. Laterite soil.
- b. Mountain soil.
- c. Black soil.
- d. Alluvial soil.

MCQ Answers-

Answer: a

Answer: c

Answer: b

Answer: c

Answer: c

Answer: a

Answer: d

Answer: c

Answer: d

Answer: b

Answer: b

Answer: c

Swotters

Answer: d

Answer: a

Answer: c

Very Short Answers-

Answer 1: Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

Answer 2: Renewable and non-renewable resources.

Answer 3: Potential, developed stock and reserves.

Answer 4: Human beings, flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources.

Answer 5: Solar and wind energy are renewable resources.

Answer 6: Fossil fuel.

Answer 7: These resources are regulated by international institutions. Examples are the oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no [individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Answer 8: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

Answer 9:

1. Accumulation of resources in a few hands.
2. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

Answer 10: Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations'.

Short Answers-

Answer 1: (1) Resource : Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as resource.

(2) Four basis to classify resources are as mentioned below :

1. On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic.
2. On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable.
3. On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international.
4. On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves.

Answer 2: No. Resources are not free gifts of nature. Resources are a function of

human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

Answer 3: On the basis of origin resources are divided as given below :

1. Biotic resources : These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries and livestock.
2. Abiotic resources : All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources e.g., rocks and metals.

Answer 4: The indiscriminate use of resources by the human beings has resulted in the following:

1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
2. Accumulation of resources in few hands which has divided the society into rich and poor or have and have nots.
3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Thus, an equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by some individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

Answer 5: Sustainable development means that a development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. The issue of sustainable development has emerged from rapid industrialisation of the world in the past century. It is felt that the economic growth and industrialisation have led to reckless exploitation of natural resources. On the other hand, the stock of natural resources are limited. So, the growth of all countries in future is likely to be endangered if the limited resources are completely exhausted. Under these circumstances, the issue of sustainability has become important for development.

Answer 6:

(1) Place : In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil for the first International Earth Summit.

(2) Objective : The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

(3) Achievements :

1. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity,
2. The Rio convention endorsed the Global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda

21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Answer 7:

1. Declaration : 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).
2. Aims :
 1. It aims at achieving global sustainable development.
 2. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities,
 3. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Answer 8: Three stages of Resource Planning in India are as given below :

1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Answer 9: India has a variety of relief features of land i.e., mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

1. 43 per cent of land is plain. It is useful for agriculture and industry.
2. 30 per cent of the total land area is mountainous which ensures perennial flow of some rivers. The mountains provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
3. 27 per cent area is plateau region which possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Answer 10: There are many ways to solve the problem of land degradation. These are as given below :

1. Afforestation – Plantation of trees should be encouraged.
2. Proper management of grazing – Separate sites should be fixed for grazing.
3. Planting of shelter belts of plants.
4. Control on overgrazing – Rules for grazing should be framed.
5. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes to stop land degradation.
6. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper

discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment in industrial and suburban areas.

Long Answers-

Answer 1: These are divided as individual, community owned, national and international resources.

(1) Individual resources :

1. These are owned privately by individuals,
2. Many farmers own land in the villages which is allotted to them by government against payment of revenue,
3. Urban people own plots, houses and other property,
4. Plantation, pasture lands, ponds are also owned by individuals.

(2) Community owned resources :

1. These are owned by community.
2. These are accessible to all the members of the community,
3. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds), public parks, picnic spots in urban areas are accessible to all the people living there.

(3) National resources :

1. These are owned and belong to the nation or state,
2. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife land within the political boundaries and oceanic area upto 12 nautical miles (19.2 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources there-in belong to the nation.

(4) International resources :

These do not belong to any country. Some of these resources are regulated by international institutions. Oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Answer 2: These can be divided into four types :

(1) Potential resources : These are found in a region but have not been utilised, e.g., enormous potential for development of wind and solar energy in Rajasthan and Gujarat. But so far these have not been developed properly.

(2) Developed resources :

1. Resources whose quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
2. Their development depends on technology and their level of feasibility.

(3) Stock :

Materials in the environment which can satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these e.g., two components of water

— hydrogen and oxygen can be used as a rich source of energy but we, human beings, do not have technology to use them. Hence it is considered as stock.

(4) Reserves :

1. These are the subset of the stock which can be used by present technology but their use has not been started fully.
2. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently it is being used only to a limited extent,
3. Such resources can be used for meeting future requirements,
4. Water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

Answer 3: (1) I agree with the statement that in India some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources as mentioned below :

- Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh – rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- Arunachal Pradesh – abundance of water resources.
- Rajasthan – lot of solar and wind energy.
- Ladakh – rich cultural heritage.

(2) There is great variation in the availability of resources. Some regions are rich in one resource but deficient in other, as mentioned below :

- Arunachal Pradesh – Lack of infrastructural development.
- Rajasthan – Lack of water resources.
- Ladakh – Deficient in water, infrastructure and vital minerals.

(3) There is lack of technology in some regions. Thus there are regions that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.

Answer 4:

(1) At present there is about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India as mentioned below :

- Forest degraded area — 28%
- Water eroded area — 56%
- Wind eroded area — 10%
- Saline and Alkaline land — 6%

(2) Following factors/human factors are responsible for land degradation in India :

- Mining : Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over burdening.
- Deforestation : In states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

- Overgrazing : In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is the main reason for land degradation.
- Over-irrigation : In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry generate dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into soil after it settles down on the land. Thus industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Answer 6:

Laterite soil :

(1) Features :

- Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick. It develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- Humus content of the soil is low.
- They lack in elements of fertility and are of low value for crop production,
- They are composed of little clay and much gravel of red sandstones,
- They are suitable for cultivation with manures and fertilizers

(2) Places :

- They are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and hilly areas of Orissa and Assam,
- After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee,
- Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

Answer 6:

(1) Arid soils :

1. Features

- They 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 increasing

calcium content downward.

- These soils can become cultivable if irrigation facilities are made available as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.

Places :

- These soils are found in arid areas of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

(2) Forest soils :

1. Features :

- They are found in mountainous area,
- They are loamy and silty in valley slides and coarse grained in the upper slopes,
- In the snow covered areas of the Himalayas they are acidic with low humus content.

2. Places: They are found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available. These places are Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.

Assertion Reason Answer:

1. (B) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A)
2. (c) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Case Study Answer:

1. i (b) Alluvial soil.
li (c) Very fertile.
iii (b) Paddy.
iv (b) Eastern coastal plains.
2. i (d) Madhya Pradesh.
li (a) Using high doses of fertilizers.
lii (d) All of the above.
iv (a) Percolation ponds

Map Answer:

- d. Alluvial soil.