



WARRIOR 2024

ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Geography

Resources and Development

By - Aasim Sir



TOPICS

to be covered



- 1 Theory in One Shot
 - 2 Line by Line NCERT Explanation
 - 3 Soil mapping and questions related to it
 - 4 50 Model Answers of each previously asked last 10 years PYQ
- (Quest)

Resource

Everything that we require for our daily life

* T & C

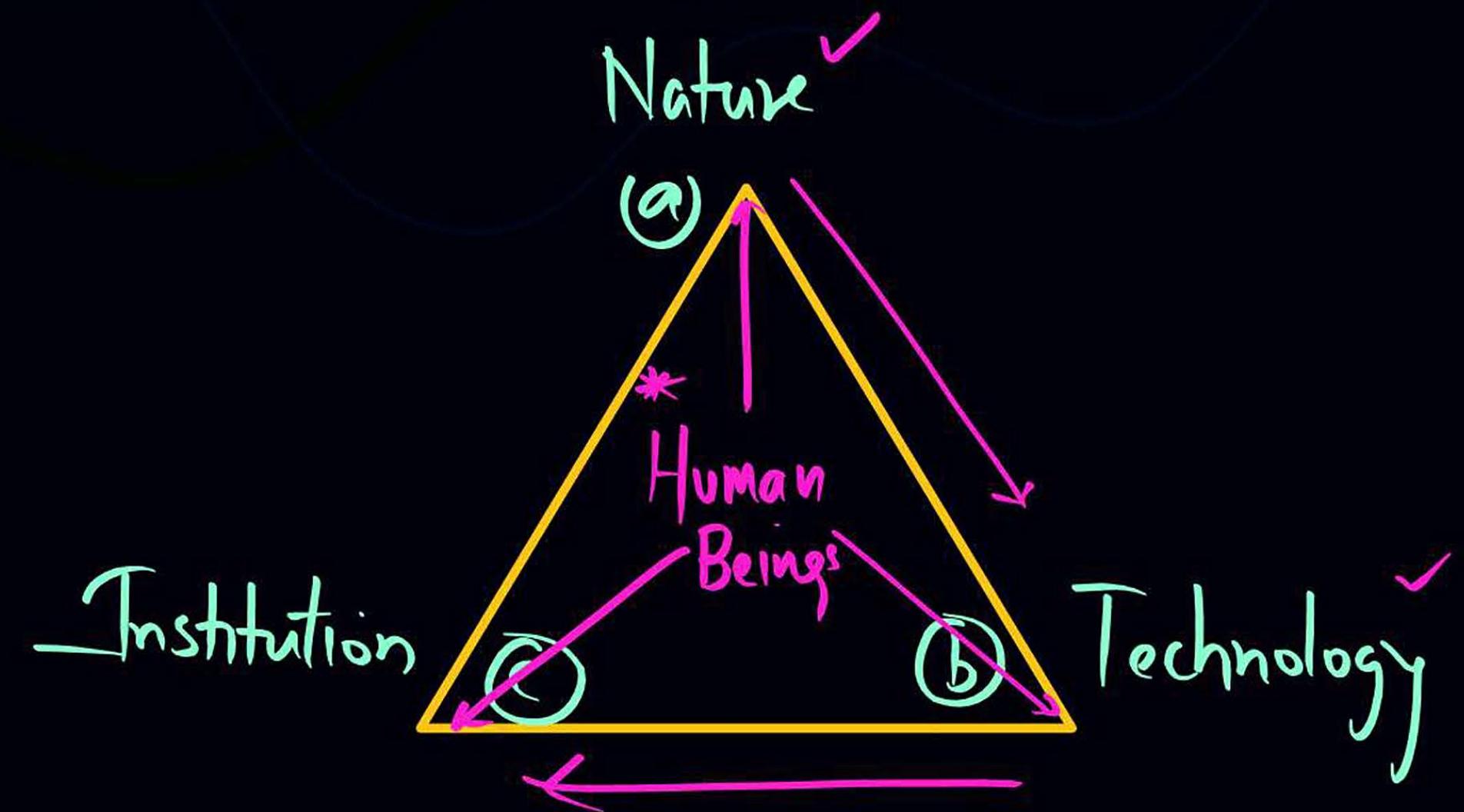
Technically accessible
Technologically

Economically feasible

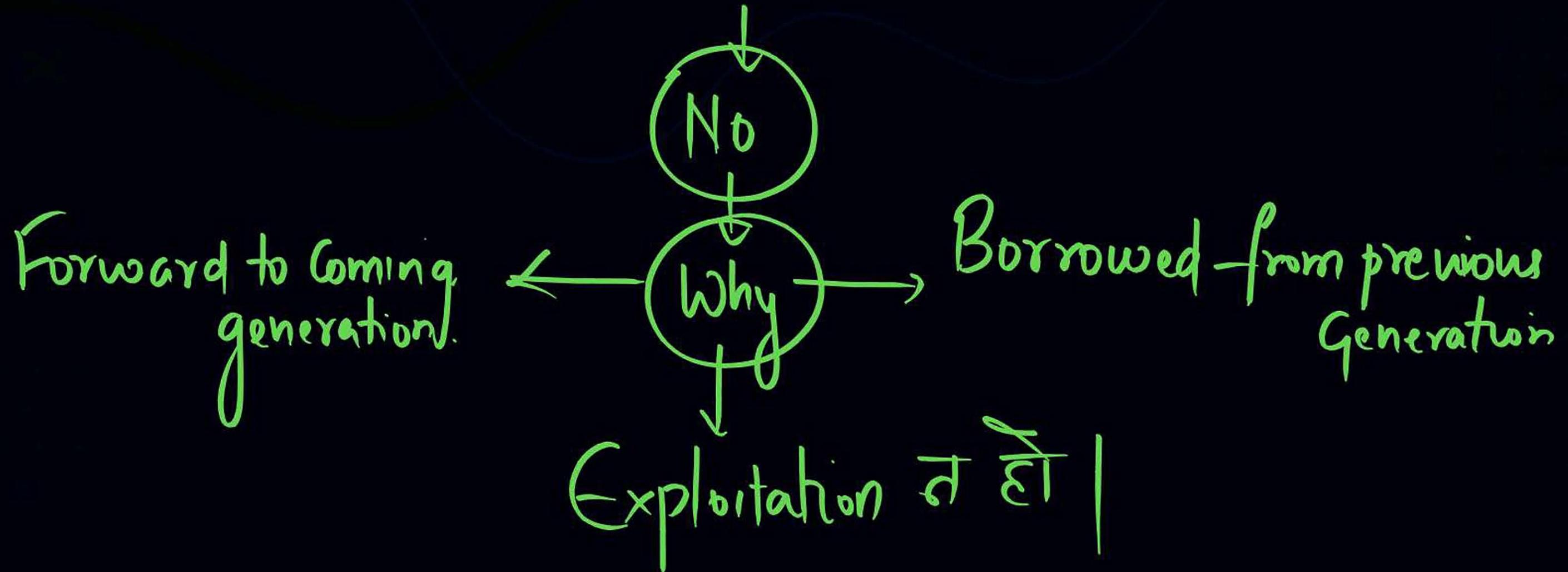
Culturally acceptable

Resource.

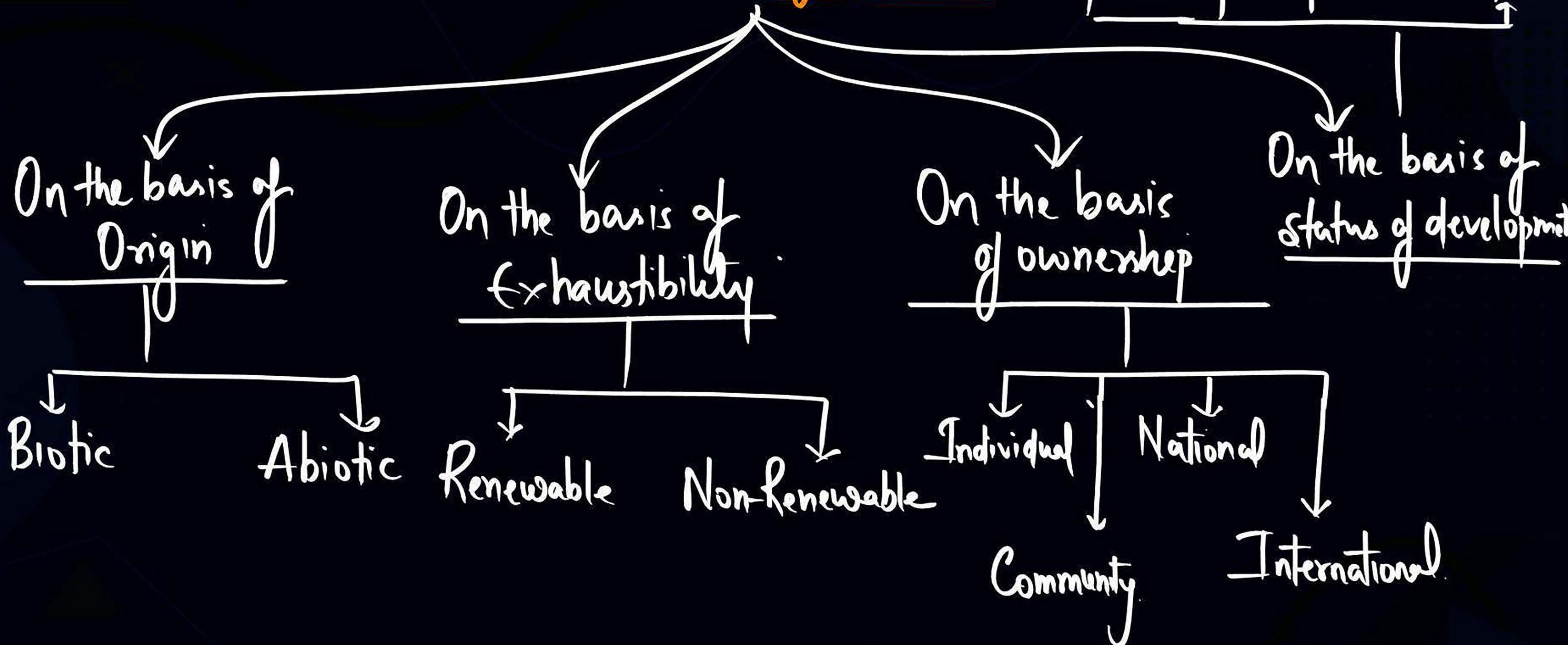
* Thing → transform = Process



Resources → Gift of Nature = ?



Classification of Resource



Development of Resource

important ← [Resource] → vital

↓
maintaining quality of life

It is necessary that we do not use it
indiscriminately

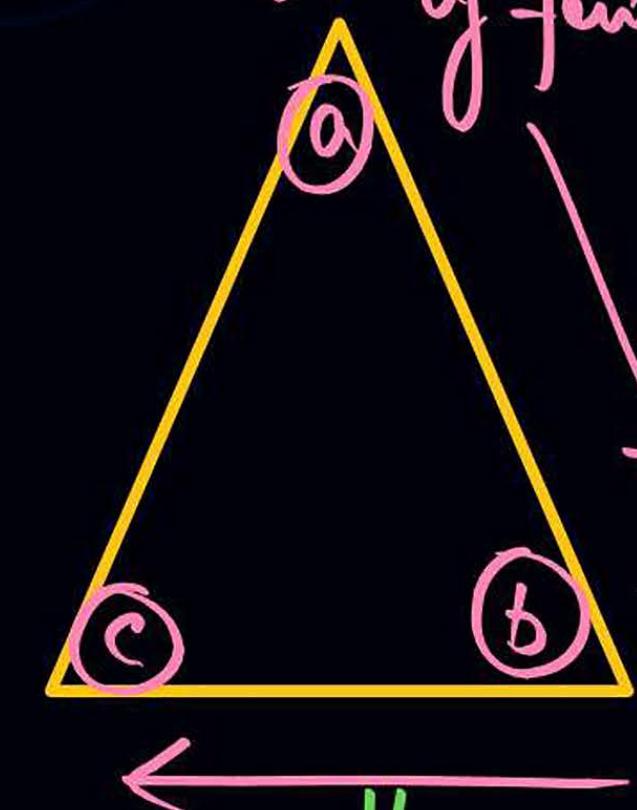
EQUITABLE



Major problems because of Indiscriminate use

Depletion of Resources for greed]

of few individuals.



Accumulation of Resource
in hands of few.

Solution

[EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES]

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION



RESOURCE PLANNING



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Development → w/o damaging environment



Coming generation will be able to use it.

International Earth Summit

← Rio Summit → 1992 } Environmental Problems
को address करता /
P W



Forest Principles
↓
Preserve *

Agenda 21
↓
Sustainable development
Local Govt = own local agents

Signed = "Declaration of Global Climatic Change and Biological diversity"

Resource Planning

* RESOURCE
EQUITABLE
DISTRIBUTION

Balanced
Distribution
of Resources.

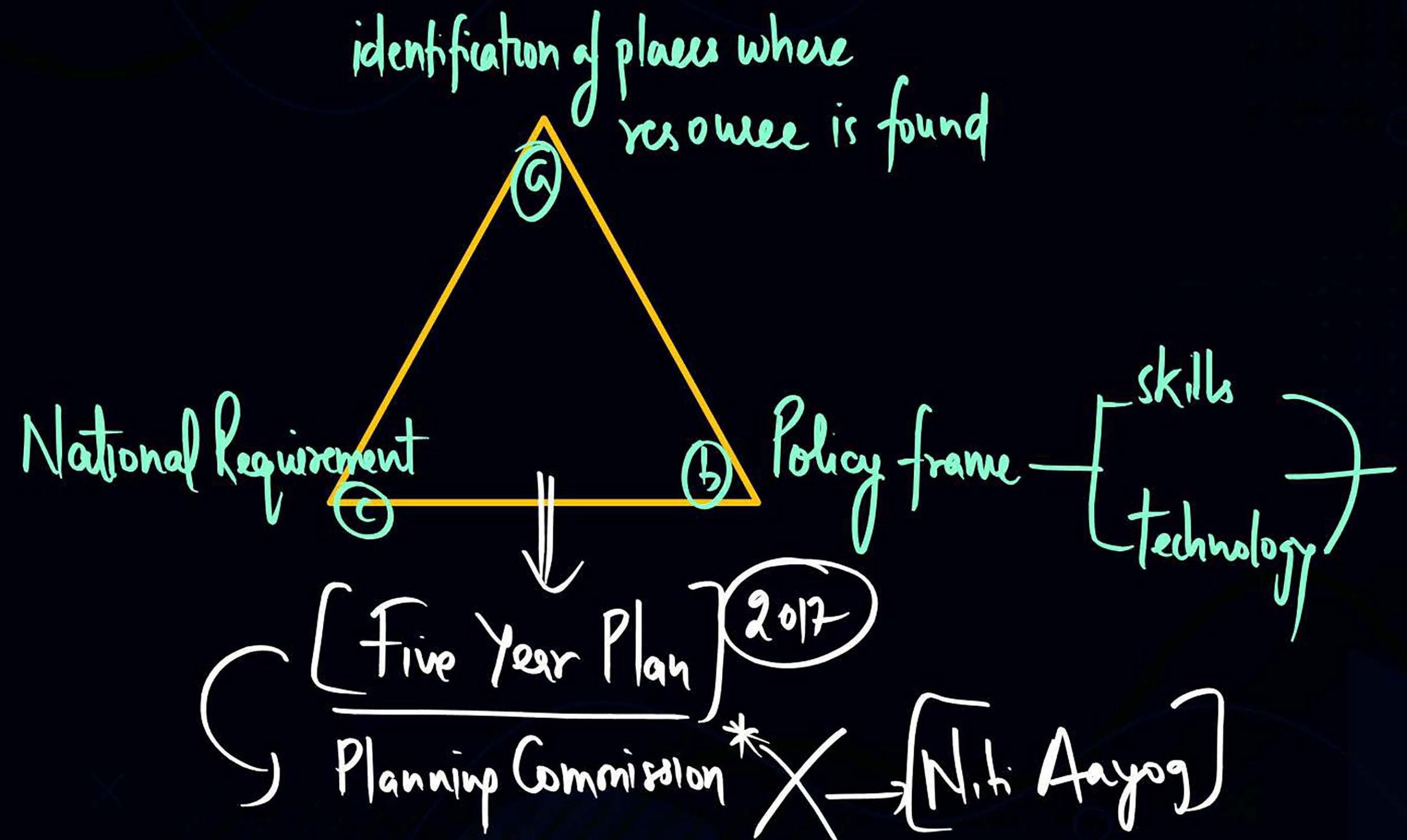
↓
Why? = because different regions are rich in
different resources and poor in certain resources

eg. Underlined in NCERT *

- 1.) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, MP = coal ↑ OP.
- 2.) Arunachal = Water OP↑ but Infrastructure ↓
- 3.) Rajasthan = Solar energy || wind energy but lacks water
- 4.) Ladakh = minerals OP↑ but Water ↓

Resource Planning

coal
petrol



Brundtland Commission
Report

Sustainable Development

Conservation of Resources

If not conserved → depletion of resources



Gandhi ji said "We have enough for everyone's need and not
for anybody's greed"

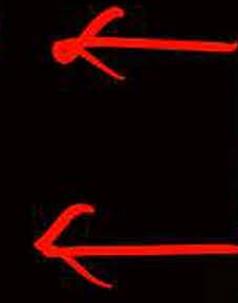
Club of Rome → systematic manner → Conservation of Resources ✓

Small is Beautiful } Schumaker

LAND AS A RESOURCE

* Resources

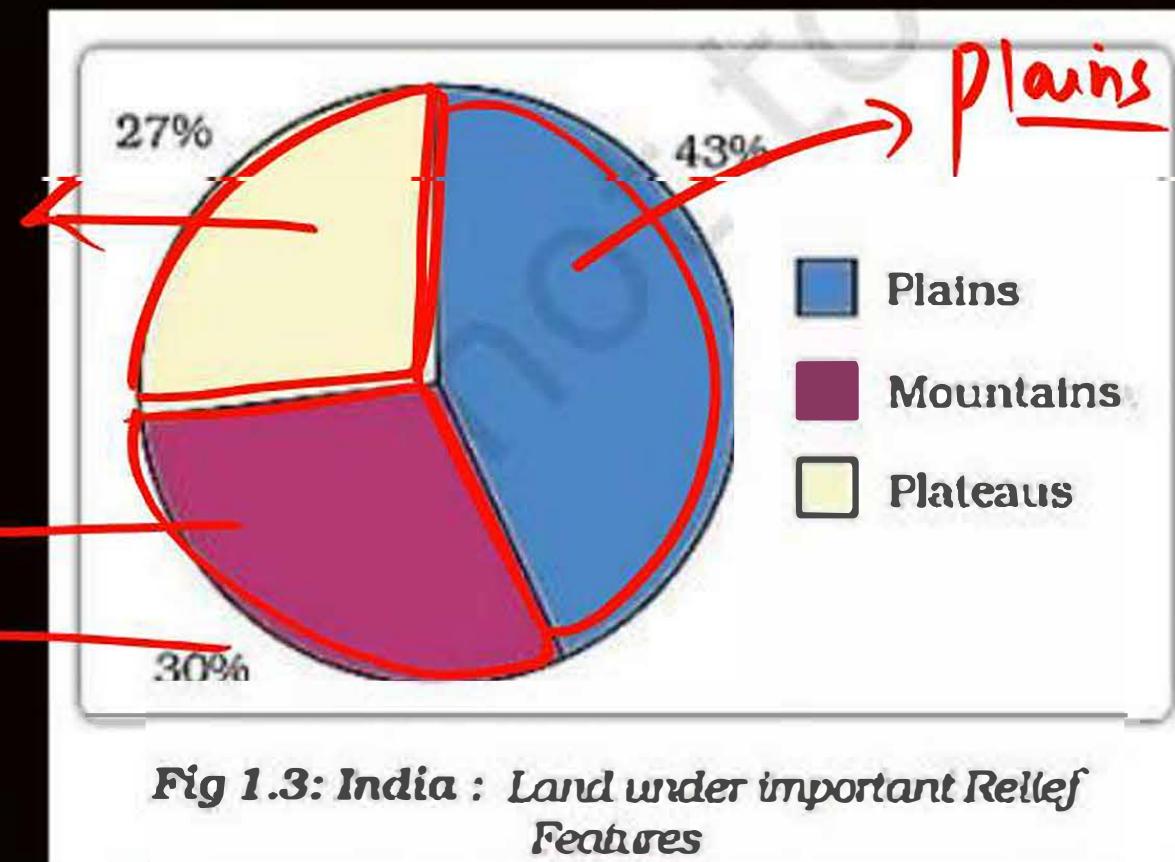
* Minerals



LAND= Natural Resource

Perennial Rivers
- Water

Plateaus



→ Agricultural
→ Economic
→ Industrial

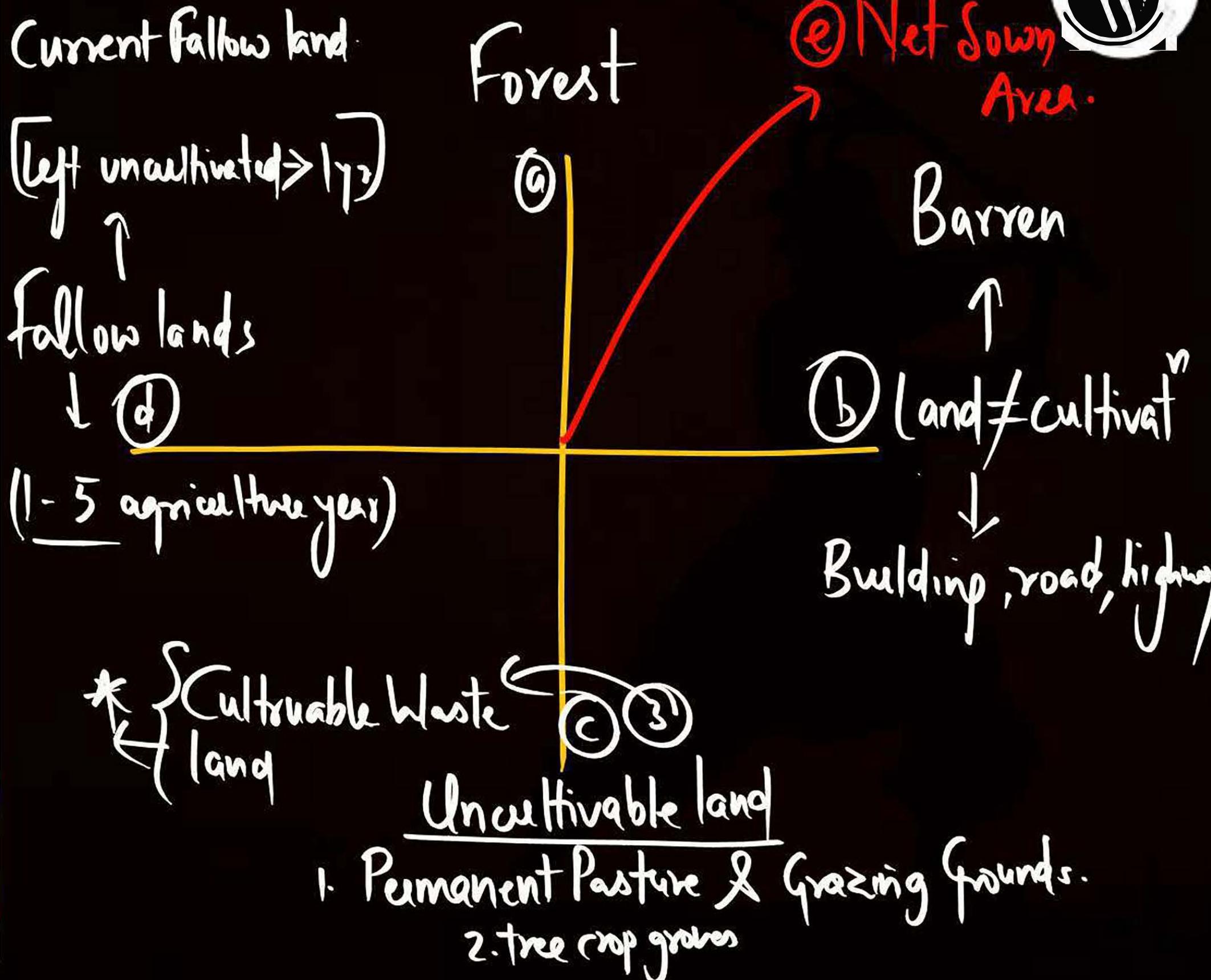
Fig 1.3: India : Land under important Relief Features

LAND UTILISATION *

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

1. Forests
2. Land not available for cultivation
 - (a) Barren and waste land
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
3. Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)
 - (a) Permanent pastures and grazing land.
 - (b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area).
 - (c) Cultivable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
4. Fallow lands
 - (a) Current fallow (left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year).
 - (b) Other than current fallow (left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).
5. Net sown area (the physical extent of land on which crops are sown harvested is known as net sown area.)

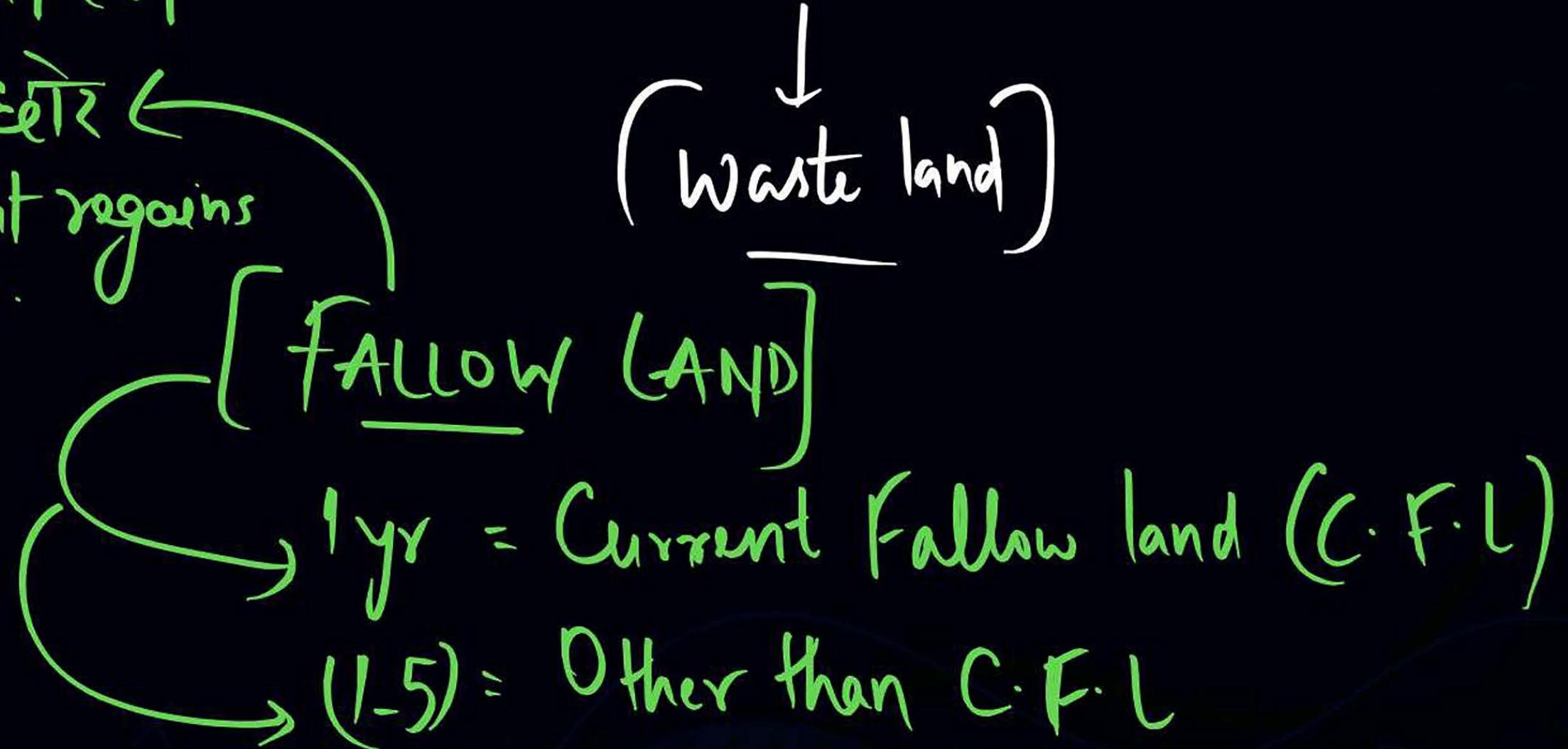
Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.



Cultivable Waste land.

* वो land जिसे हमें पिछले 5 सालों से
cultivation नहीं किया

वो land जिसे हम
uncultivated होता है
देता है ताकि इसका
so that it regains
its productivity.

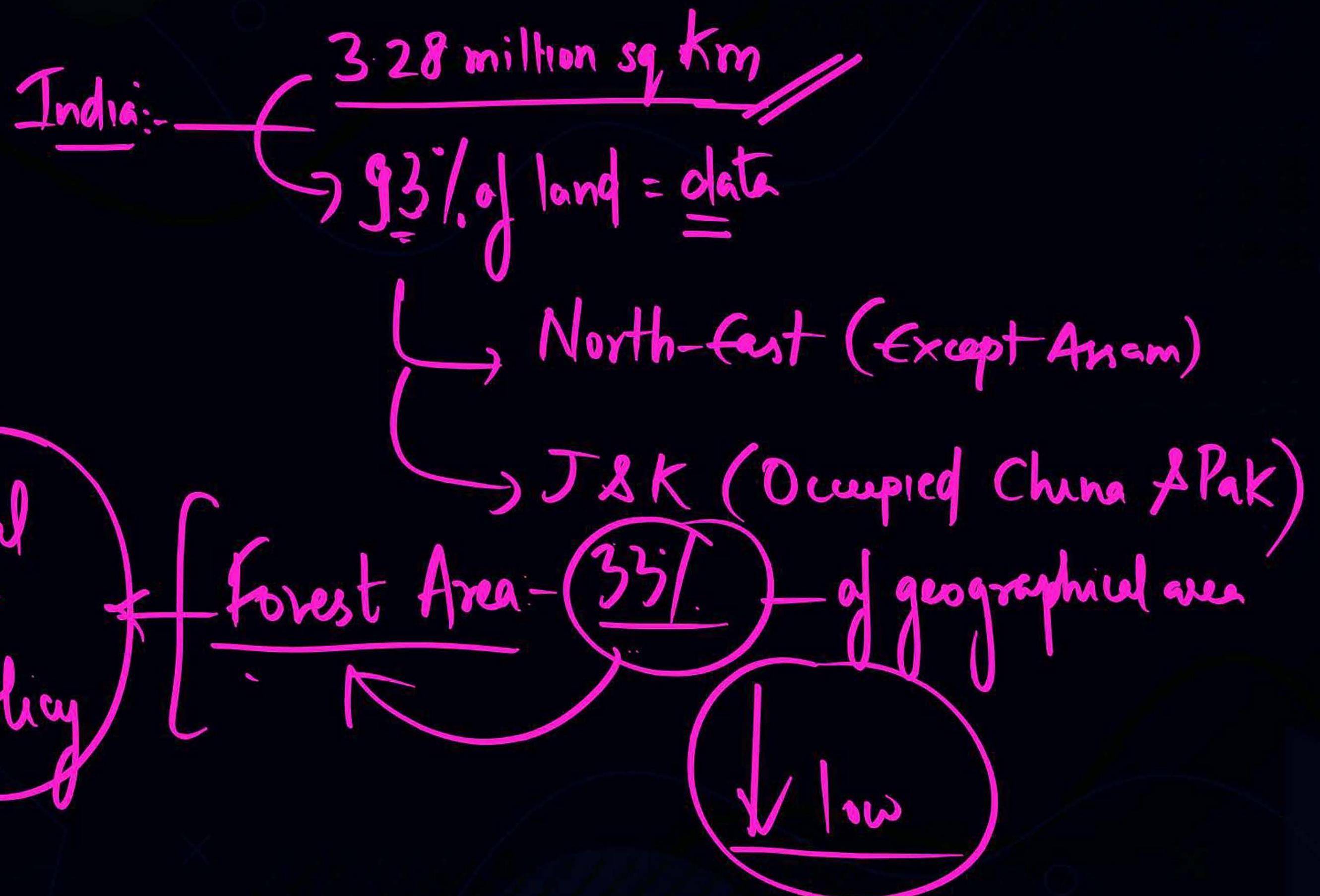




$$\frac{\text{Net Sown Area} + \text{Area cropped again}}{\text{Gross Cropped Area}}$$

LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA.

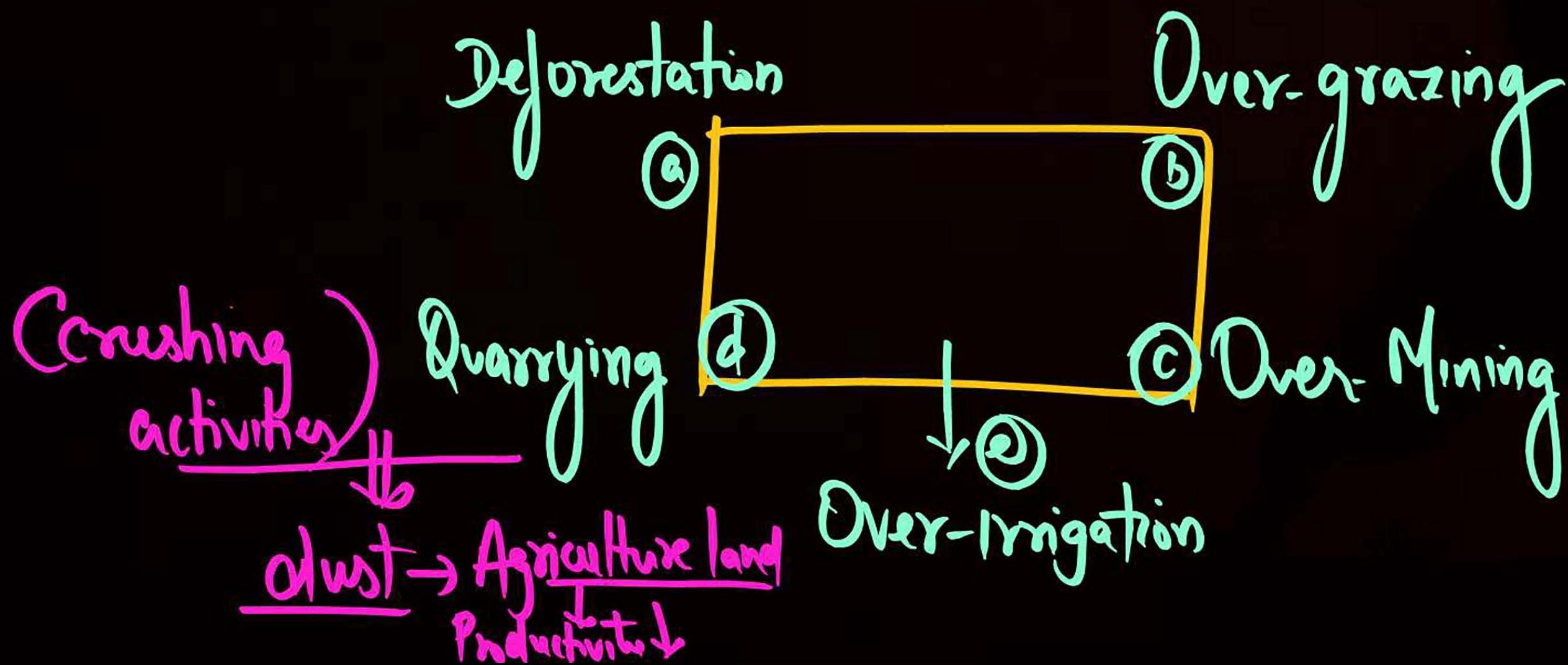




LAND DEGRADATION

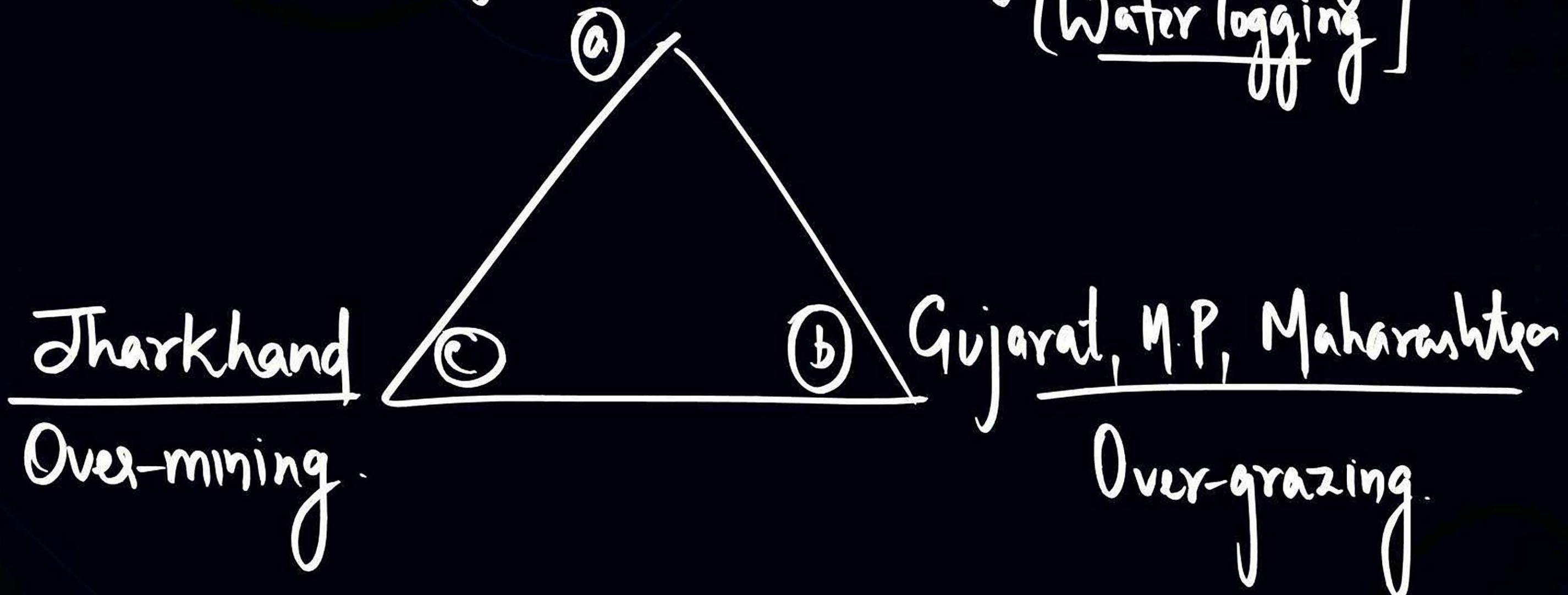
Quality of land decreasing

↓
Reasons:-

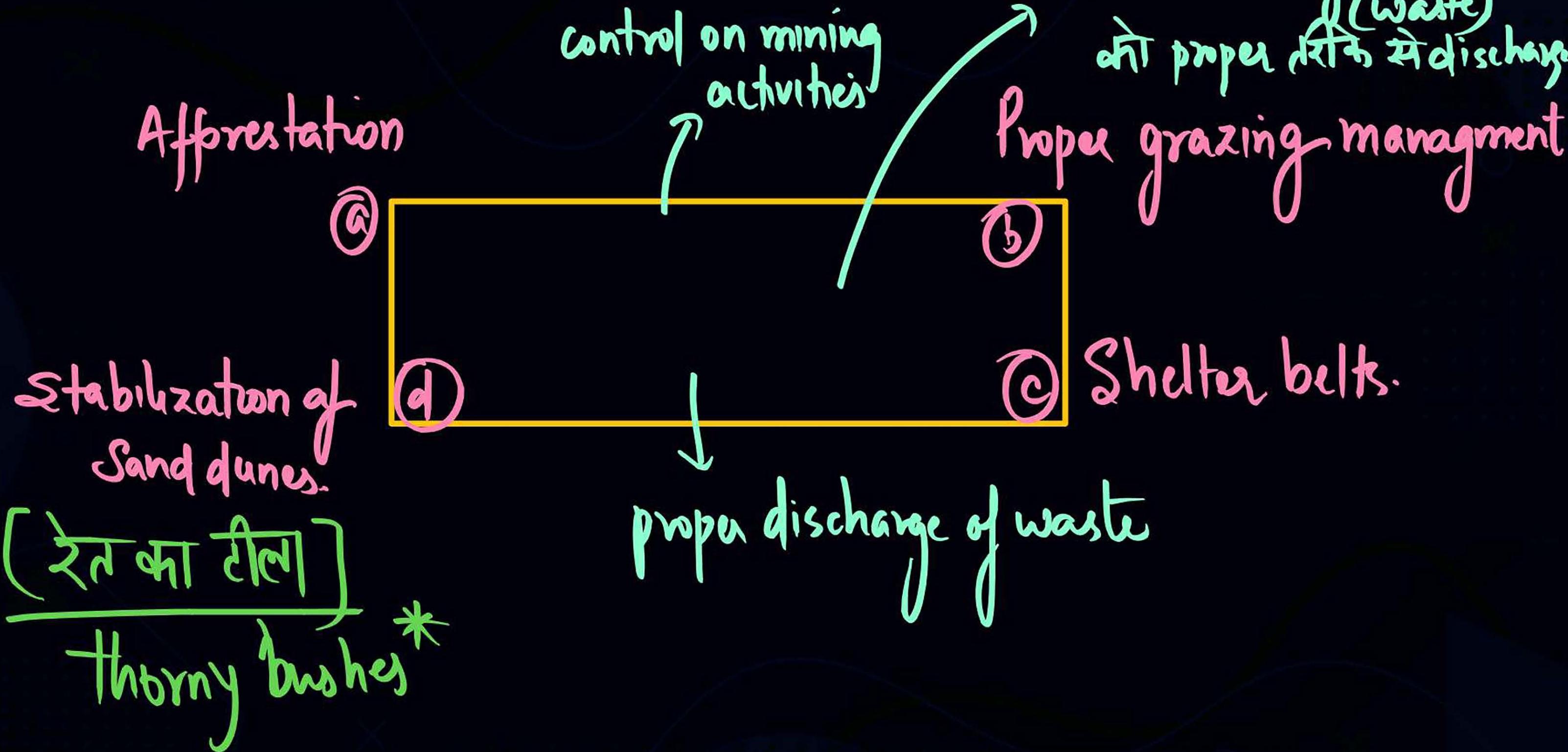


EXAMPLES :-

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh = Agriculture ↑, Irrigation ↑
[Water logging]



LAND CONSERVATION



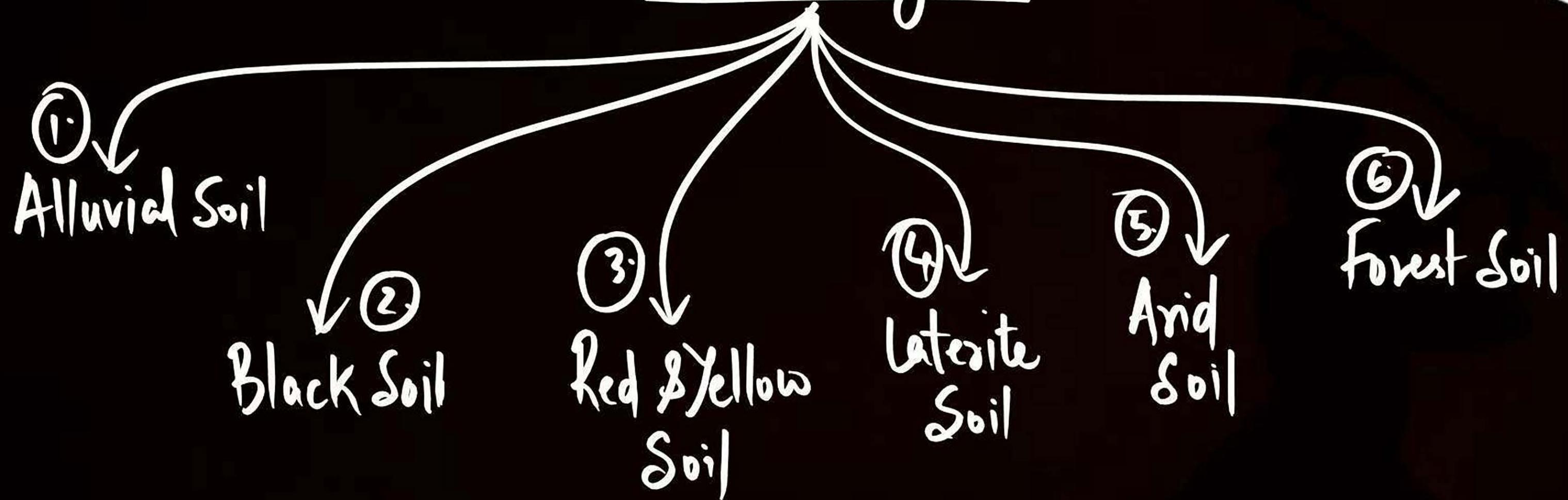


Soil as a resource

classification ✓
of soil

Soil Erosion &
Conservation

Classification of Soil

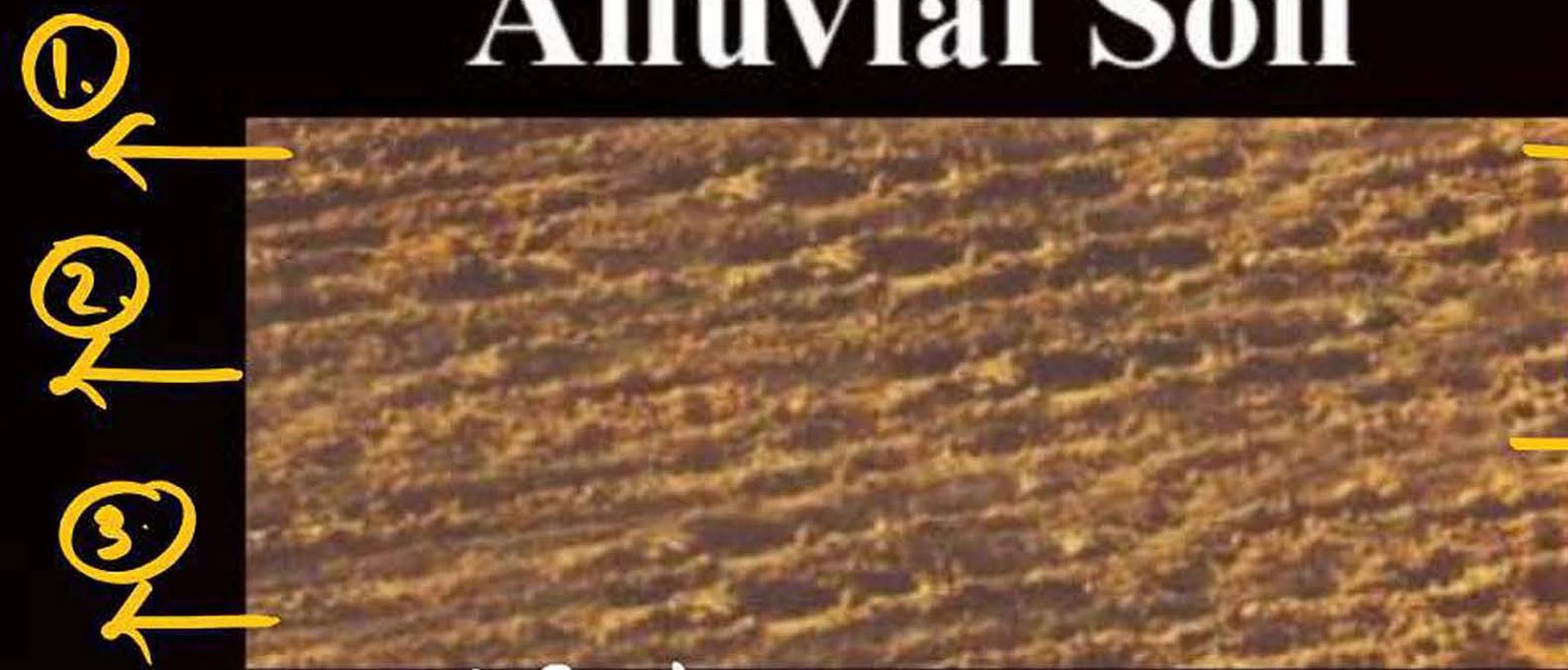
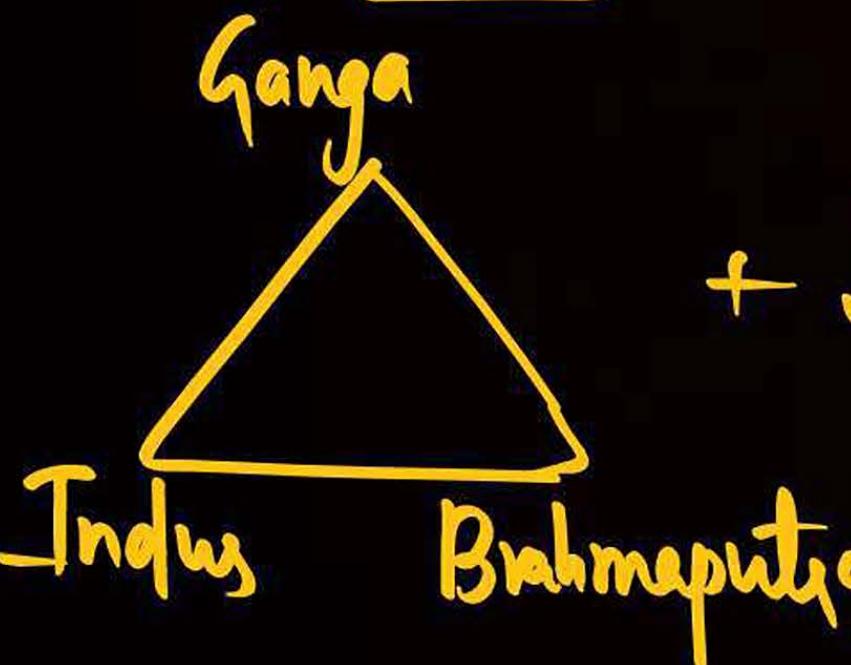


Alluvial Soil

most widely spread

Northern plains
Alluvial Soil

Rivers



- ①
- ②
- ③

- ④ Composition:-
Sand, Silt, Clay
 - ⑤ Inland River Valley →
Soil particles are big
-

Such soil are found

in Piedmont Plains.

N.East = Duars

+ M + G + K + C

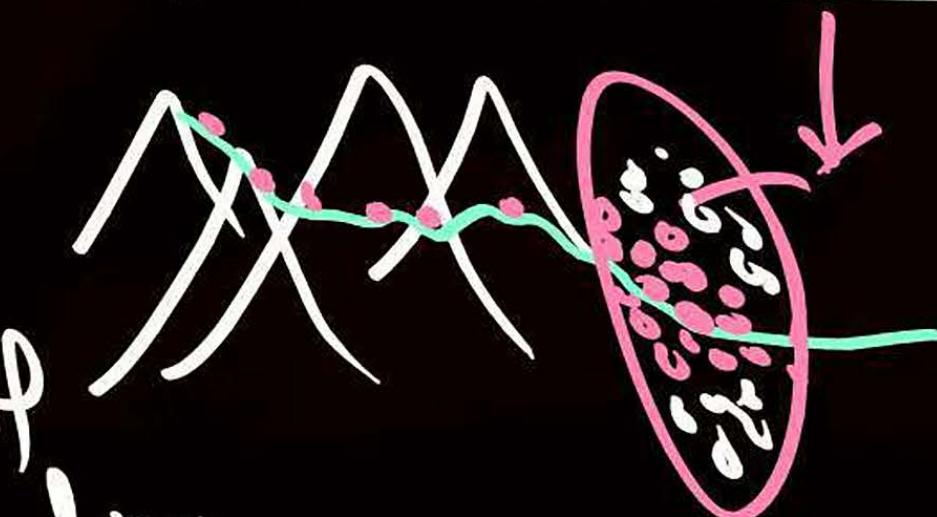
eastern coast

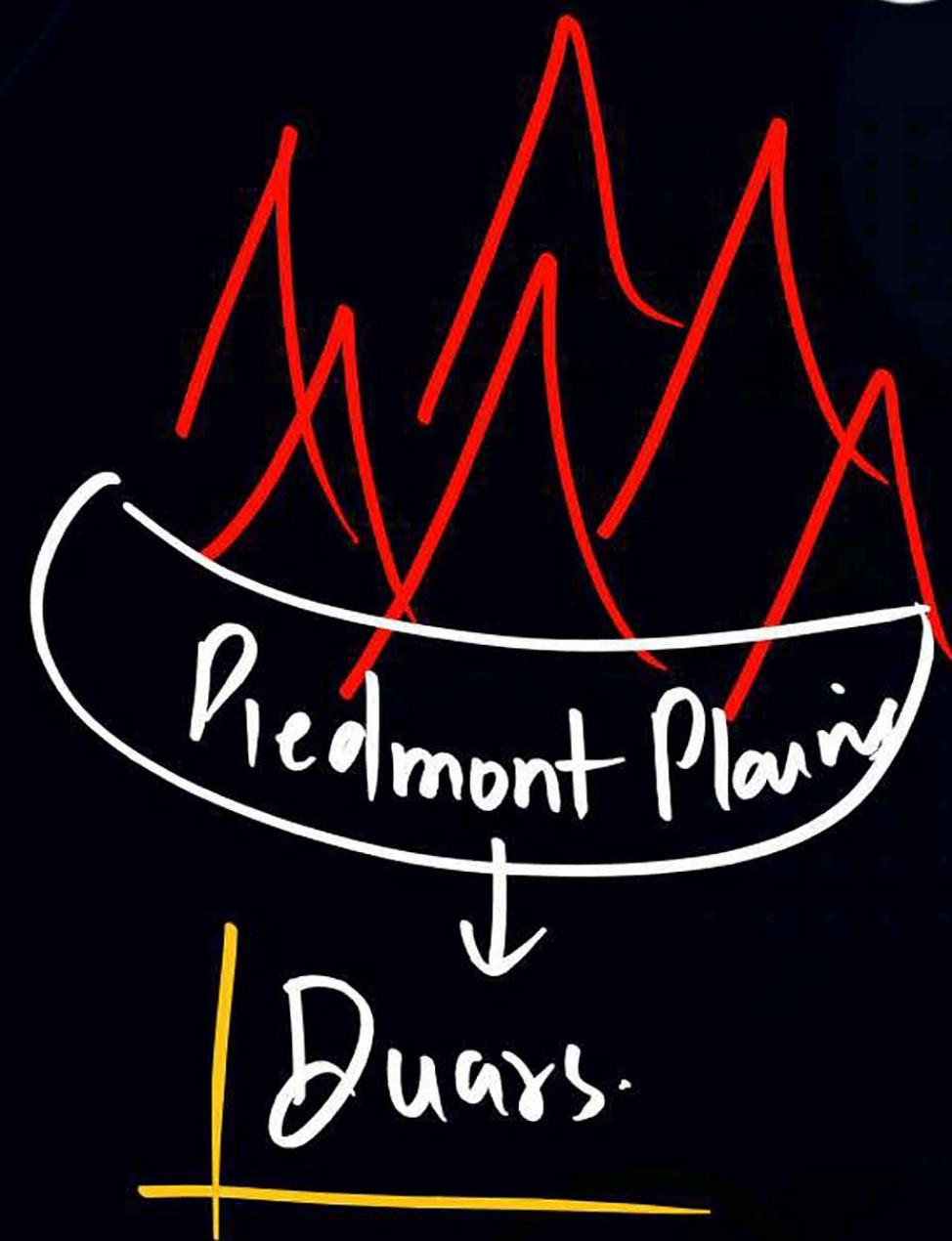
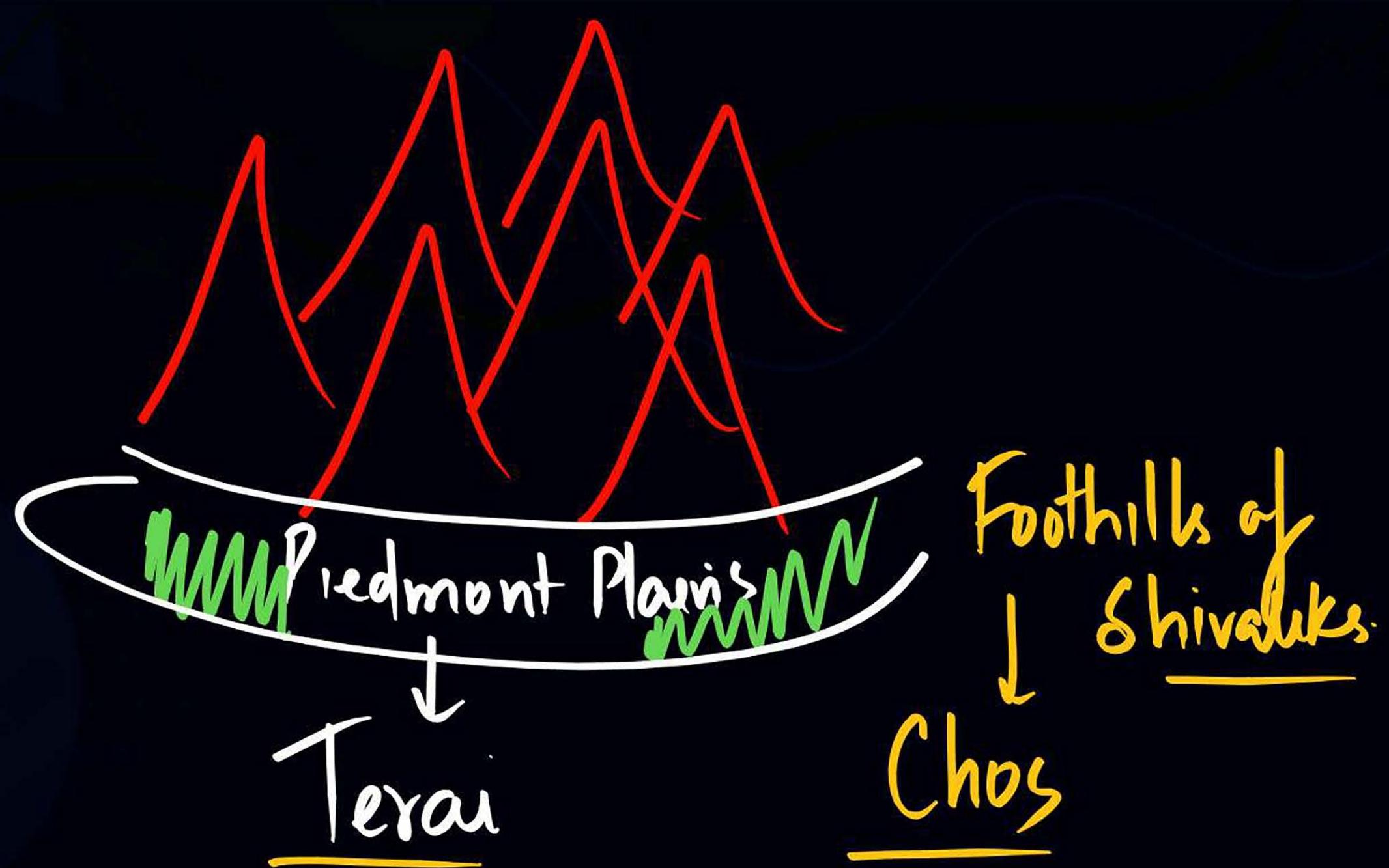
= Chos

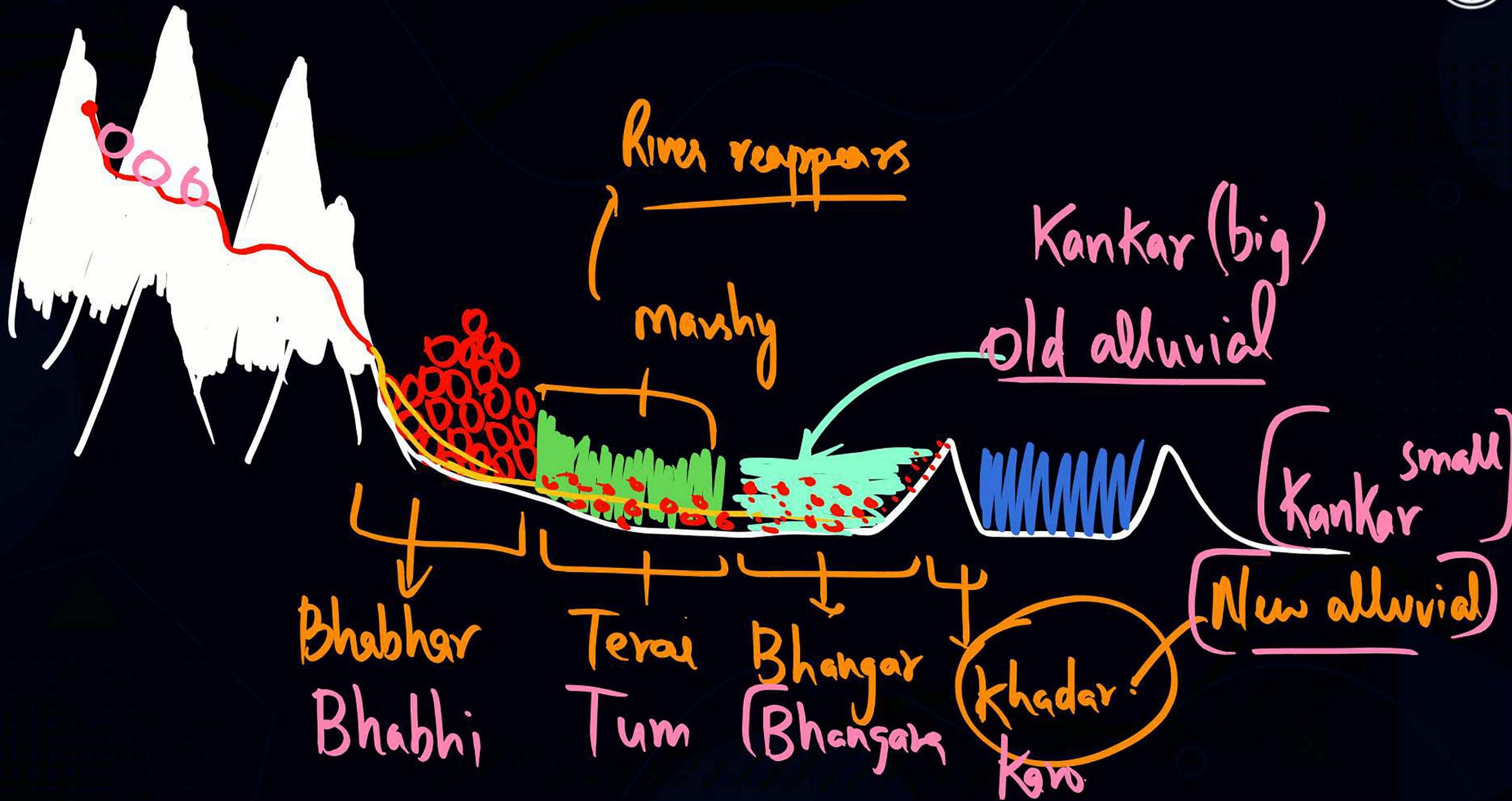
Foothills of Shivalik
in Punjab

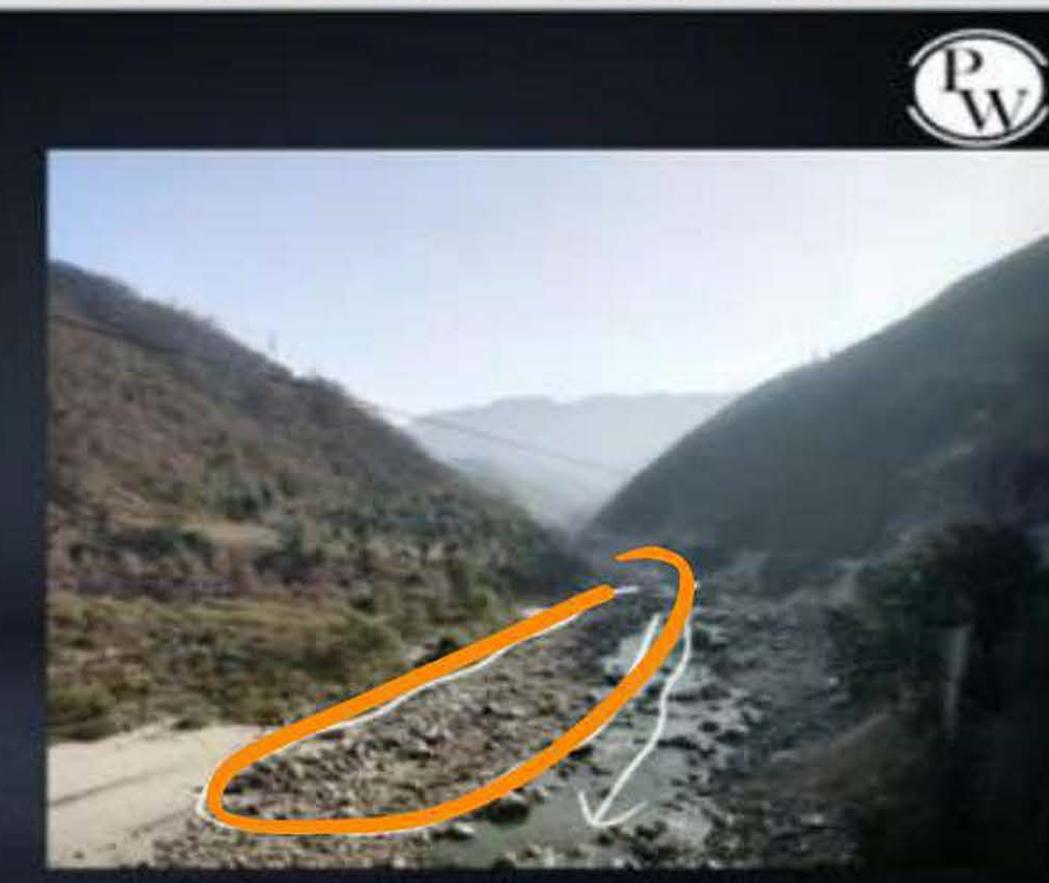
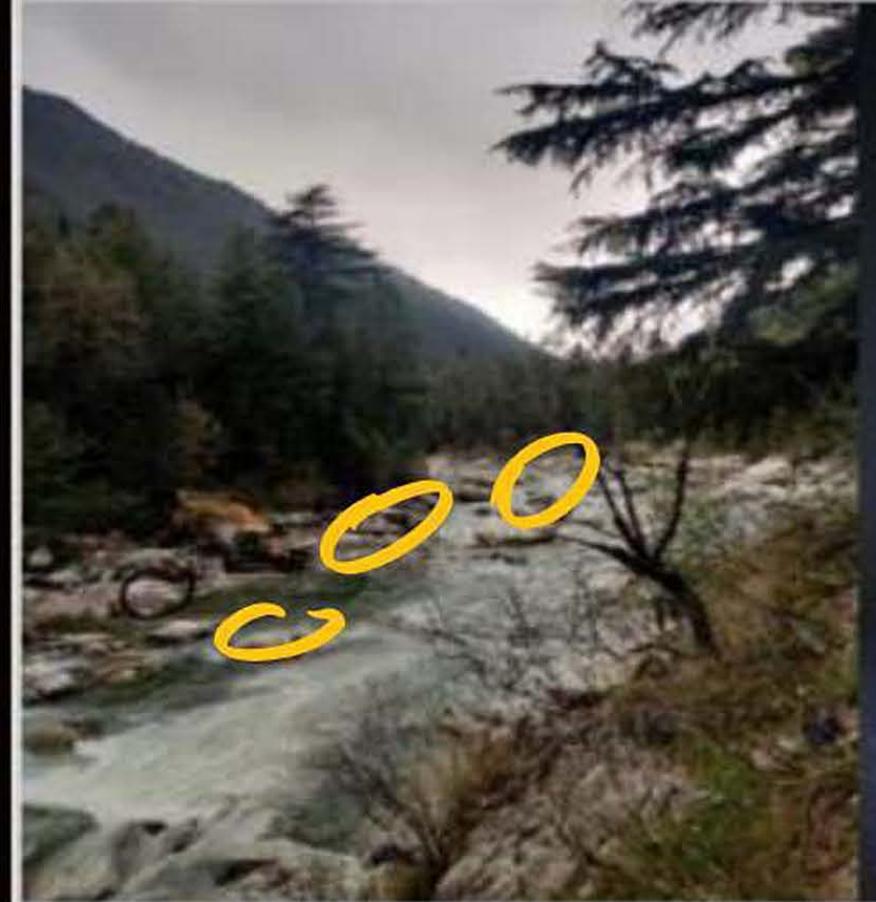
Terai

Muddy land on foothills of
Himalayas.



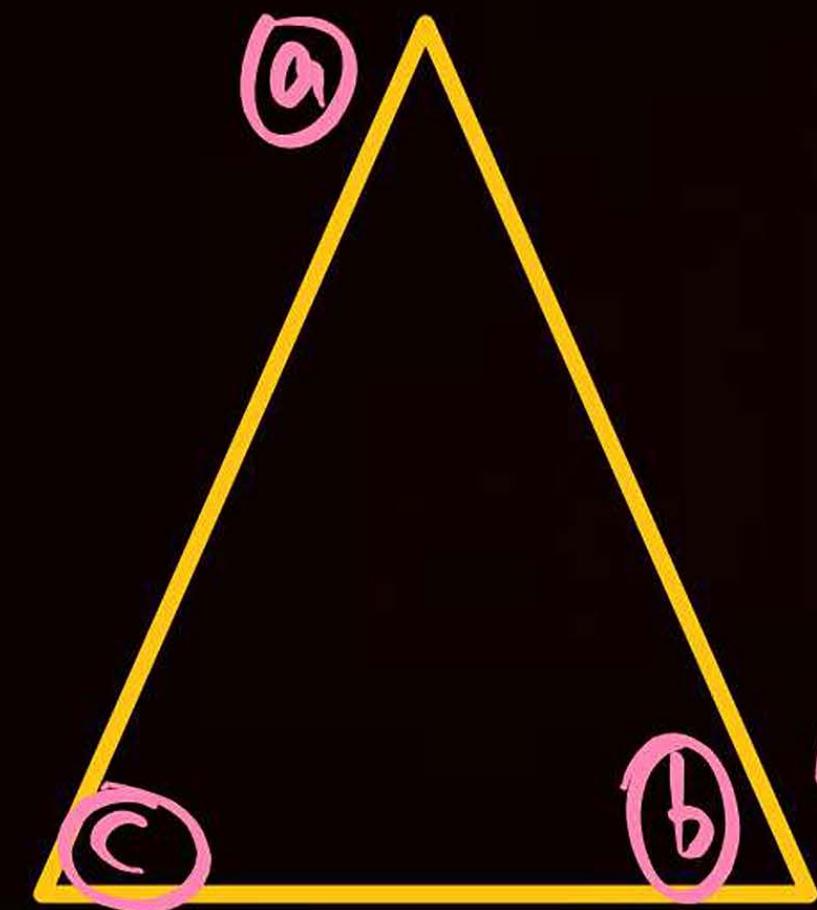






Properties

Rich → Potash, Phosphoric & lime.



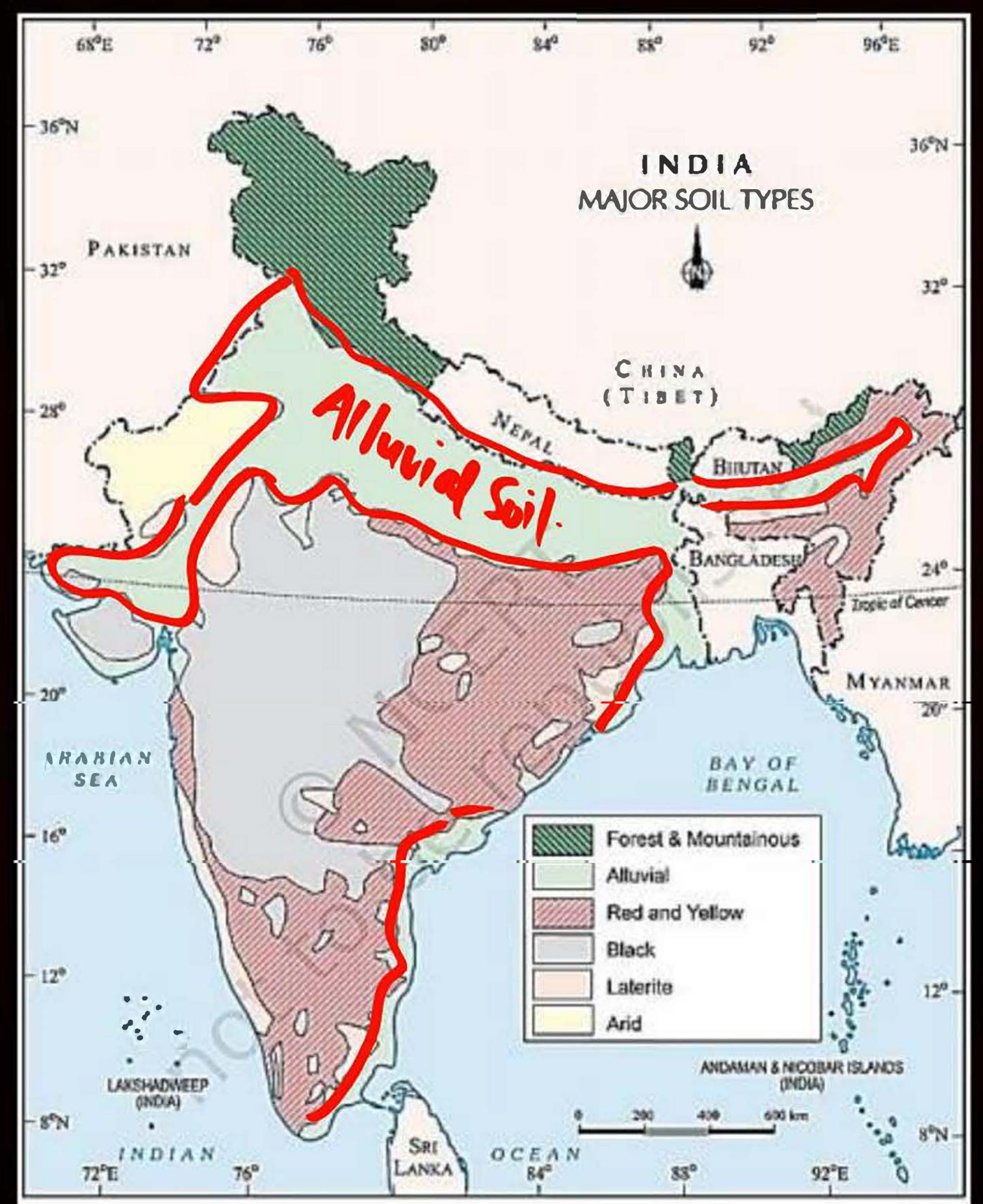
Ideal for
Paddy, Sugarcane,
wheat, cereal

Alluvial = Drift Areas

Alkaline → can be productive

↳ Irrigation

↳ proper treatment

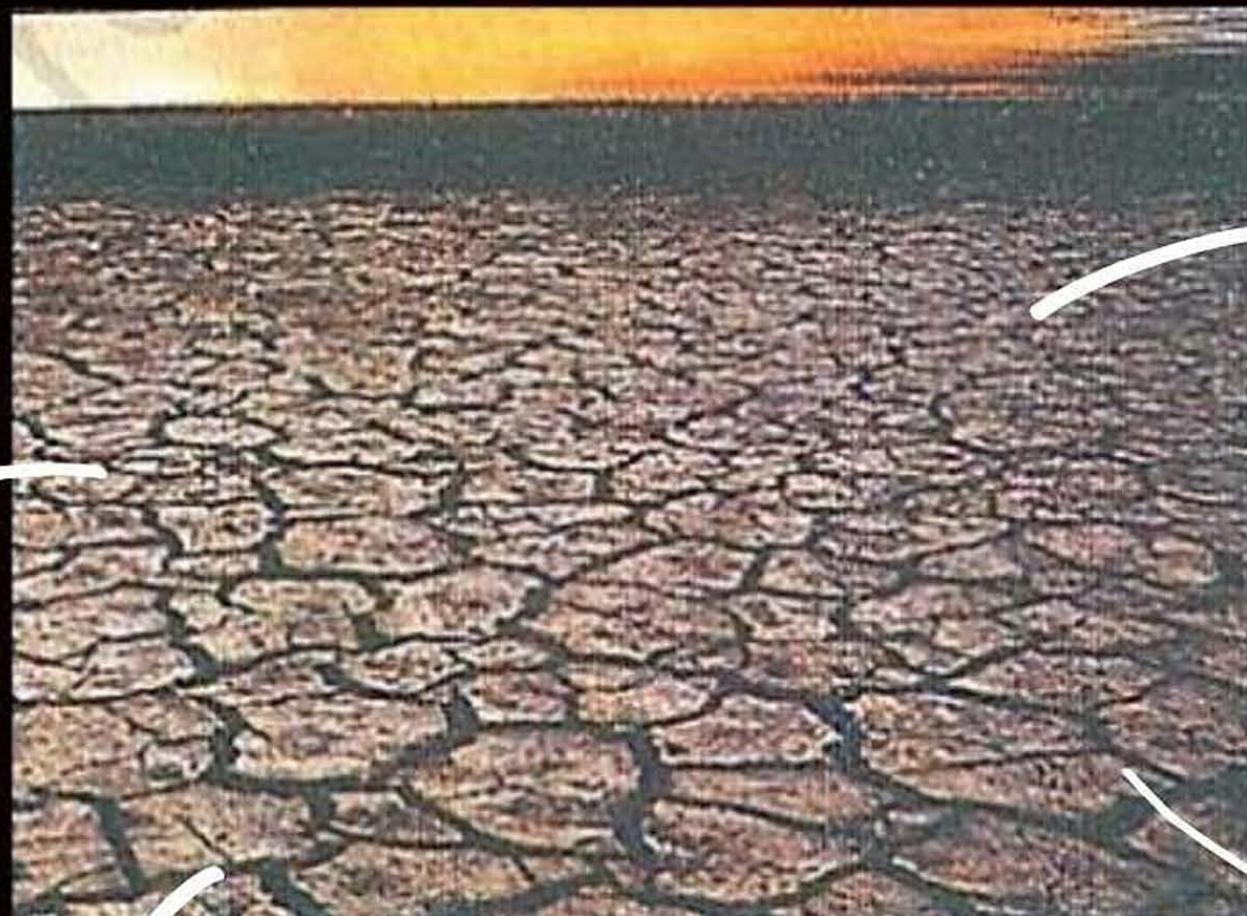


Product of Cotton
formation

Black Soil → Regular soil.

- ① Climatic factors
- ② Parent Rock

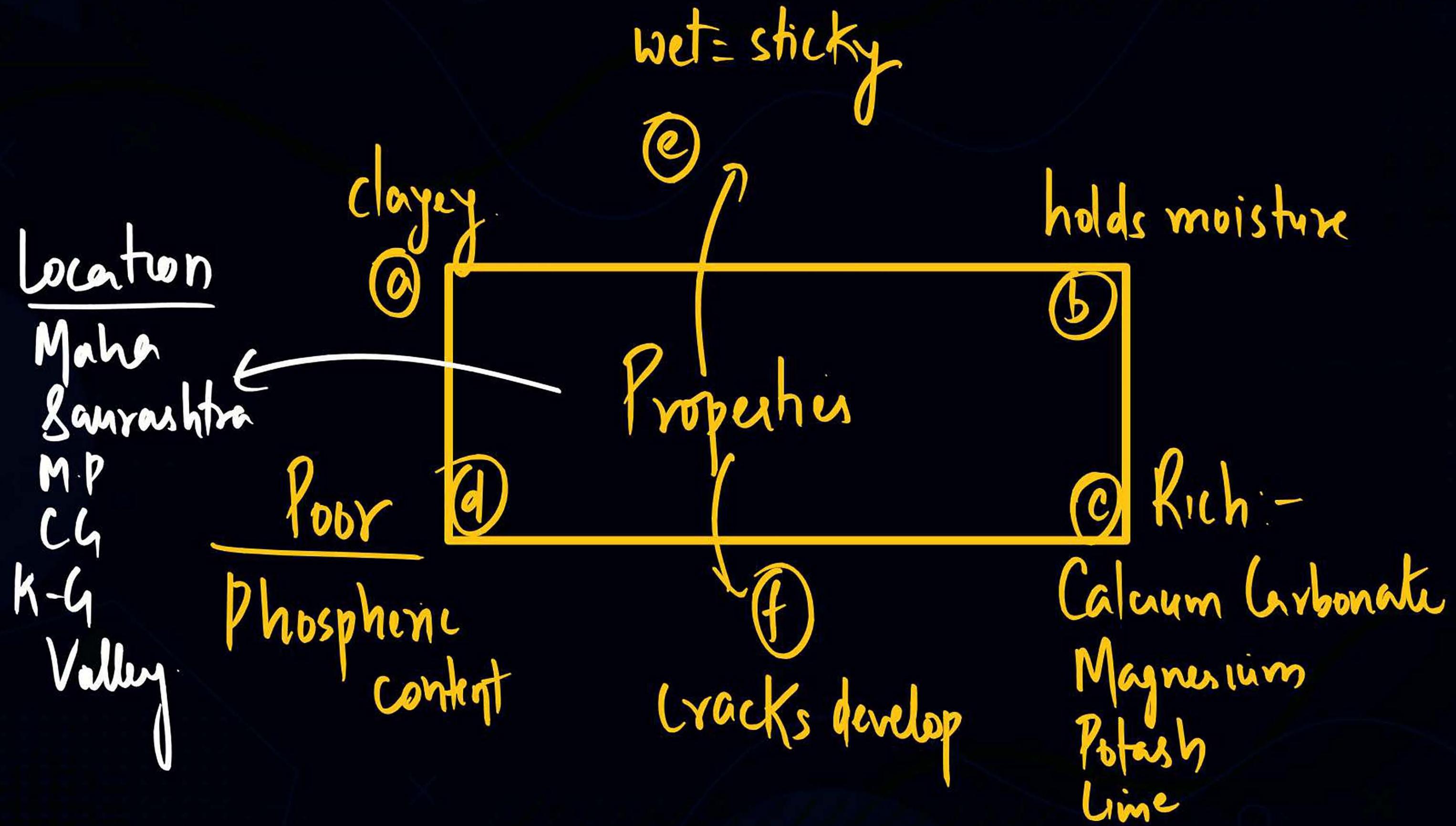
① * Cracks
to good capacity to hold moisture.

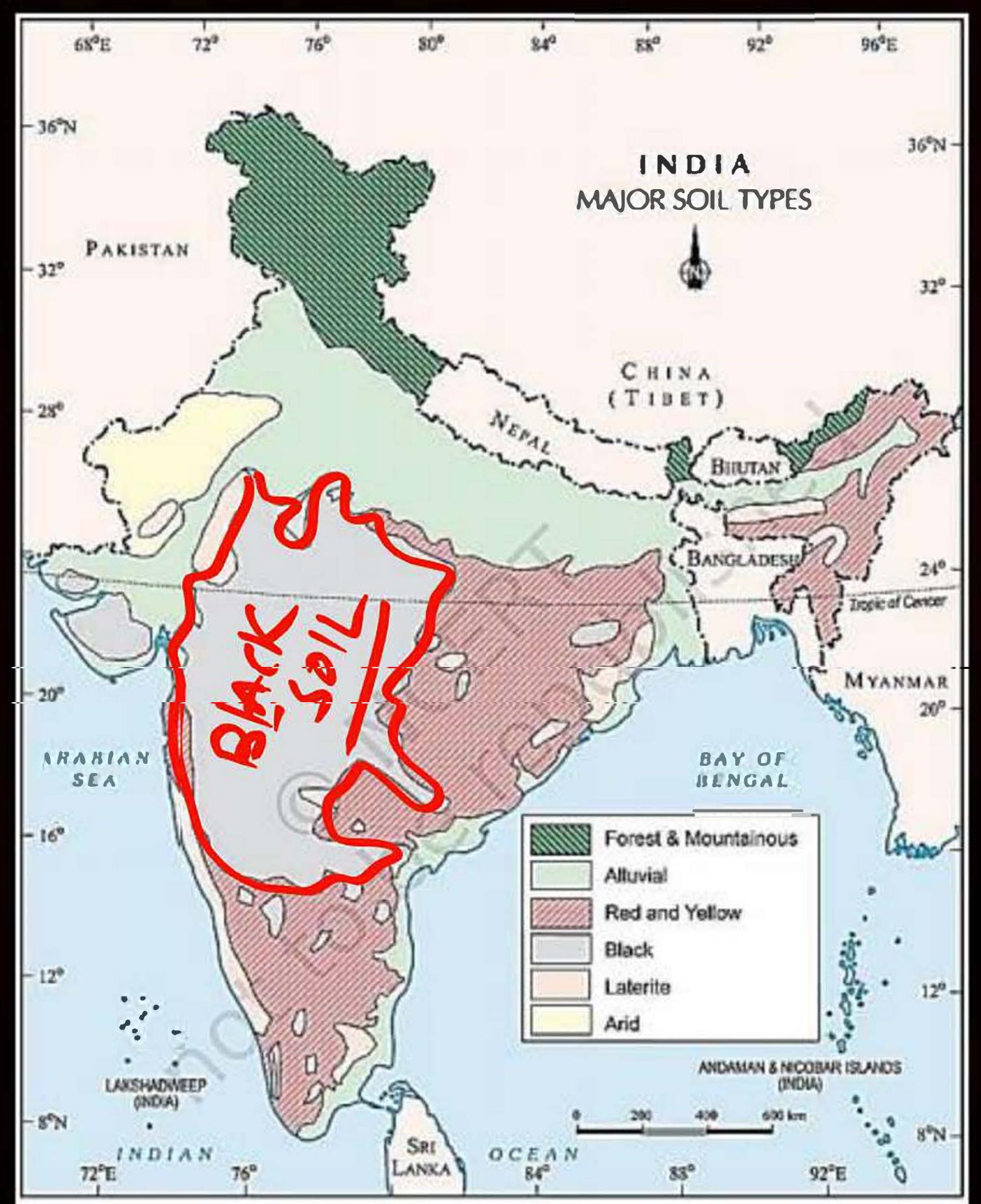


Black Soil ← [Basalt]

* Maharashtra, Santragachhi, M.P., CG.
Krishna-Godavari Valley

- ① Calcium Carbonate
- ② Magnesium
- ③ Potash
- ④ Lime





Red and Yellow Soil

Formation:- Crystals

[develops on igneous rocks]

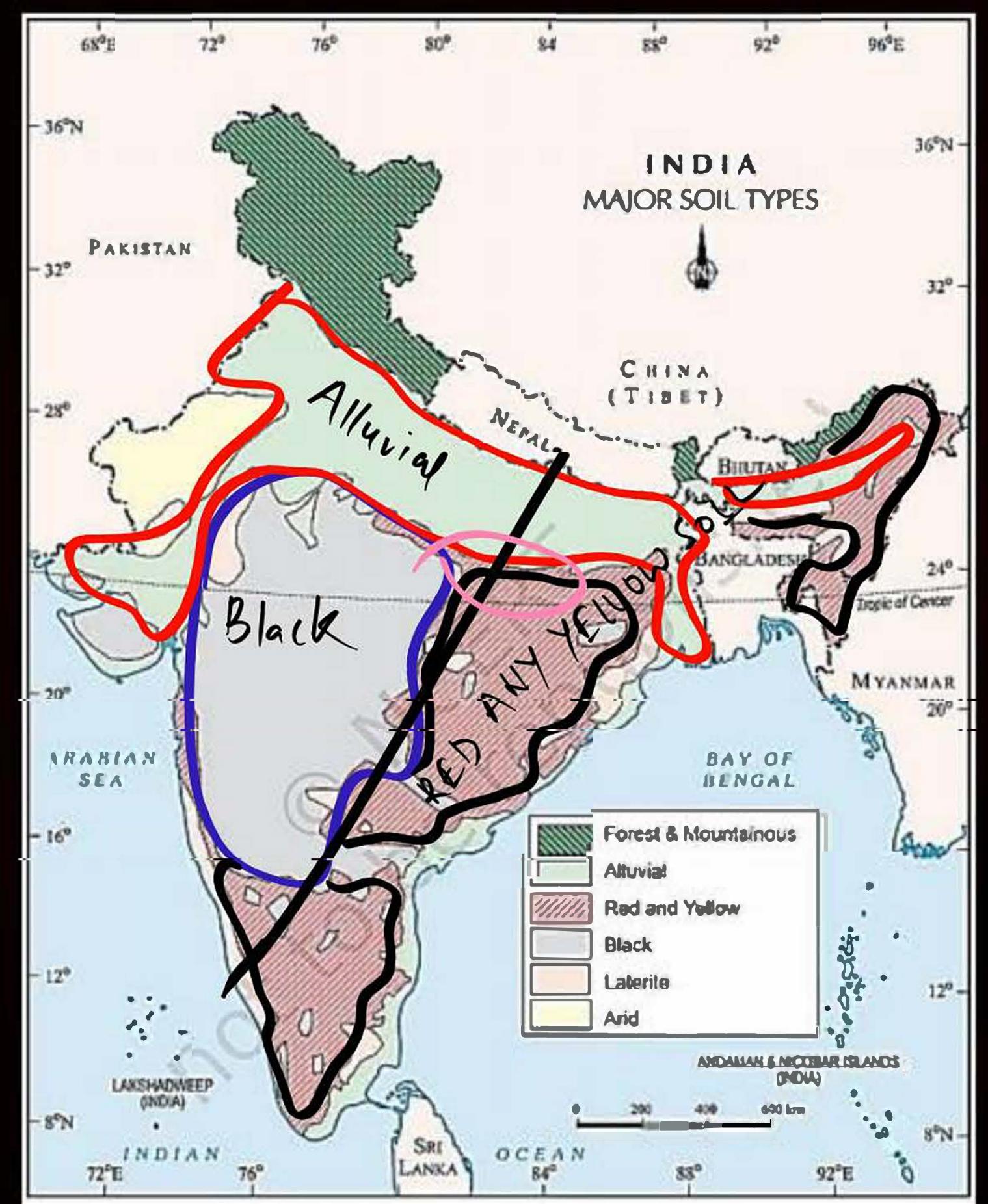
(a) +
low rainfall

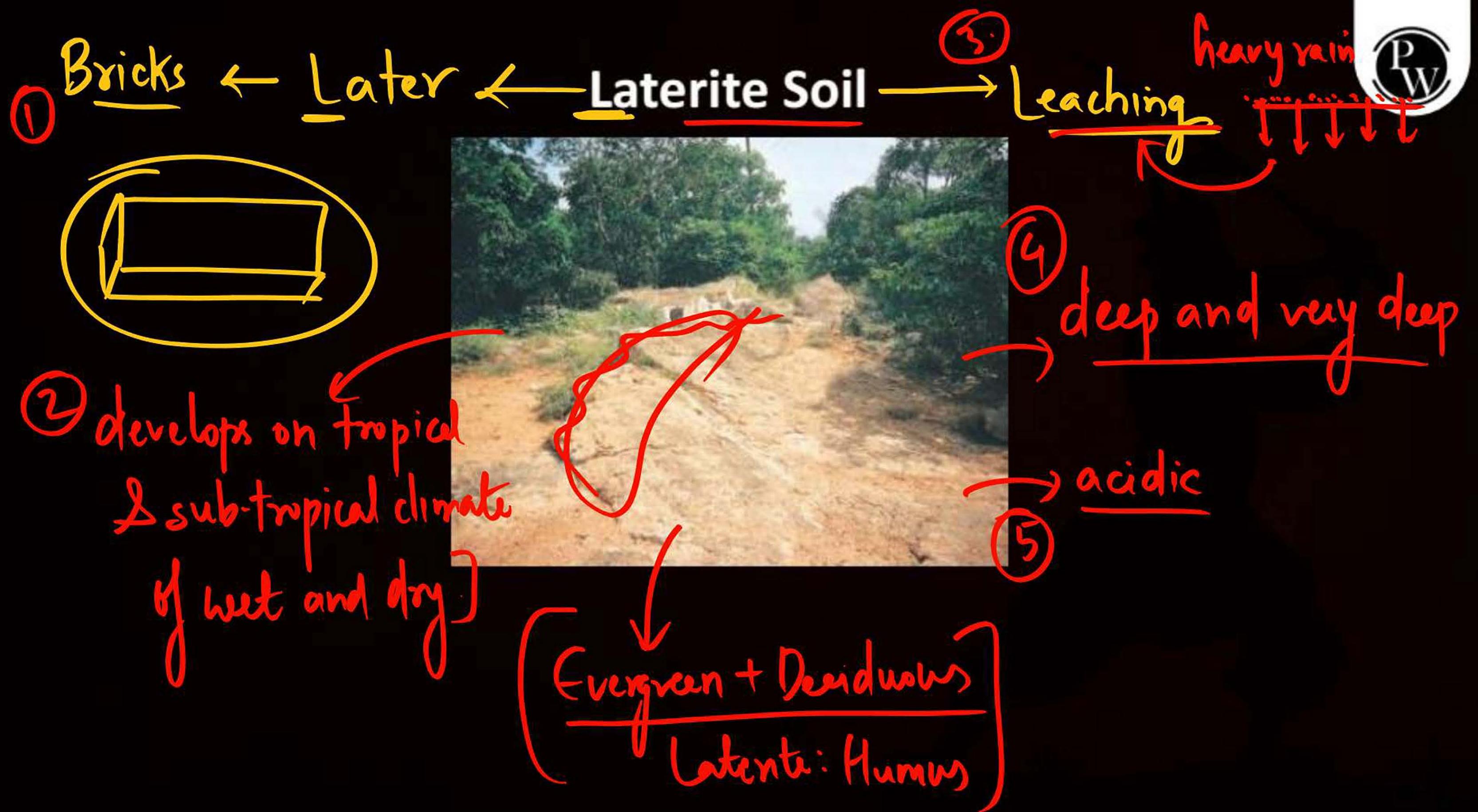
[When hydrated
Yellow soil]

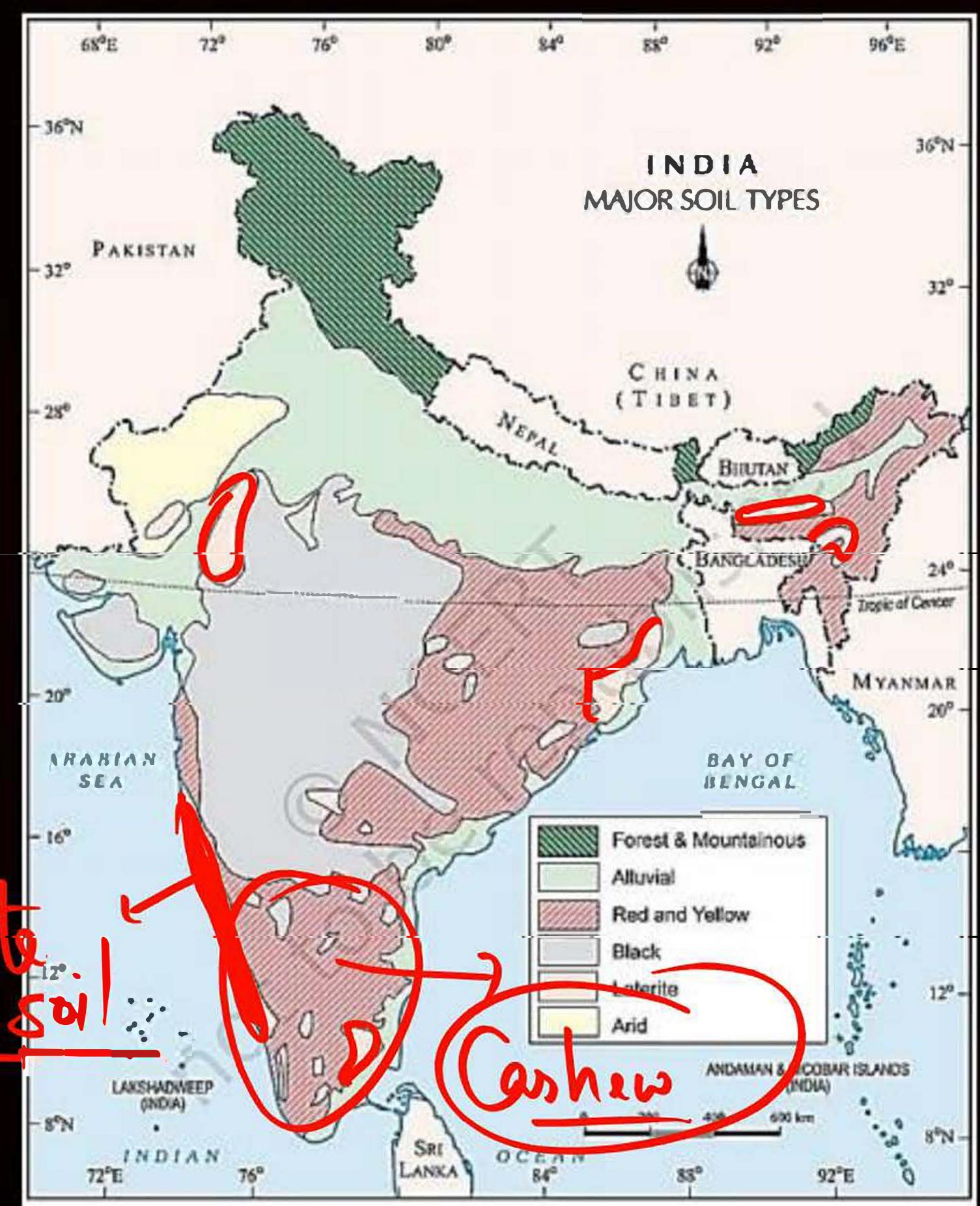
(d)

Location:- Odisha, G,
Southern parts of
middle Ganga.

(b)
(c) reddish colour
Iron diffusion.

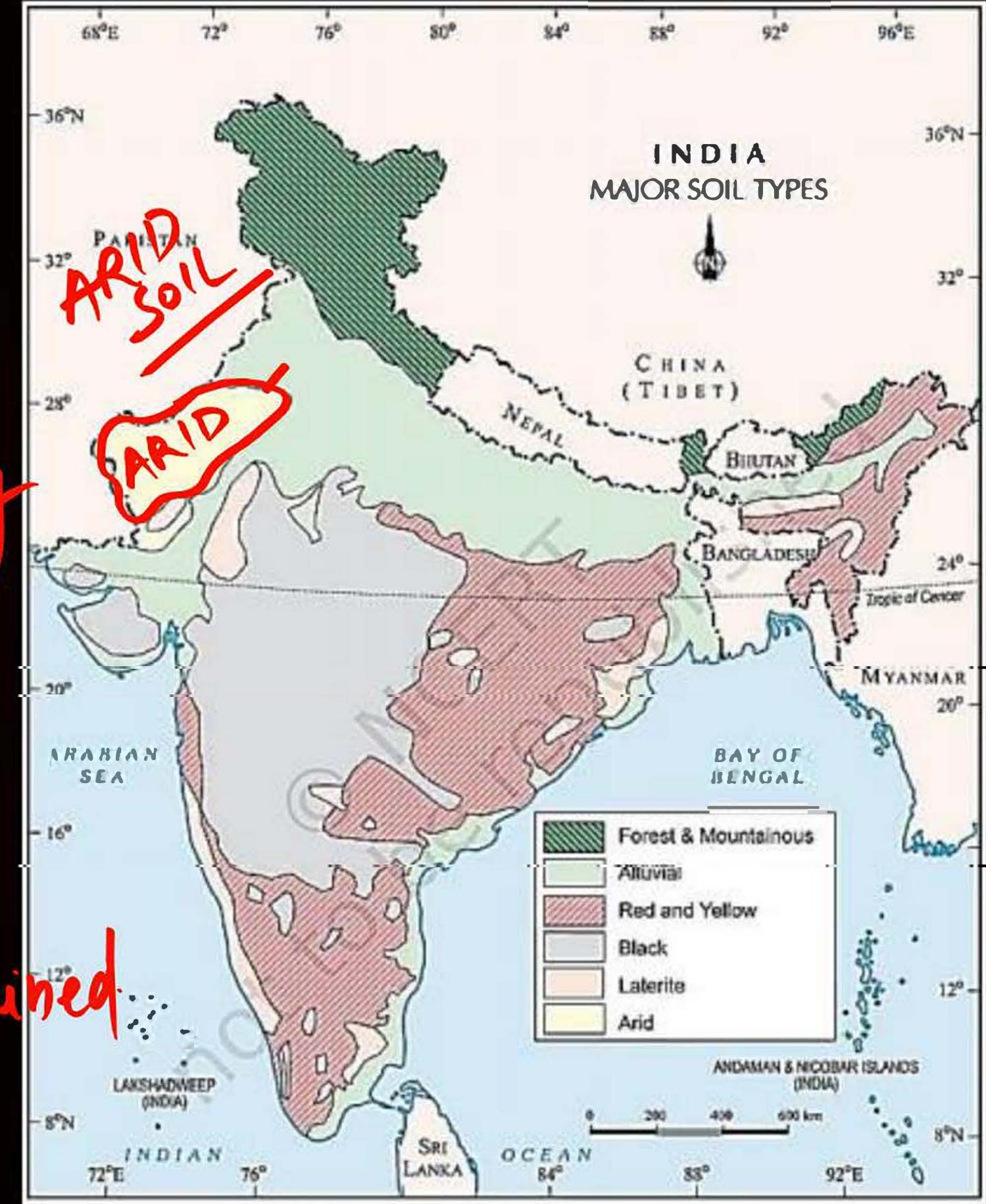




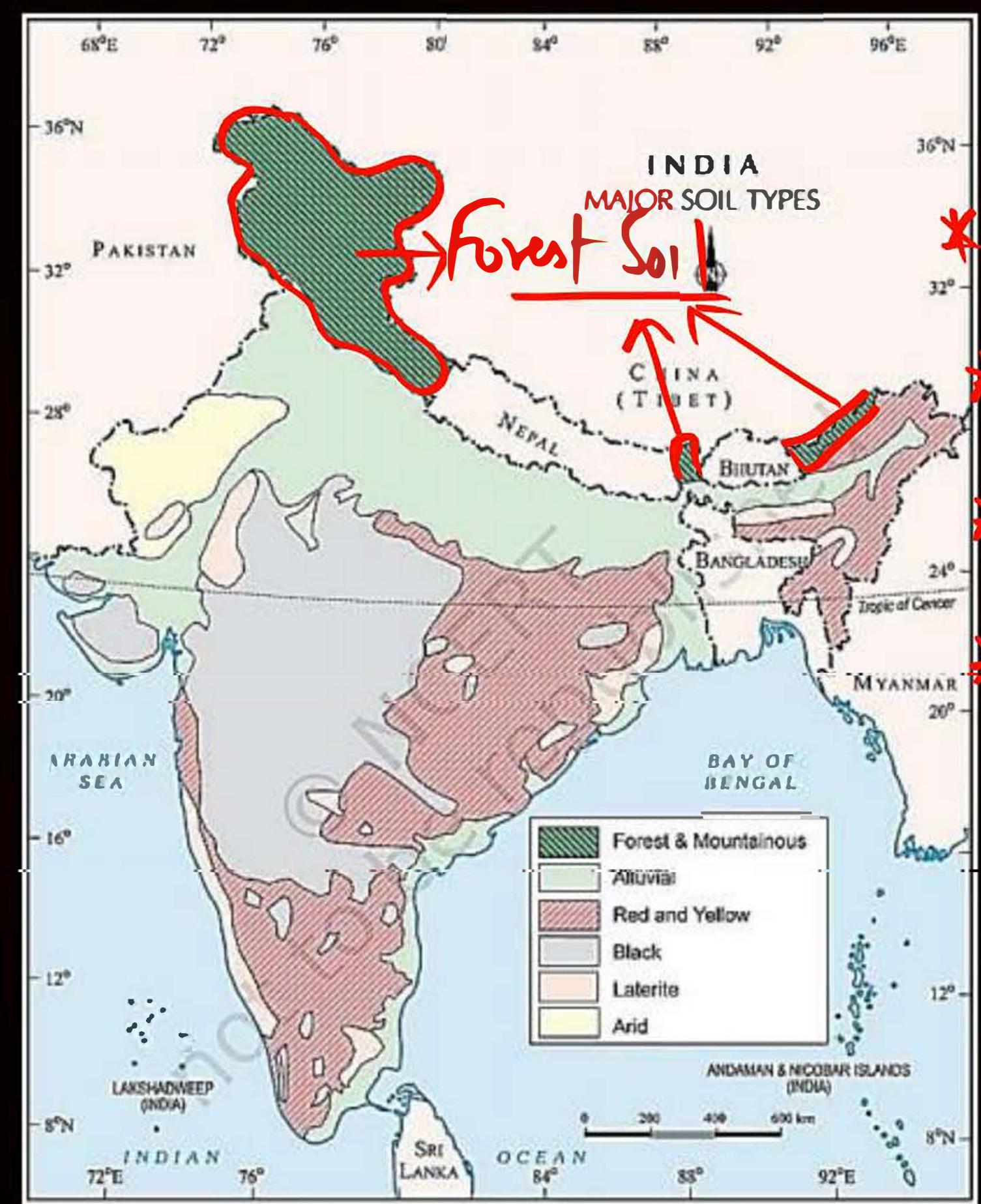


Arid Soils

- * Cactus
- * Red to brown colours.
- * Saline + sandy
- * Salt OPT
evaporation of water
↓
Salt is obtained



- * Humus ↓
- * Moisture ↓
- * Rajasthan



forest soil

- * Location: mountainous area
- * Loamy and silty
- * Coarse grained
- * Snow covered mountains
- ↓
Soil suffers denudation
- ↓
Soil erosion.

Soil Erosion

over-grazing

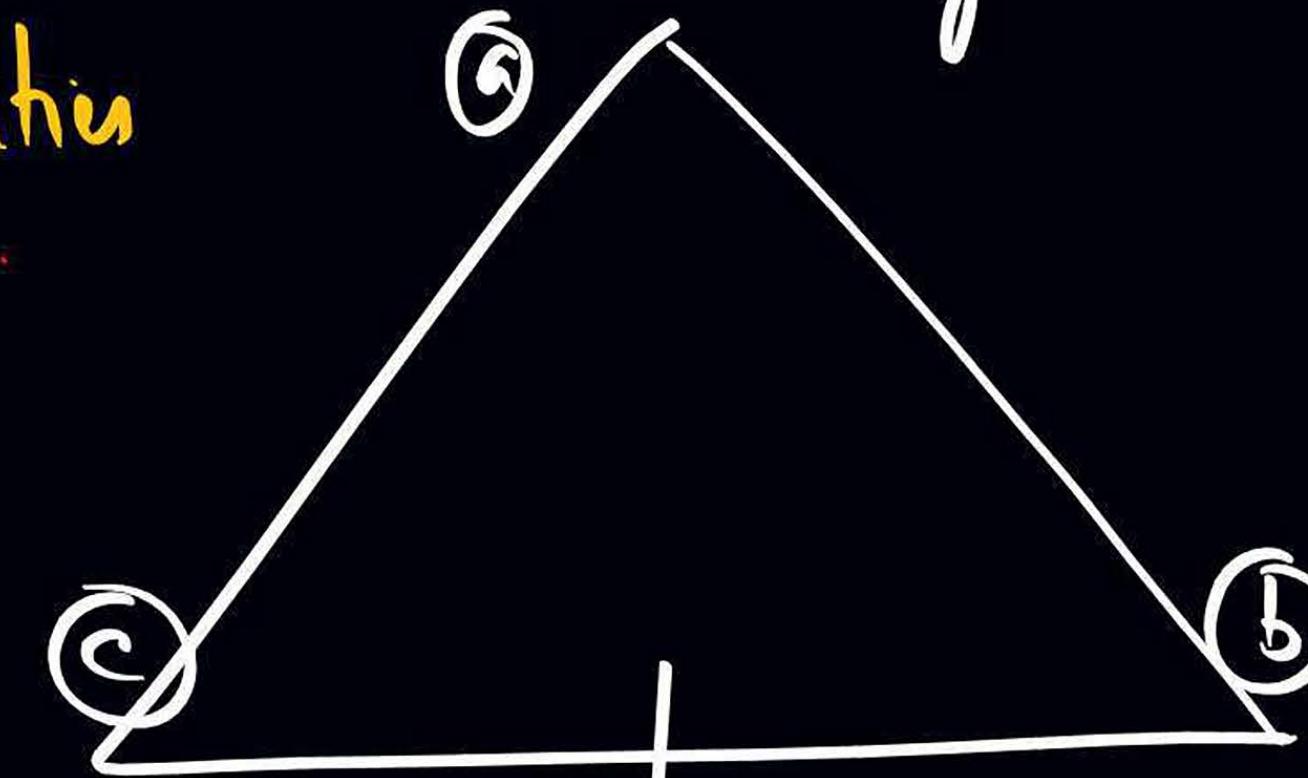
deforestation

human-activities

etc.

denudation of soil cover = soil erosion

Sometimes this
balance is
disturb.

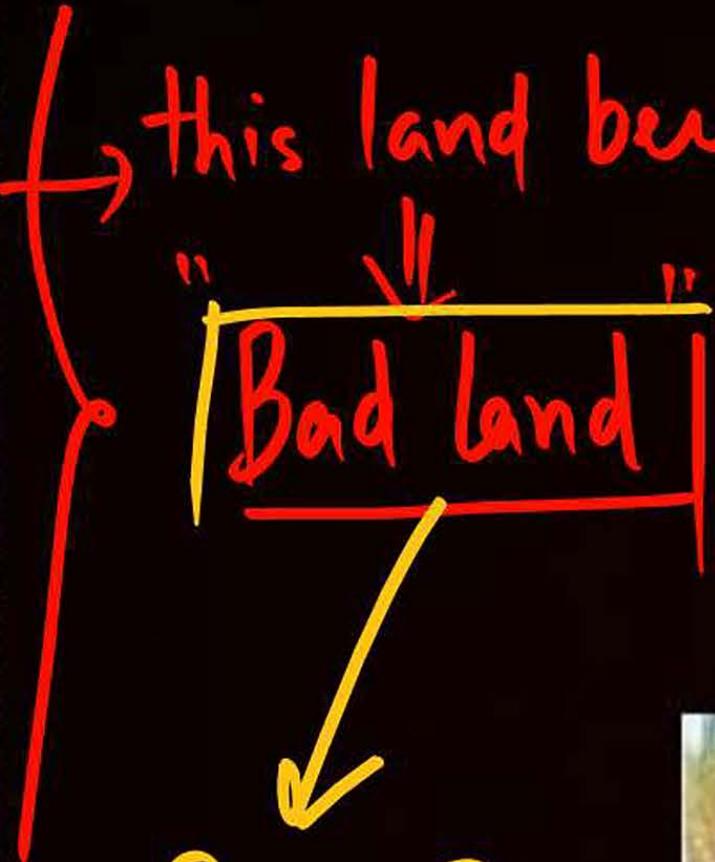


Soil Erosion & Soil
Formation

Simultaneous Process

Gully Erosion

deep cuts by running water



Soil erosion

Chambal Basin \Rightarrow ravines



Sheet Erosion



Wind Erosion

Wind

↓
soil

↓
blow-off

Soil Conservation

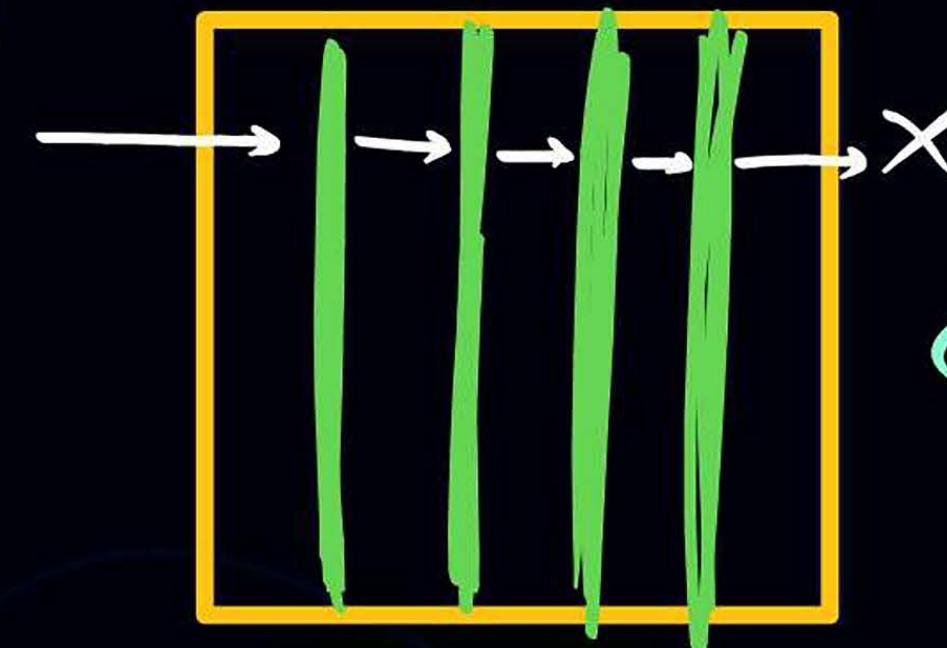
Terrace Farming



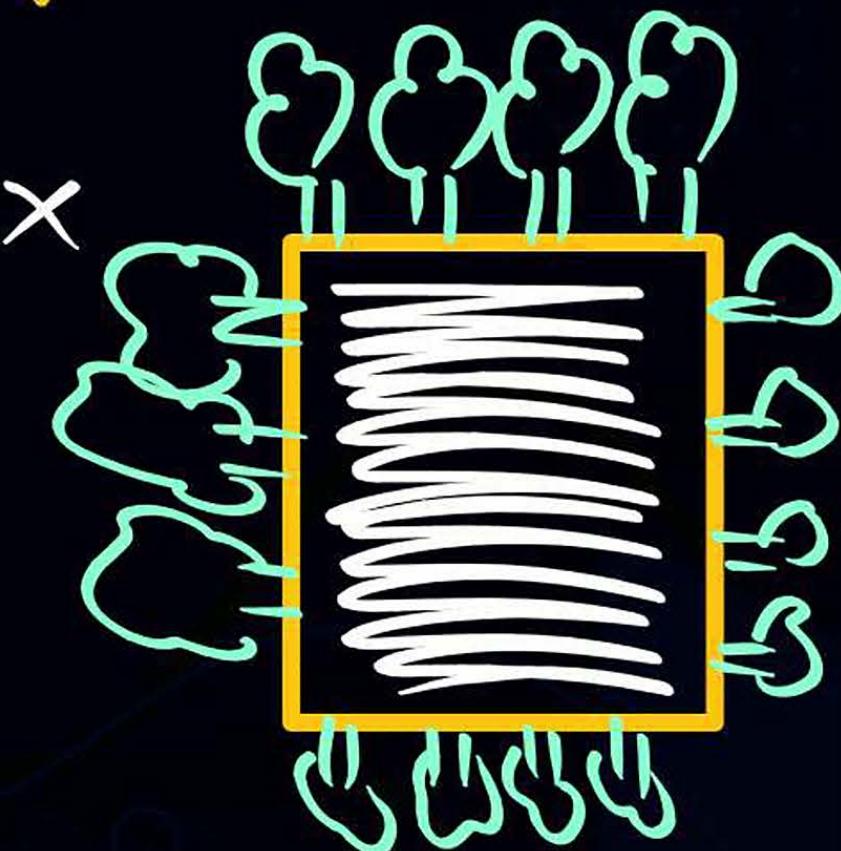
Contour Ploughing

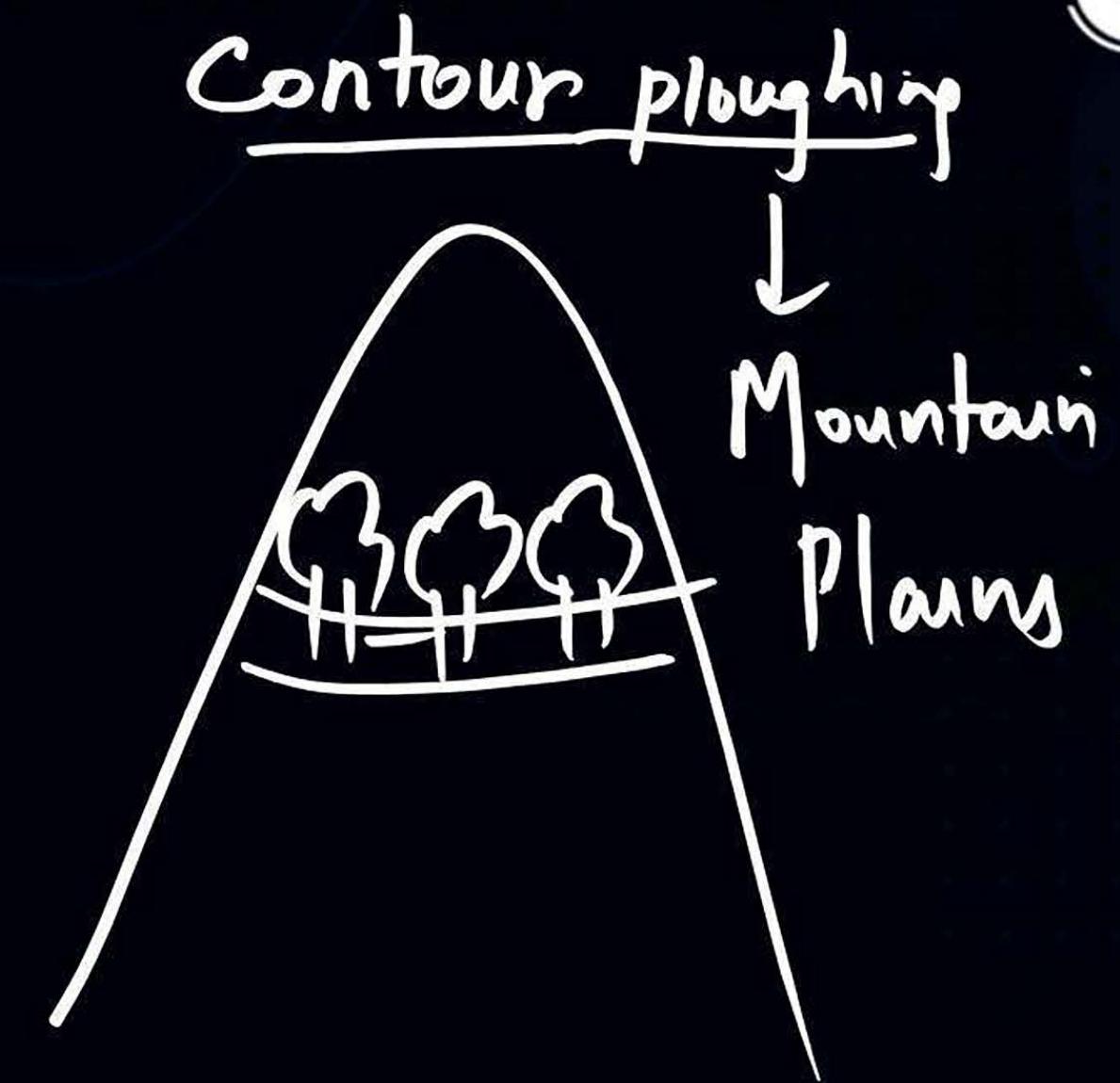
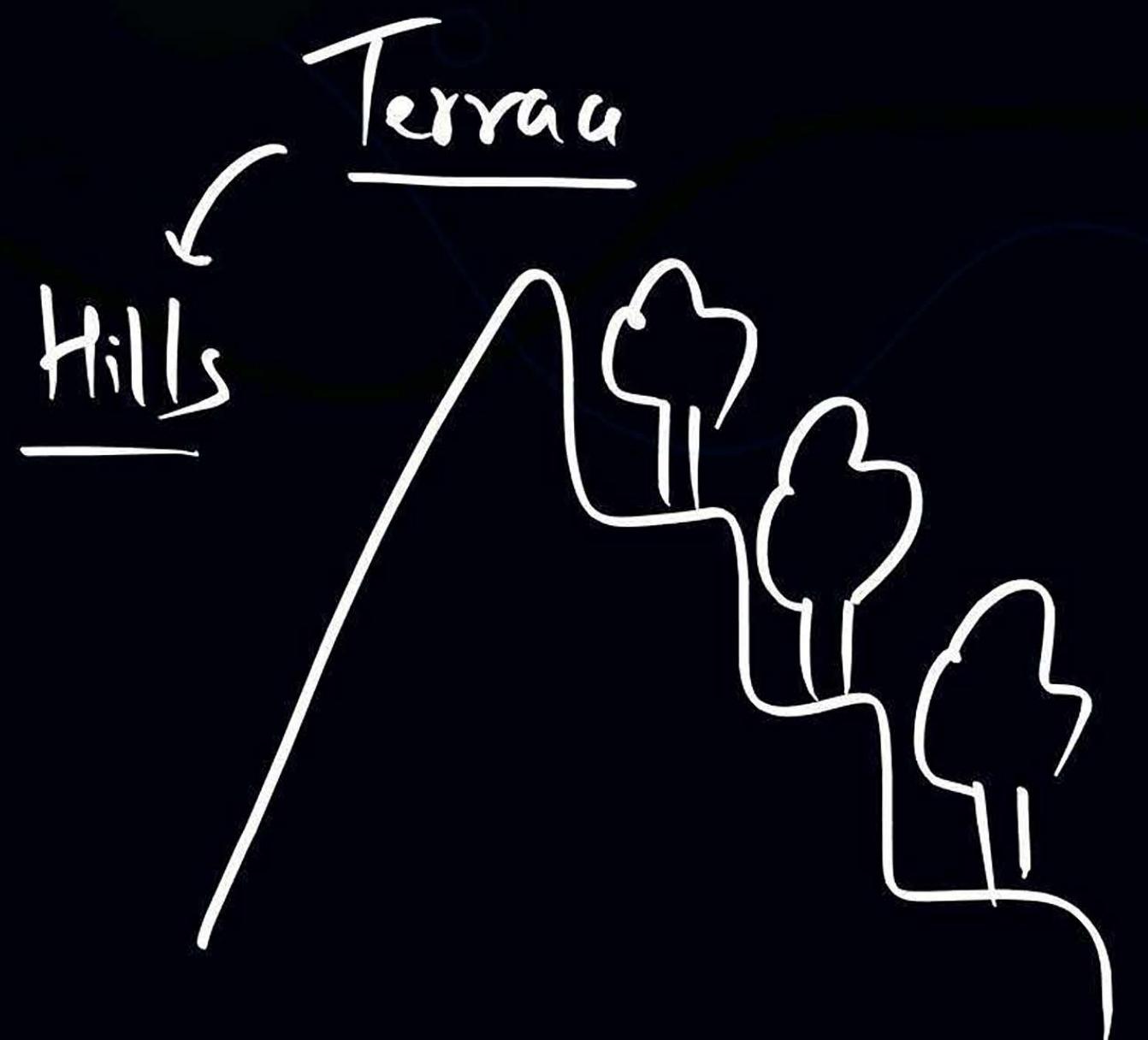
Shape

Strip Cropping



Shelter belt







Terrace
farming



Piedmont plains are low-lying areas of land at the base of a mountain range. They are characterized by: ▾

- Gentle slopes
- Fertile soil
- Abundant water resources

Piedmont plains are formed by: ▾

- Weathering due to rivers coming from mountains
- Melted ice water
- The lateral coalescence of a series of separate but confluent alluvial fans

Piedmont plains are often used for agriculture and other forms of land use.

Identify the soil:

- A. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap
- B. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture
- C. they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime)

Correct Answer is:

1. Laterite Soil
2. Red Soil
3. Black Soil
4. Alluvial Soil

Identify the soil:

- A. It develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau
- B. These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks

Correct Answer is:

- 1. Laterite Soil
- 2. Red Soil
- 3. Black Soil
- 4. Alluvial Soil

QUESTION- 01

Match the column - 1 with column - 2 and choose the correct option:

(2023)

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----|-----|
| A | 1 | II | III |
| B | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| D | 1 | 2 | 3 |

	Column-1 (Resources)	Column-2 (Example)	
(i)	Biological	1.	Coal
(ii)	Renewable	2.	Wildlife
(iii)	Non-renewable	3.	Solar Energy

QUESTION- 02

Which among the following is NOT a problem of resource development?

A Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals

B Accumulation of resources in few hands

C Indiscriminate exploitation of resources

D An equitable distribution of resources

(term-I, 2021-22)

Ans : D

QUESTION- 03

Fill in the blanks of the following table with suitable information:
Resource on the basis of exhaustibility

(2020)

Types of Resources	Examples
(A) _____	Solar and Wind energy
(B) _____	Mineral and Fossil fuels

Answer. (A)-Renewable
(B) - Non-renewable



QUESTION- 04

Fill in the blanks (Delhi 2020)

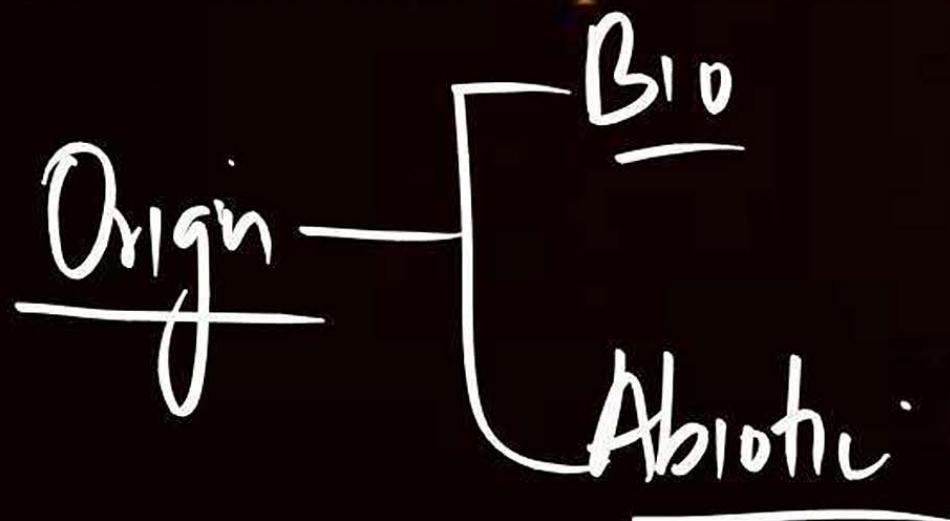
Types of Resources	Examples
Biotic and abiotic	A-? <i>Fishery, Water</i>
Renewable and non-renewable	B-? <i>Water, <u>fossil fuels</u></i> <i>Coal</i>

QUESTION- 07

Classify resources based on origin. (2018,2015,2014)

Resources can be categorized on the basis of origin:

- (i) Abiotic resources comprise non-living things (eg. land, water, air and minerals).
- (ii) Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere. These have life such as humans, flora and fauna.



QUESTION- 08

Give one difference between [renewable and nonrenewable resources.

(2016)

- Renewable : Replenished by nature es., crops and plants
- Non-renewable : Resources which get exhausted after years of use. eg. crude oil.

QUESTION- 09

Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. (2020)

The importance of judicious use of resources are :

- (i) It maintains the sustainability of the resources.
- (ii) Resources are available only in limited quantity.
- (iii) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.

QUESTION- 10

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning'. (2020,2017,2014)

The different steps of resource planning are :

- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

QUESTION- 11

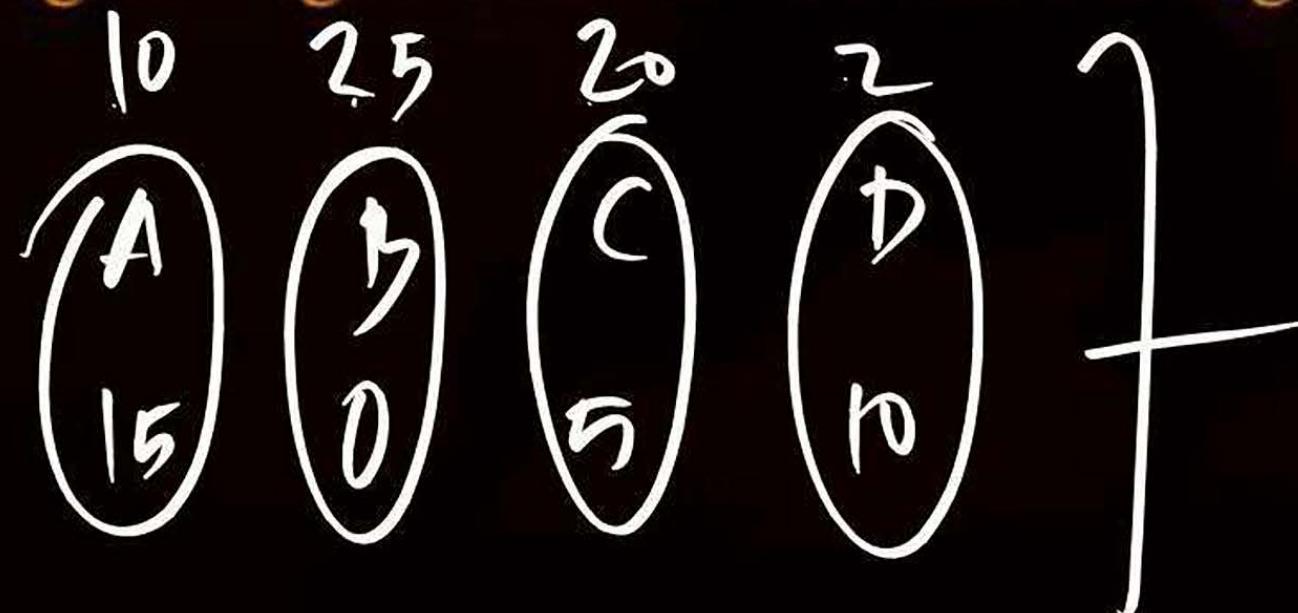
"Resource Planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life." Support the statement with examples. (2020 C)

Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. It is so, because of following reasons

- (a) It helps to identify the various resources present in different regions of the country.
- (b) It helps to reducing wastage of resources.
- (c) It helps in equal distribution of resources among the regions that have acute shortage of it.

Equitable

100 gm



QUESTION- 12

What is Agenda 21? List its two principles.

(2016)

Agenda 21 was adopted at first International Earth Summit held in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The two principles are as follows:



- (i) To combat environment damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
- (ii) Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

QUESTION- 13

Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility. State two characteristics of each.

(2016)

- (i) **Renewable Resources** : Resources that can be replenished after a short period of time are called renewable resources. For example - agricultural crops, wind energy, water, forest, wildlife, etc.
- (ii) **Non-renewable Resources**: Resources which take million years of time to replenish are called non-renewable resources. For example- fossil fuels. We must remember that some resources like metals are recyclable.

QUESTION- 14

"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. [2016]

Yes, there are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.

- (i) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- (ii) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.
- (iii) Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.
- (iv) Ladakh has rich cultural heritage but lacks in water resources and infrastructure.

QUESTION- 15

What are the three stages of resource planning in India? Why is it essential to have resource planning? (2017, 2014)

(First Part of the Answer)

~~Stages of resource planning are:~~

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

QUESTION- 15

What are the three stages of resource planning in India? Why is it essential to have resource planning? (2017, 2014)

(Second Part of Answer)

Resource planning is a technique or skill for proper utilization of resources.

- (i) As resources are limited, their planning is necessary so that we can use them properly and also save them for our future generation.
- (ii) Resources are not only limited but they are distributed over different parts of the country.
- (iii) Resource planning is also essential for production of resources and to protect them from over exploitation.

QUESTION-

In which one of the following states **overgrazing** is the main reason for land degradation?

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A** Maharashtra
- B** Punjab
- C** Haryana
- D** Uttar Pradesh

QUESTION- 17

Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states?

(Term-1, 2021-22)

A Odisha

B Tamil Nadu

C Kerala

D Gujarat

QUESTION- 18

Which one of the following human activities has contributed most in land degradation?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

- A** Deforestation
- B** Overgrazing
- C** Mining
- D** Over-irrigation

QUESTION- 19

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops.

Reason (R) : This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of the A.
- B Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of the A.
- C A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- D A is incorrect, but R is correct.

QUESTION- 20

How much percentage of forest area is desired in a geographical area to maintain ecological balance as outlined in the **National Forest Policy?**

(2020 C)

33%
of forest

QUESTION- 21

How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?

(Delhi
2019)

Over irrigation in Punjab causes the lowering in fertility rate of the soil because of water logging leading to increased salinity and alkalinity of the soil.

QUESTION- 22

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?
(Delhi 2019)

Grinding and crushing of limestone for the cement industry generate a large amount of dust. As the dust settles down on the soil it reduces the process of infiltration of water into the soil.



QUESTION- 23

In which states has mining caused severe land degradation? (2014)

QUESTION- 24

Explain with examples, the ways to solve the problem of land degradation in the Himalayan region. (2020 c)

Ways to solve the problem of land degradation in Himalayan region.

- (i) Afforestation is the solution for any kind of land degradation.
- (ii) Proper management of grazing. It is the one of the main reasons of land degradation in hilly areas.
- (iii) Adopting terrace farming in hilly areas, as it increase water retention capacity of soil

QUESTION- 25

'Land is a natural resource of utmost importance'. Justify the statement with appropriate arguments. (2014)

- (i) We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways.
- (ii) It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transports and communication system.
- (iii) It is an asset of a finite magnitude.

QUESTION- 26

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow :

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of overburdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. 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 and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generates huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

QUESTION- (i)

In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?

- A Gujarat
- B Himachal Pradesh
- C Punjab
- D Madhya Pradesh

QUESTION- (ii)

Which one of the following is a major source of water pollution?

- A Rainfall
- B Landslide
- C Over-irrigation
- D Industrial waste

QUESTION- (iii)

Why is 'over-irrigation' responsible for land degradation?

- A Increases the salinity of soil + alkalinity increases
- B Decreases the water absorption capacity of soil
- C Increases landslides
- D Decreases the fertility of soil



QUESTION- (iv)

Which one of the following is the main reason of 'land degradation' in Jharkhand? (2021)

- A Overgrazing
 - B Over-irrigation
 - C Industrial waste
 - D Mining
- A large white circle with a diagonal slash through it is drawn over option D.

QUESTION- 27



Discuss the factors responsible for land degradation in India. (2015, 2014)

The important factors responsible for land degradation in India are as follows:

1. **Deforestation**: By an estimate over one million hectares of forest is lost every year in India.
2. **Erosion**: Loss of vegetation cover makes land more susceptible to erosion. Wind and water have left vast tracts of land barren. Water erodes top soil to an extent of around 12,000 million tons per annum.
3. **Over-irrigation**: Successive cropping and overirrigation, leads to water-logging and consequent salinization and alkalization. This situation mainly arises due to poor drainage.
4. **Floods and Droughts**: Drought is both man-made and environment-induced. Man has played a key role in the creation of drought-prone areas by over-exploitation of natural resources like forests, degradation by grazing, excessive withdrawal of ground water, silting of tanks, rivers, etc. Floods, on the other hand, are caused by heavy rains in a very short period. Each situation could have been altered had there been good vegetation cover. Vegetation helps in reducing run-off, increasing infiltration and reducing soil erosion.
5. **Over-grazing**: India has the world's largest cattle population, but not enough pasture land. This has led to serious problems as animals have encroached into forest lands and even agricultural lands. Land degradation due to over-grazing leads to desert like conditions.
6. **Pollution**: Pollution of land is caused by disposal of solid waste, leftover from domestic, industrial and agricultural sectors. Another major source of land pollution is the creation of derelict land due to mining particularly due to surface and underground mining activities.

QUESTION- 28



Which of the following is correctly matched?

(2023)

- A Alluvial Soil - Gangetic plain

- B Black Soil - Himalayan Region X Maharashtra

- C Arid Soil - Western Ghats Ray

- D Laterite Soil - Desert Area Western Ghats

QUESTION- 29

Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A** ~~Alkaline Soil - Consist of sand and silt~~ + (2023)
- B** Black Soil - Salt content is high + X
- C** Arid Soil - Diffusion of iron in crystalline X - Red Soil
- D** Laterite Soil - Made up of Lava flows + Black Soil

QUESTION- 30

Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature.

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A** Red soil
- B** Laterite soil
- C** Arid soil
- D** Alluvial soil

QUESTION- 31

Which one of the following forces leads to maximum soil erosion in plains?

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A** Wind
- B** Glacier ~~X~~
- C** Running water
- D** Earthquake ~~X~~



QUESTION- 32

Read the following features of a soil and name the related soil: (2020)

- (a) Develops in high rainfall area
- (b) Intense leaching process takes place.
- (c) Humus content is low.

~~Latente~~ Black Soil → Moisture holding ↑

Latente = Leaching

Red & Yellow → Crystal Igneous Rock

QUESTION- 33

Give one example of the main commercial crop cultivable in laterite soil.

(2020)

Answer.

Tea, coffee and **Cashew nut**

~~✓ laterite = cashew~~

QUESTION- 34

Highlight the importance of contour ploughing.

(AI 2019)

Contour ploughing, the practice of tilling sloped land along lines of consistent elevation in order to conserve rainwater and to reduce soil losses from surface erosion.

QUESTION- 35

Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crop of cashew nut?

(2019)

Latente Soil

QUESTION- 36

Which soil type is the most widely spread and important soil in India?

(2019, 2015)

Alluvial Soil

QUESTION- 37

Which soil types is made up of lava flows? (2014)

Black Soil

QUESTION- 38

Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India. (2019)

- (i) This soil type is most important and widely spread.
 - (ii) The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
 - (iii) The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
-
- (ii) Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

QUESTION- 39

Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India.

(2019)

- (i) These are black in colour and are also known as 'Regur' soils. Ideal for growing cotton these are also known as black cotton soil.
- (ii) The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- (iii) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.

QUESTION- 40

Name the soil type which is widely found in Western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this soil type which makes it unsuitable for cultivation. (2017)

The soil type in Western Rajasthan is arid soil, following are its characteristics:

- (i) It consists very high Kankar nodules due to increasing calcium content downwards.
- (ii) It is brown - red in its colour. It is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) Salt content is very high and it lacks humus and moisture.
- (iv) It is difficult to cultivate anything on this type of soil, but cultivation can be encouraged after proper irrigation as in Western Rajasthan.

QUESTION- 41

Distinguish between red soil and laterite soil stating any three points of distinction.

(2015)

Red soil:

- (i) Red soil is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- (ii) It is highly porous and less fertile but where it is deep it is fertile.
- (iii) It is less crystalline.
- (iv) It is red in colour due to presence of iron in it.
- (v) It is found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Laterite soil :

- (i) It is formed by the leaching process in the heavy rainfall areas of tropical India.
- (ii) It is less fertile, only grass grows on it in abundance.
- (iii) It is crystalline.
- (iv) It is found in hills of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Assam and Meghalaya.

QUESTION- 42

Explain the two types of **soil erosion** mostly observed in India. Explain three human activities responsible for soil erosion.

(2016)

~~Types of soil erosion:~~

(i) Gullies: The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels/gullies. The unfit land caused by gullies is called badland or ravines.

(ii) Sheet erosion : Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The top soil is washed away. This process is known as sheet erosion.

Three human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation over-grazing, mining and construction, etc.

QUESTION- 43

Describe any five distinct characteristics of 'Arid soils'. (2015)

Answer.

(i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.

(ii) Sandy in texture and saline in nature. S+S

(iii) Evaporation from this soil is faster, soil lacks humus and moisture.

(iv) Soil occupied by Kankar.

(v) Kankar restricts the infiltration of water.

} Salt blanket

QUESTION- 44

Why is soil considered as a resource? Explain with five arguments.

(2015)

Answer.

- (i) Soil is considered as a resource because it is used to satisfy our needs.
- (ii) It is the most important renewable natural resource.
- (iii) It is the medium of plant growth. It consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.
- (iv) It supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- (v) It is the base of our life.

QUESTION- 45

I $\Delta B + M + h + K + C$

What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give four main features of this type of soil.

Alluvial

(2014)

Alluvial soil is found in the entire northern plain, it is the most widely spread soil of India.

Main features of alluvial soil :

RICH, LOCATION, FORMATION

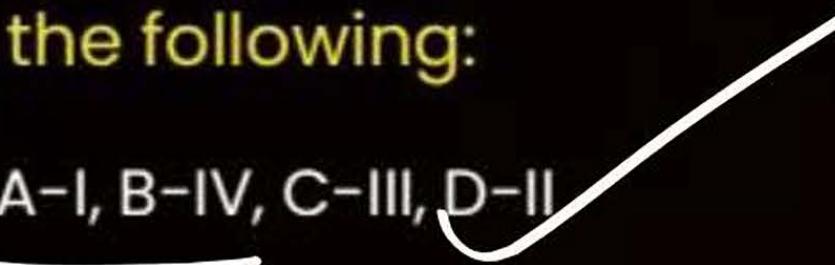
1. It is formed by the deposition of materials brought down by the Himalayan rivers.
2. It is highly fertile. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.
3. It consists of various proportion of sand, silt and clay.
4. It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.
5. It is ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

QUESTION- 46

Match the following:

A

A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II



B

A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III



C

A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

D

A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III



	Resources	Examples
A.	Renewable Resources:	I. Forests and wildlife
B.	Non -Renewable Resources:	II. The oceanic resources
C.	National Resources:	III. Roads, canals and railway
D.	International Resources:	IV. Minerals and fossil fuels

(2022-23)

QUESTION- 47

Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A** Kyoto Protocol
- B** Montreal Protocol
- C** Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit
- D** World Summit on Sustainable Development

QUESTION- 49

The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called. _____

Choose the correct option.

(Term-1, 2021-22)

- A Barren land
- B Forest land
- C Grazing land
- D Fallow land

Cultivable → 5 yrs

Current fallow land → 1 yr

Other fallow land → (1-5)

QUESTION- 50

Which one of the following human activities has contributed significantly in land degradation?

(Term-1, 2021-22)

A

Deforestation

B

Crop rotation

C

Shelter belts

D

Ploughing

QUESTION- 51

Suggest and explain any three ways to protect land from degradation in various states of India.
(2020-21)

~~Answer.~~

- (i) Afforestation.
- (ii) Proper management of grazing.
- (iii) Planting of shelter belts of plants.
- (iv) Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
- (v) Control of mining activities.
- (vi) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

QUESTION- 52

Identify the soil with the help of clues given below:

- develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- is low in humus content
- found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(Term-1, 2021-22)

A

Forest soil X

JK, Annan X

B

Yellow soil

low rainfall

Alluvial Sol X

C

Black soil X

Black Soil X

D

Laterite soil

Red & Yellow Sol

QUESTION- 53

Identify the soil with the help of the following features.

Arid

- Red to brown in colour

- Sandy in texture and saline in nature

- Lacks humus and moisture

$$S + S = \text{Arid}$$

Arid Soil

(2020-21)



Nationalism in India

Thank
You



Keep Fighting Warriors...