CBSE CLASS-X Social Science
Important Questions
Geography Chapter-1
Resources and Development

3 marks Questions

1. What was the main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987?

Ans. a. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987.

b. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was substantially published in a book, entitled Our Common Future.

2. Define resources? Name some resources?

Ans. a. 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.

b. Land, Soil, Tree and air are some examples of resources.

3. Explain the interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

Ans. a. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

b. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.

c. Resources are the functions of activities.

4. "Resources are a function of human activities". Elaborate the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. a. Natural resources are the free gifts of nature but many manmade resources are used by the humanity.

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

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5. Classify resources on the basis of origin. Give examples.
Ans. a. Biotic resources: These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
b. Abiotic resources: All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals.

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6. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility. Write examples.
Ans. a. Renewable resources: The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources: For example, solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.
b. Non Renewable resources: These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation. Some of the recourses like metals are recyclable and some like fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

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7. List the problems caused due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human being?
Ans. a. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
b. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divide the society into two, segments i.e. ‘haves’ and ‘have nots’ or rich and poor.
c. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

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8. What was agenda 21?
Ans. a. It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the united Nation’s conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
b. It focuses on attaining Global Sustainable Development.
c. It’s mainly aim is to fight the environmental damage, poverty, diseases through global cooperation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

d. An important and distinct aim of the agenda is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

9. Write a short note on Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.

Ans. a. Rio de Janeiro was the meeting ground for the first International Earth Summit.
b. More than 100 heads of state met at this famous conference which was convened in June 1992 to address the urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
c. A declaration on Global Climatic change and the Biological Diversity was signed by the assembled leaders.
d. They adopted Agenda 21 and endorsed the global forest Principles to achieve Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

10. What is resource planning? Why is resource planning essential?

Ans. a. Resource planning: Resource planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
b. Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
c. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.

11. Define sustainable development? What are their importances?

Ans. a. Sustainable Development: Sustainable 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.
b. It is essential for sustained quality of life.
c. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger. So sustainable development is very important to save our planet and our self.

12. Explain the three steps that involved in the complex process of resource planning?

Ans. a. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

b. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development pl**Ans.**
Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans

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13. How far it is correct to say that the availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region? Explain.

Ans. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in recourses but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

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14. Explain the relationship between the process of colonization and rich resources of colonies.

Ans. a. The History of colonization reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions of the foreign traders.
b. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of colonizing countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and established their supremacy over colonies.
c. There for resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.

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15. What are the different factors that determine land use?

Ans. a. Both physical and human factors determine the land use pattern of any area.
b. Physical factors include topography, climate, and soil types.
c. Human factors include population density, technological capability and cultural traditions.

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16. What type of relief covers most of India's land? Explain.

Ans. a. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely: mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.
b. About 43 per cent of land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and

industry.
c. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of rivers, provides facilities of tourism and ecological aspects.
D. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

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17. What is the reason behind the availability of Land use data for only 93 percent of the total geography area of India?
Ans. a. Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq lm land use data, however is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area.
b. Because the land use reporting for most of the nor-east states except Assam has not been done fully.
c. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

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18. Why does the net sown area vary from one state to another?
Ans. a. There are wide variations in the pattern of net sown area from one state to another state.
b. If we compare Haryana and Punjab with Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is a great disparity.
c. In Punjab and Haryana the net sown area is 80% of the total area but in other mentioned states it is less than 10% of the total area.
d. The reasons for this differences are many, e.g., climate, soil, relief, irrigation facilities.

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19. Distinguish between Khadar and Bhangar.
Ans. Khadar Bhangar
1. The khadar soils are found in the low areas of valley. 1. The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches.
2. These soils are finer in texture. 2. These are coarser in texture.
3. These soils are more fertile. 3. These soils are less fertile.
4. These soils are known as New alluvial. 4. These soils are known are old alluvial.

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20. How is land a natural resource of utmost importance? Explain with suitable arguments.

Ans. a. All economic activities are performed on land.

b. It supports natural vegetation and wildlife.

c. It is used for transportation and communication system.

d. Most of the minerals are formed in land.

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21. What is soil erosion? Explain the major types of soil erosion?

Ans. a. Soil Erosion: Soil erosion is the removal of soil by the forces of nature like wind and water is called soil erosion. This can also be described as denudation of soil cover and subsequent washing down. Following are its two types:

b. Wind Erosion: Wind blows loose soil off flat or slopping land. This is known as wind erosion.

c. Water Erosion: When running water is responsible for the removal of the top most layer of the earth that is known as water erosion.

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22. Explain the two types of water erosion.

Ans. a. Sheet Erosion: When the top layer of the soil is removed over a large area by the running water is called as sheet erosion. In such cases the top soil is washed away.

b. Gully erosion: The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.

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23. Which type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

Ans. Alluvial soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast.

a. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.

b. According to their age alluvial soil can be classified as old alluvial and new alluvial to well connected developers.

c. Due to its high fertility, region of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

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24. How far it is correct to say that it is possible to reverse land degradation? Explain the statement while giving the example of village Sukhomajri?

Ans. a. The village of Sukhomajti and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation. Tree density in Sukhomajari increased from 13 percent hectare in 17976 to 1,272 per hectare in 1992.

b. 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 Sukhomajri ranged from 10000-15000 between 1979 and 1984.

c. People's management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India's land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

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25. Elucidate the views of Gandhiji regarding the conservation of resources.

Ans. a. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.

b. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed.

c. He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

D. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

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26. Why is resource planning essential?

Ans. a. As the resources are limited, so their planning is quite necessary so that we can use them properly and at the same time save them for our coming generations.

b. For the balanced development of the country, the planning of the resources becomes very essential.

c. A resource planning is also necessary to save their exploitation or unlawful exploitation by the unscrupulous elements of the society.

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

Ans. a. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

b. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.
c. Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
D. Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

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28. Suggest some ways to solve the problems of land degradation.
Ans. a. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent to solve the problem of land degradation.
b. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes is some of the methods to check land degradation.
c. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

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29. How do rocks plays an important role in the formation of soil?
Ans. a. Parent rock and bed rock are main factors in the formation of soil.
b. Climatic conditions with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. The Deccan trap region is made up of lava flows.
c. Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.

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30. What is meant by two types of natural resources? Give one example of each.
Ans. a. All gifts of nature which are useful in making the life of human beings comfortable and worth living are known as natural resources.
b. Their two main types are biotic and abiotic resources.
c. Forests and animals are biotic resources while land water and soil are abiotic natural resources.

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31. Long Answer type questions
Classify resources on the basis of ownership into four categories. Mention the main feature of each.
Ans. (1) Individual resources: Owned privately by individual. Example houses pasture etc.

(2) Community Owned resources : accessible to all the members of the Community.
Example : Play ground park etc.
(3) National resources : within the political boundaries of the country.
Example : Minerals, forests etc.
(4) International resources : The oceanic resources beyond 200 Km. of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to international institutions.

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32. What is resource planning ? Write any three utility of resources.
And. Resource Planning : Resource Planning is a technique of skill of proper utilization of resources.
1. They are beneficial to human being
2. Different types of things are made by them.
3. Resources are limited. Do not waste the great gifts of the nature.

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33. Distinguish between the Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources.
Ans. Renewable Resources
1) These Resources are those which once mined and used can be regenerated.
2) These Resources which may be obtained continuously.
Example : Land, water plants etc.
Non Renewable Resources.
1) These Resources are those which once mined and used cannot be regenerated.
2) All mineral Resources are limited.
Example : Coal, Mineral-oil etc.

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34. Describe briefly the distribution of soils found in India.
Ans. (1) Alluvial Soil
(2) Black Soil
(3) Red and Yellow Soil
(4) Laterite Soil
(5) Mountain Soil
(6) Desert Soil (Explain it)

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35. What is regur soil ? Write its two features. Mention any two regions where regur soil is found.

Ans. Regur soil – Black Soil Features

1) made up extremely fine

2) have good capacity to hold moisture.

3) develop deep cracks during hot weather.

4) rich in calcium carbonate, potash and lime Regions

1) Maharashtra – Malva Plateau

2) Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh Plateau

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Chapter - 09 Resources and Development

1. Ravines refers to the **(1)**

   a. Bad land created at Kulu valley
   b. Bad land created at Chambal valley
   c. Bad land created at Godavari valley
   d. Bad land created at Ganga valley

2. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development': **(1)**

   a. Brundtland Commission Report
   b. Mandal Commission Report
   c. Simon Commission Report
   d. Bretley Commission Report

3. Name the most widely spread soil in India. **(1)**

   a. black soil
   b. red soil
   c. Alluvial soil
   d. late rite soil

4. At present, there are about _____ hectares of degraded land in India. **(1)**

   a. 130 thousand
   b. 130 crores
   c. 30 million
   d. 130 million

5. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced? **(1)**

   a. Punjab
   b. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
   c. Uttarakhand

d. Haryana

6. What is strip cropping? **(1)**
7. What soil is the best for cotton cultivation? **(1)**
8. Where was the first International Earth Summit held? **(1)**
9. State the importance of Rio convention. **(1)**
10. How do rocks plays an important role in the formation of soil? **(3)**
11. Explain any three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation. **(3)**
12. What are the different factors that determine land use? **(3)**
13. Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? **(3)**
14. How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? **(5)**
15. Provide a suitable classification of resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources. **(5)**

CBSE Test Paper - 01

Chapter - 09 Resources and Development

Answers

1. b. Bad land created at Chambal valley

   Explanation: A ravine is a landform narrower than a canyon and is often the product of stream cutting erosion.The Chambal river badlands is a late Pleistocene-Holocene degradational landscape. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines.

2. a. Brundtland Commission Report

   Explanation: The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. The term sustainable development was coined in the paper Our Common Future, released by the Brundtland Commission. The UN General Assembly realized that there was a heavy deterioration of the human environment and natural resources. To rally countries to work and pursue sustainable development together, the UN decided to establish the Brundtland Commission.

3. c. Alluvial soil

   Explanation: Alluvial Soils: This is the most widely spread and important soil. Alluvial soils is are formed by the deposits of the sediments brought by rivers. Most of the rivers originate from the Himalayas and bring along high amount of sediments with them. It is found in the northern plains beginning from Punjab to West Bengal and Assam. It is also found in deltas of different rivers such as Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri and Mahanadi in peninsular India. Alluvial soil is highly fertile and is light grey in colour. Crops mainly cultivated include wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed etc.

4. d. 130 million

   Explanation: At present, there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. Approximately, 28 per cent of it belongs to the category of forest degraded area, 56 per cent of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits. Some human activities such as deforestation, over

grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

5. c. Uttarakhand

   Explanation: Terrace or Step farming is a downward sloped section which has been fragmented into series of consecutive flat surfaces. These surfaces are used in vegetation and cultivation of vegetables, crops or flowers. Terrace farming is the most relevant and efficient way of farming for hilly regions such as Uttarakhand state.

6. The method of cropping in which large fields divided into strips is called strip cropping. There are strips of grass left to grow between the crops. This is done because breaks up the force of the wind.

7. Black soil is the best for growing cotton. The black soil moistures very well hence it is excellent for growing cotton.

8. The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

9. Rio convention is the first-ever legal convention on global climate change and biological diversity, held in Brazil. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

10. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil. It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of soil and its texture.

11. The following steps can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation.

    i. **Contour ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This type of farming is usually practised across the hillside and is useful in collecting and diverting the runoff to avoid erosion.
    ii. **Terrace cultivation:** Steps can be cut out on the slopes, making terraces. Terrace

cultivation restricts erosion. The use of terraces help to prevent erosion and soil runoff. By using terraces, a hillside can remain productive for as long as the soil is properly cared for and the terraces maintained.

iii. **Strip cropping:** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind, reducing its effect.

12. Both physical and human factors determine the land use pattern of any area.

    i. Physical factors include topography, climate, and soil types.
    ii. Human factors include population density, technological capability and cultural traditions.

13. Net sown area depends on topography and forest cover. This factor varies from one place to another. Hence, the pattern of net sown area varies from one state to another. On account of the vast expanse of India, its relief, climate, soil and socio-economic set-up vary from region to region accounting for the variation in the pattern of net sown area from one state to another.

    i. The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana. Geographical conditions like climate and soil here, are favourable for cultivation. Further, due to agricultural advancement through Green Revolution, more areas have been brought under cultivation.
    ii. On the other hand, less than 10 per cent of the total area is net sown area in Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Topographical constraints, unfavourable climate and socio-economic reasons account for the low proportion of net sown areas in these states.

14. Technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources in the following ways:

    i. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.
    ii. As more technological development occurs there is an increased need for inputs and utilization of resources.
    iii. Technical and technological development is closely linked to economic

development.

iv. For example, more factories providing employment to more people are a necessity. For the factory land and labour is used. For this mining of minerals and metals increases.

15. i. **Classification of resources on the basis of ownership:**
    a. Individual resources
    b. Community-owned resources
    c. National resources
    d. International resources

i. **Individual resources:** Resources which are privately owned against the payment of revenue by individuals, e.g., ponds, pasture lands, etc. These are also referred to as a private resource. These are indicators of a capitalist country and its influence.

ii. **Community-owned resources:** Resources which are accessible to all the members of a community, e.g., picnic spots. These assets can be people, places or structures, and community services.

iii. **National resources:** All the resources (minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land) which are present in the political boundaries and oceanic area of a nation up to 12 nautical miles in the ocean from the coast, termed as terrestrial water and resources therein belong to the nation.

Geography
Lesson No. 1
Resources and Development

Summary :

1. **Resource Planning in India :** It involves :
   1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
   2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up far implementing resource development plans.
   3. Matching the resources development plans with over all national development plans.
2. **Land use Pattern in India :**
   - Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km.
   - Land use data however is available only for 93% of the total area because the land use reporting far most of the North-East States except Assam has not been done fully.
   - Some area of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.
   - The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
   - Fallow land - left without cultivation far one or less than one agricultural year.
   - Net sown area total -total area sown in an agricultural year.
   - More net sown area in Punjab and Haryana.
   - Less net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
   - National Forest Policy in India in 1952.
   - Waste land includes rocky, Arid and desert area and land put to other non agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.
   - Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

Answer the following questions :

1. What are the three stages of resource planning? Describe it.
2. Why land use data is not available for whole country?
3. Why land is decreasing under permanent pastures?
4. What is net sown area? Which areas of India has more net sown area?
5. Describe waste land.
6. Describe two major causes of land degradation in India?