SOCIAL

CLASS- X

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CHAPTER-I

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1 Which one of the following type of resource is iron

ANSWER:

Once they have been used up, there will be no more. Most non-renewable resources are minerals, which are mined, for example, gold, iron ore, titanium. Coal and oil are known as fossil fuels and are also non-renewable.

2. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

ANSWER:

Tidal energy is a replenishable resource since tides keep coming over and over again due to the moon's force.

3.Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

ANSWER:

In Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

4.In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

ANSWER:

Terrace farming is done on hill slopes and Uttarakhand is the region having hill slopes and here terrace farming is practiced.

5. In which of the following states is black soil found?

ANSWER:

It is mostly found in areas such as Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is formed by weathering of deccan basalt from last 60 million years and paleo organic carbon resource.

4 MARK QUESTIONS

1.Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

ANSWER:

3 states are

1. Maharashtra
2. Gujarat
3. Madhya Pradesh

The crop grown is cotton.

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

ANSWER:

The type of soil found in river deltas is Alluvial Soil.

1. It is very fertile and, therefore, good for the cultivation of crops
2. It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay
3. Alluvial soil has a good quantity of potash, lime and phosphoric acid, which is good for the growth of paddy and sugarcane.

3. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

ANSWER:

The main techniques that can be used are given below.

1. Contour ploughing
2. Terrace farming
3. Strips of grass are allowed to grow between the crops. This method is known as strip cropping.

4.What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

ANSWER:

Biotic resource:

1. These are resources that are obtained from the biosphere
2. These resources have life
3. Examples are plants, animals, fish, human beings, livestock etc.

Abiotic resource:

1. These resources are composed of non-living things
2. Examples are water, minerals, metals, wind, solar energy etc.

5. Which soil is called 'regur soil? Mention any four characteristics of this type of soil?

ANSWER:

(i) These have been formed due to withering of lava.
(if) The black soils are made of extremely fine materials, i.e., clayey materials.
(iii)These soils are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime.
(iv)These soils are generally poor in phosphoric content.
(v)The soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.

6.Which geographical factors are responsible for the evolution of black soil? Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?

ANSWER:

(1) Climatic conditions like temperature, rainfall etc. along with present rock material are important factors for making of black soil. The parent rock is volcanic rock.

(2) It is ideal for growing cotton because:
(i)It has capacity to hold moisture.
(ii)They are rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
(iii)This soil is also known as black cotton soil,
(iv) They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which help in the proper
aeration of the soil.

7 MARK QUESTIONS

1.

(i) Explain the land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since.

ANSWER:

The use of land is determined both by physical factors, such as topography, climate, and soil types, as well as by human factors, such as population density, technological capability, culture, traditions etc. The pattern of the net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands. Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of the geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952). It was considered essential for the maintenance of the ecological balance. A part of the land is termed a wasteland, and it is put to other non-agricultural uses like settlements, roads, railways, industry etc. It includes rocky, arid and desert areas. Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it has resulted in land degradation.

(ii) How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

ANSWER:

There are various reasons for this.

1. Large-scale production led to over utilisation of resources.
2. Technological advancement led to greater exploitation of resources.
3. Improved medical and health resources led to huge consumption of resources.

2.What are the three stages of resource planning in India?

ANSWER:

“Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper or judicious use of resources. ”
Resource planning is a complex process which involves :
(i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans
(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

3. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility?

ANSWER:

(i) Renewable resources: “Renewable resources are the natural resources which can be used again and again or can be reproduced by physical, mechanical and chemical processes.” Solar energy, air, water and soil are some of the renewable resources of energy.

(ii) Non-renewable resources: “Non renewable resources are the natural resources that cannot be replaced at all or within a reasonable time.” Fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal are examples of non renewable resources. These resources are accumulated over millions of years. They are considered to be non-renewable resources because once they are used up, they are gone forever.

4.Explain what is meant by national resources and individual resources?

ANSWER:

(a) Individual Resources: Resources which are owned by private individuals are known as individual resources. Plots, fields, houses, cars, books, etc., are some examples of individual resources.

(b) Community Owned Resources: The resources which are accessible .to all the members of the community are known as community resources. Village ponds, public parks, playgrounds, etc., are some examples of community resources.

(c) National Resources: All the resources which are under the control of state or union government are known as national resources. All the resources within political boundaries are national resources because the government has the power to acquire even the private properties.

(d) International Resources: These resources are owned and regulated by international institutions. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to the open ocean, and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions. India has got the right to mine manganese nodules from the bed of the Indian Ocean from that area which lies beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone.

5.Distinguish between stock resources and reserve resources?

ANSWER:

(i) Potential Resources : Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised due to lack of capital or other reasons. For example: the western parts of India, particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far, these have not been developed properly.

(ii) Developed Resources : These are resources which have been surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The

development of resources depends on technology and the level of their feasibility. For example, India has a cumulative total of about 2,47,847 million tonnes of coal resources.

(iii) Stock : These are the materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy the human needs but cannot be used as the human beings do not have the appropriate technology to convert them into usable form. For example, water (H20) is a compound of two inflammable gases, i.e., hydrogen and oxygen, but human beings do not have the required technology to use them as a source of energy.

(iv) Reserves : These are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the existing technology, but their uses have been postponed keeping in mind the needs of the future generations. For example, India has sufficient amount of forests to fulfil the needs of the present generation, but they are being protected for the future generations

6.“Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.” Elaborate the statement with the help of suitable examples highlighting the value of land resource.

ANSWER:

Land is an important natural resource, because :
(i)All economic activities are performed on land.
(ii)It supports natural vegetation and wildlife.
(iii)Most of the minerals are formed in land.
(iv)It is used for transport and communication system.

7.How are alluvial soils formed? How is Bangar different from Khadar?

ANSWER:

Characteristics of the Alluvial soil are :

(i) Alluvial soils are transported soils. Most of the soils are derived from the sediments deposited by rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain. Thus, the parent material of these soils is of transported origin.

(ii) These soils consist of varying proportion of sand, silt and clay. In the upper course of the river, the soil is coarse. In the middle course, it is medium, and fine grained in the lower course.

(iii) Apart from the size of their grains or particles, soils are described according to their age as well. They are old alluvium and new alluvium. Locally, the old alluvium is called 'Bhangar' and the new alluvium is called 'Khadar'.

(iv) The old alluvium often contains 'kankar, nodules, with calcium carbonates in the sub-soil. The new alluvium is more fertile than the old alluvium.

8.How does red soil develop? What makes it look red and yellow?

ANSWER:

Formation : Most of the red soils have come into existence due to weathering of ancient crystalline igneous rocks. Characteristics/Features :
(i) Soils are loamy in deep depressions and in uplands. They consist of loose gravels and highly coarse materials.
(ii) The colour of these soils is generally red, often grading into brown, chocolate or yellow. The red colour is due to wide diffusion rather than high percentage of iron content. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
(iii) Soils are deficient in phosphoric acid, organic matter and nitrogenous materials but are fairly rich in potash. But crops are cultivated with the use of fertilizers.

9. How is mountain soil (forest soil) formed? Mention any four characteristics of forest soil.

ANSWER:

Formation: The soils are formed due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation, etc. Characteristics/Features:
(i) These soils are heterogeneous in nature, and their character changes with mountainous environment and altitude.
(ii) The soils are very rich in humus, but are deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.
(iii) The soils are especially suitable for plantation of tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits.
(iv) The soil is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. It is acidic with low humus content in the snow covered areas. It is fertile in the lower parts of the valleys.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which one of the following types of resource is iron ore?

(a) Renewable

(b) Biotic

(c) Flow

(d) Non-renewable

Answer: Non-renewable

2.Under which of the following type of resources can tidal energy not be put?

(a) Replenishable

(b) Human-made

(c) Abiotic

(d) Non-recyclable

Answer: **Replenishable**

3.Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

(a) Intensive cultivation

(b) Deforestation

(c) Over-irrigation

(d) Overgrazing

Answer: Over-irrigation

4. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

(a) Punjab

(b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh

(c) Haryana

(d) Uttarakhand

Answer: Uttarakhand

5.In which of the following states is black soil predominantly found?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir

(b) Maharashtra

(c) Rajasthan

(d) Jharkhand

Answer: Maharashtra

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. **Resources** are a function of human activities.
2. On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as **biotic** and **abiotic** resources.
3. On the basis of exhaustibility resources can be classified as **renewable** and **non-renewable** resources.
4. **Biotic** Resources are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
5. All those things which are composed of non-living things are called **abiotic** resources.
6. Rocks and metals are examples of **abiotic** resource.
7. The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as **renewable** resources.
8. Solar energy is an example of **renewable** resource.

SUMMARY

Resources whose quality and quantity have been determined for utilization are termed as developed resources. The extent to which these resources are utilized depends on technology and the level of their feasibility. Hydrogen can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have advanced technology to use it.