Resources and Development

Assertion & Reason Type Questions

In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 1. Assertion (A): Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

Reason (R): It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature.

Answer: B

Q 2. Assertion (A): Resource planning is not an easy process in India.

Reason (R): Resource planning involves planning structure, identification and inventory of resource across the regions.

Answer: C

Q 3. Assertion (A): Land is a natural resource supporting natural vegetation, wildlife, economic activities, transport and communication systems.

Reason (R): It is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

Answer: B

Q 4. Assertion (A): Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason (R): The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

Answer : C

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Q 5. Assertion (A): Black soil is considered ideal for growing cotton. **Reason (R):** Black soil is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

Answer : A

Q 6. Assertion (A): Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R): Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.

Answer : C

Q 7. Assertion (A): Controlling of mining activities doesn't control land degradation. **Reason (R):** In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to mining.

Answer : D

Q 8. Assertion (A): Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion. **Reason (R):** Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as

gullies which makes cultivation of crops impossible in those lands.

Answer: D

Q9. **Assertion (A) :** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well-known for is capacity to hold moisture.

Q10. **Assertion (A) :** The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R) : Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region.

Q11. **Assertion (A)** : Resources are free gifts of nature.

Reason (R) : Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.

Q12. **Assertion (A)** : Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

Reason (R) : Land can be used for various purposes.

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Q13. **Assertion (A) :** Resource planning is an easy process in India.

Reason (R) : Resource planning involves planning structure, identification and inventory of resource across the regions.

Q14. **Assertion (A)** : Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.

Reason (R) : Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth.

Q15. **Assertion (A)** : Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason (R) : The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion

Q16. Assertion (A) : Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R) : Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water.

Q17. **Assertion (A) :** Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.

Reason (R) : In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrozing, not minings

Q18. **Assertion (A) :** Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.

Reason (R) : Running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. This helps to cultivate crops.

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ANSWER KEY 9 to 18

Q9: (c) Alluvial soil contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Not water-retention but this property makes it ideal for the growth of wheat, paddy, cereal and pulse crops.

Q10: (a) Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. Thus, both resources and advanced technologies contribute in development of a region.

Q11: (d) Resources are not free gifts of nature but are present tjue to interaction of human beings with nature, technology and institutions. They are a function of human activities. They transform material available in our environment into resources.

Q12: (a) Land is a natural resource of utmost importance as it supports human life and wild life, economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system.

Q13 : (d) Resource planning is a not an easy but a very complex process as it involves surveying, mapping, quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

Q14 : (a) Soil is a living system. Soil helps to grow plants, supports natural vegetation and economic activities like agriculture Its universal usage proves that it is the most important renewable natural resource.

Q15: (c) Soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously but this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining and natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.

Q16 : (c) Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture that is why it becomes unfit for cultivation.

Q17: (d) Activities of mining controls land degradation because mining sites are abandoned offer excavation work, this results in over - burdening. Mining activities in the mentioned states has contribution to deforestation.

Q18: (d) Terraces, out on slopes in forms of steps breaks up the force of the wind, thus preventing erosion. T gullies render cultivation in those lands impossible.

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