

Resources And Development

2016

Short Answer Type Question [3 Marks]

Question 1.

Examine the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

Answer:

The following are the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

- Depletion of resources at a faster rate.
- Accumulation of resources in the hands of few creating a wide gap between the haves (rich) and have nots (poor).
- Increase in global crises like ozone layer depletion, global warming, pollution and land degradation.

2015

Short Answer Type Question [3 Marks]

Question 2.

Mention any three features of arid soil.

Answer:

The following are the three features of arid soils.

- The colour of the arid soil ranges from red to brown.
- Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- The soils lack humus and moisture because of dry climate, high temperature and fast evaporation.
- The lower parts of the soils are occupied by kankar because of high calcium content. It restricts the infiltration of water in lower layers.(Any Three)

Long Answer Type Question [5 Marks]

Question 3.

What is regur soil? Write its two features. Mention two regions where they are found.

Answer:

Regur soil is the other name of black soil. The following are the two features of regur soil.

- The regur soils are made up of clayey material. They can hold moisture and are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- They develop deep cracks during hot weather. When the soils are wet, they are very sticky and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately.
- The regur soils are found in the Deccan trap region, which is spread over north-west Deccan plateau. These soils are also found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and along the Godavari and Krishna Valleys.



Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]**Question 4.**

"Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.

Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

Question 5.

How can you contribute to minimize the pollution? Explain.

Answer:

We can contribute to minimizing pollution by

- creating awareness about not burning fallen leaves or garbage in the parks or on the roads.
- requesting our parents and the people in the neighbourhood not to dump garbage in the ponds, rivers and other waterbodies, especially, while performing rituals.
- not polluting the water storage tanks at home

Question 6.

"Land is a natural resource of utmost importance." Justify the statement with appropriate arguments.

Answer:

Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life and economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system. 95 per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Therefore, it is very important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning, otherwise we will be responsible for the adverse consequences.



Question 7.

Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this type of soil type which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

Answer:

Arid soil is largely found in Western Rajasthan. The following are the two characteristics which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

- Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. The lower layers are occupied by Kankar. It restricts the filtration of water.
- Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture

Question 8.

Mention any three features of arid soil.

Answer:

The colour of the arid soil ranges from red to brown.

- Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- The soils lack humus and moisture because of dry climate, high temperature and fast evaporation.

Question 9.

Distinguish between red and laterite soils, stating five points of distinction.

Answer:

The following are the differences between red soils and laterite soils.

Points of distinction	Red soils	Laterite soils
(a) formation	• These soils are formed due to the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	• These soils are formed by the leaching process.
(b) occurrence	• These soils develop in areas of low rainfall.	• These soils develop in the areas of high rainfall.
(c) colour	• These are red in colour due to the presence of iron in them.	• These are red in colour due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones.
(d) texture	• These are less crystalline.	• These are crystalline.
(e) fertility	• These are highly porous and less fertile but where these are deep, these are fertile.	• These are less fertile, only grass grows in abundance.
(f) states	• These are found in Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Chattisgarh and southern parts of the middle Ganges Plains.	• These are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

Question 10.

"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 three examples.

Answer:

India is a vast country. It has fertile plains and high mountains, which are a source of perennial rivers.

It also has plateaus, which are a rich source of minerals, fossil fuels and forests. However some regions are rich in certain types of resources and deficient in others, like the following.

- The cold desert of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.
- Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources but lacks in infrastructure development, as it is a mountainous state.
- The state of Rajasthan is well endowed with wind and solar energy but lacks

2013

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 11.

“33 per cent area should be under forests.” Justify the statement highlighting the environmental values of forests.

Answer:

According to the international norms, the forest cover in a country should be 33 per cent of the total geographical area. However the forest cover in India is estimated at 637,293 sq. km, which is 19.39 per cent of the total geographical area.

- The following points sum up of the environmental values of forests.
If a country does not have 33 per cent geographical area under forest it may lead to poor quality of support system— water, air and soil.
- Forests preserve the genetic diversity of plants and animals.
- The forest ecosystem is the storehouse of valuable forest products, minerals and other resources.

Question 12.

Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this type of soil which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

Answer:

Arid soil is largely found in Western Rajasthan. The following are the two characteristics which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

- Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. The lower layers are occupied by Kankar. It restricts the filtration of water.
- Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.

2012

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

Question 13.

Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

Answer:

Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining. (any two)

The following are the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

- **Sheet erosion:** It is the result of excessive flowing of water resulting in the removal of the topmost layer of soil.
- It is the result of accumulation of runoff water which then rapidly flows into narrow channels during or after heavy rainfall or melting of snow, considerably removing the soil cover.

Question 14.

Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.

Answer:

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

Question 15.

"Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.

Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 16.

Mention three physical factors as well as three human factors which determine the use of land in India.

Answer:

Three physical factors determining the use of land in India are the following,

1. topography
2. climate
3. soil type

Three human factors determining the land use in India are:

1. population density.
2. technological capability.
3. culture and traditions.



Question 17.

Suggest any six measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India.

Answer:

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

Question 18.

“Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems.” Justify the statement.

Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

Question 19.

Explain the types of resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

Answer:

On the basis of exhaustibility, the resources can be classified into the following two categories.

1. **Renewable resources:** These are the resources that can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes. For example, solar, tidal and wind energy.
2. **Non-renewable resources:** These resources occur over a very long geological time, taking millions of years in their formation. They get exhausted with their use. For example, minerals, coal, etc.

Question 20.

Explain the importance of conservation of resources.

Answer:

Resources are essential for all kinds of developmental activities. But indiscriminate use of resources and overuse of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

For example, Gandhiji rightly said, “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed”.

For the first time, conservation of resources had been advocated by the Club of Rome at the international level in a more systematic way in 1968. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

Question 21.

21. Explain the role of humans in resource development.

Answer:

The process of transformation of things into resource involves an inter-dependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate the pace of economic development. Human beings are essential components of resources as they transform materials in the environment into resources and use them.

Question 22.

Distinguish between national and international resources by giving three points.

Answer:

The following are the differences between national and international resources.

National Resources	International Resources
(a) Resources which belong to the nation are known as national resources.	Resources which belong to the world are known as international resources.
(b) The utilization of these resources does not need the consent of international bodies.	The utilization of these resources requires the consent of international bodies.
(c) Example: river water, coal, etc.	Example: space, ocean resources beyond the EEZ, etc.

2010

Very Short Answer Type Questions [1 Mark]

Question 23.

What is bangar?

Answer:

According to its age, alluvial soil is classified as khadar (new alluvial) and bangar (old alluvium). Bangar has high concentration of hanker nodules.

Question 24.

What is the most widely spread and important soil in India?

Answer:

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil in India.

Question 25.

Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their origin.

Answer:

On the basis of their origin, resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic.

Question 26.

Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their exhaustibility

Answer:

On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.

Question 27.

Give two examples of biotic resources.

Answer:

Flora, fauna, fisheries and livestock are examples of biotic resources, (any two)

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

Question 28.

What are the reasons for land degradation? Describe briefly any four measures to conserve land from degradation.

Answer:

At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. It has mainly been due to the following reasons.

- Human activities like deforestation, mining, quarrying, overgrazing are mainly responsible for land degradation.
- In states like Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining has caused severe degradation. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- Industrial effluents have become a major source of land and water degradation in many parts of the country.
- Over-irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, has led to waterlogging and increased alkalinity and salinity in the soil.

The following are the four measures to conserve land from degradation.

- Afforestation and management of grazing can solve the problem to some extent.
- Planting of shelter belts of trees and growing of thorny bushes can stabilize sand dunes and check land degradation.
- Control over mining activities can also contribute to it.
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents can be done by grinding, sedimentation and flocculation.

Short Answer Type Question [3 Marks]

Question 29.

Give the importance of soil. Explain three factors responsible for soil formation.

Answer:

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. Plants grow in the soil. It also supports different types of living organisms on earth.

The three factors responsible for soil formation are as follows.

1. Relief, parent rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
2. Forces of nature like running water, wind, glaciers, temperature and decomposers help in the formation of soil.
3. Chemical and organic (humus) changes are also important factors in the formation of soil.

