Solution

PRACTICE SET - 1

Class 10 - Social Science

5 Marks Ques

1. The denudation or destruction of the soil cover and their subsequent natural removal is termed as soil erosion. Human activities, as well as natural forces, cause denudation of the topsoil. Human activities such as deforestation lead to cutting of trees which causes soil erosion as roots binding the soil gets removed. Natural forces such as tsunami, tornado, high wind velocity, and local water bodies cause gully erosion and sheet erosion which leads to the removal of topsoil.
   In hilly and mountainous areas the following measures can help to control soil erosion:
   i. Contour ploughing or ploughing along the contour lines of a high land can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
   ii. Terrace cultivation also checks the downhill flow of water and controls soil erosion.
   iii. Afforestation can help in soil conservation in hilly areas. In dry desert areas, planting of rows of trees known as shelterbelts to check the velocity of wind can control soil erosion.
2. i. Parent material: This refers to the mineral material or organic material from which the soil is formed. Soils will carry the characteristics of its parent material such as color, texture, structure, mineral composition and so on. For example, if soils are formed from an area with large rocks (parent rocks) of red sandstone, the soils will also be red in color and have the same feel as its parent material.
   ii. Time: Soils can take many years to form. Younger soils have some characteristics from their parent material, but as they age, the addition of organic matter, exposure to moisture and other environmental factors may change its features. With time, they settle and are buried deeper below the surface, taking time to transform. Eventually, they may change from one soil type to another.
   iii. Climate: This is probably the most important factor that can shape the formation of soils. Two important climatic components, temperature and precipitation are key. They determine how quickly weathering will be, and what kind of organic materials may be available on and inside of the soils.
3. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries as it affects all the countries of the world equally. This can be understood by the following points:
   i. Land degradation affects agricultural productivity which affects food crops. Due to international trade, these crops reach different places thus affecting everyone.
   ii. Decline in the productive capacity of the land (temporary or permanent).
   iii. Decline in the lands “usefulness”.
   iv. Loss of Biodiversity.
   v. Increased vulnerability of the environment or people to destruction or crisis.
   vi. Accelerated soil erosion by wind and water.
   vii. Soil acidification and the formation of acid sulphate soil resulting in barren soil.
   viii. Soil alkalinisation owing to irrigation with water containing sodium bicarbonate leading to poor soil structure and reduced crop yields.
   ix. Soil salination in irrigated land requiring soil salinity control to reclaim the land.
   x. Soil waterlogging in irrigated land which calls for some form of subsurface land drainage to remediate the negative effects.
   xi. Destruction of soil structure including loss of organic matter.
4. In India, the arid soil is mainly found in parts of Western Rajasthan, Haryana, and Punjab and extends up to the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. They are one of the most prevalent soil orders in the world. It is also called desert soil in some places. Characteristics of Arid Soils are as follows:
   1. **Colour:** Arid soils range in colour from red to brown.
   2. **Texture:** Arid soils are generally sandy in texture.
   3. **Salinity:** Arid soils are often saline, meaning they have a high salt content. In some areas, the salt content is so high that common salt can be obtained by evaporating the water.
   4. **Humus and Moisture Content:** Arid soils are low in humus and moisture due to the dry climate and high evaporation rates.
   5. **Kankar Formation:** The lower horizons of arid soils are often occupied by Kankar, a hard, calcareous concretion that forms from the accumulation of calcium carbonate. The Kankar layer can restrict the infiltration of water.

5. Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

   The two relevant points justifying the fact are:

   1. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example, Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.
   2. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has a very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

   Therefore, the availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but the 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 resources 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.

6. i. Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
   ii. Soil is one of the world's most important natural resources. Together with air and water it is the basis for life on planet earth. It has many important functions which are essential for life.
   iii. Not only does it play the major part in allowing us to feed the world's population, but it also plays a major role in the recycling of air, water, nutrients, and maintaining a number of natural cycles, thereby ensuring that there will be a basis for life in generations to come.
   iv. Soils provide a direct source of minerals and other resources. The most significant raw materials are sand, gravel, stone, ore, coal and peat. Sand, gravel, stone are the raw materials of building, ore is the raw material of industry, coal and peat are the raw materials of heating. Soils can cover or be built up on many of these raw materials.
   v. Soil is the vital thing for animals, vegetations and all living creatures. Soil is formed slowly, however, it can be easily demolished. For these reasons, we must protect it well.

7.

Red soil	Laterite Soil
(a) It is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(a) It is formed by the leaching process in the tropical areas of heavy rainfall.
(b) It is highly porous and less fertile but where it is deep, it is fertile.	(b) It is less fertile, only grass grows on it in abundance.
(c) It is less crystalline.	(c) It is crystalline.
(d) It is red in colour due to the presence of iron, is it. The colour is more due to the wide diffusion rather than high percentage of iron oxide content.	(d) It is red in colour due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones.
(e) It is found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These soils are spread on almost the whole of Tamil Nadu.	(e)It is found in hills of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya. They also occur at lower levels and in valleys in several other parts of the country.

3 Marks Ques

8. i. We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways.
   ii. Land is a major resource for agricultural development worldwide.
   iii. Land, a critically important national resource, supports all living organisms including plants as well as every primary production system such as roads, industries, communication and storage for surface and ground water, among others.
   iv. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.
   v. It is an asset of finite magnitude.

9. 1. Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life.
   2. Resource planning is essential for India as there is enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
   3. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

10. i. **Main Cause**: Large scale overgrazing has caused severe land degradation.
    ii. **Measures to check include:**
        a. Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
        b. It is important to rejuvenate the grazing areas especially permanent pastures and forest grazing lands. It should be done in a scientific manner.
        c. Grazers should also be forced to make optimal use of renewable natural resources.
11. **Resources are vital for human survival and it is believed that resources are a free gift of nature.**
    The indiscriminate use of resources has led to the following problems:
    i. To satisfy the greed of a few individuals, the depletion of resources has continued.
    ii. Accumulation of resources in a few hands which in turn, divided the society into rich and poor.
    iii. Indiscriminate use of resources causing various global ecological crises such as global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, environmental pollution & land degradation.
12. **Methods of soil conservation:**
    i. Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
    ii. Terrace cultivation or cutting of steps around the slopes to provide land for agriculture also checks the downhill flow of water and controls soil erosion, e.g., as in Western and Central Himalayan region.
    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.
    iv. Shelterbelt plantation: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelterbelts.
    v. Indiscriminate grazing by cattle, especially sheep and goat including the nomadic herds, are the major causes for soil erosion in hilly areas. It is, therefore, necessary that the pastures and grasslands in hilly regions should properly be managed for maximum fodder production and effective erosion control by way of improving their fertility.
13. Alluvial soil is found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.
    Main features of alluvial soil:
    i. It is highly fertile.
    ii. It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and day.
    iii. It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.
    iv. The soil is porous because of its loamy (equal proportion of sand and clay) nature. Porosity and texture provide good drainage and other conditions favorable for agriculture.
14. Yes, India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources.
    i. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
    ii. Arunachal Pradesh has an 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 a rich cultural heritage but lacks in water resources, infrastructure and minerals.

    This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.
15. i. Climatic conditions along with present rock material are important factors for the evolution of black soil.
    ii. **It is ideal for growing cotton because of the following reasons:**
        a. It has capacity to hold moisture.
        b. It is rich in soil nutrients such as iron, lime, calcium, potassium, aluminum and magnesium.
        c. Deep cracks in the soil help in aeration.
        d. High water retaining capacity.
16.

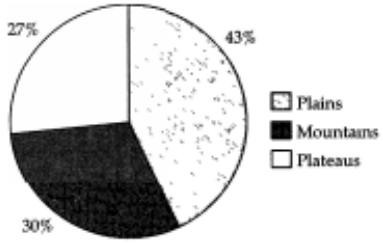
S.no.	Red soil	Laterite soil
1.	Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.	Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
2.	Red soil is found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, southern part of the middle of Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.	Laterite soil is mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

3.	This type of soil is formed as a result of weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks.	The laterite soil is formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods, which leads to leaching of soil

17. **Methods of Soil Conservation:**
    i. Construction of terraces farming--Terracing and contour bunding which divides the hill slope into numerous small slopes, checks the flow of water, promotes absorption of water by soil and saves soil from erosion.
    ii. Afforestation--The best way to conserve soil is to increase area under forests. Indiscriminate felling of trees should be stopped and efforts should be made to plant trees in new areas.
    iii. Control of overgrazing--Overgrazing of forests and grasslands by animals, especially by goats and sheep, should be properly checked.
    iv. Constructing dams--Much of the soil erosion by river floods can be avoided by constructing dams across the rivers. This checks the speed of water and saves soil from erosion.
18. Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment so that the developmental process in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generations. Two ways in which resources can be used judiciously are
    i. **Resource planning:** Resource planning refers to the strategy for planned and judicious utilisation of resources. Resource planning is essential to bring about sustainable existence which is a part of sustainable development.
    ii. **Resource conservation:** It is the ethical use and protection of valuable resources such as trees, minerals, wildlife, water and others. It focuses on maintaining the natural world in order to protect the sources of resources.
19. As the environment belongs to the earth its impact is felt by the whole planet.
    a. For example, if carbon dioxide is being released by some rich countries global warming is affecting the lives of all the people on the planet.
    b. Air pollution moves along with air and cannot be restricted to any place or country.
    c. Ozone layer depletion has serious consequences for people all over the world.
    d. Land degradation affects the agricultural productivity of land as well as food security. Food requirement of that region will be completed by importing food from other regions. It will create additional pressure on the land resources of exporting regions.
    e. Addition of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is responsible for increase in temperature. It affects every part of the world whether it is developed or developing country.
    f. Addition of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere is responsible for ozone depletion in the Antarctic region. Although source region of CFC can be any part of the world, it is a serious issue of concern for the whole world.

2 Marks Ques

20. India has land under a variety of relief features namely: mountains, plateaus and plains.
    i. About 43 percent of the land area
    is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
    ii. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure the perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
    iii. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.



21. i. Deposited mainly by wind activities.
    ii. Nitrogen is insufficient and Phosphate is normal.
    iii. Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
    iv. High salt content
    v. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
    vi. Due to a dry climate and high temperature, the evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
    vii. Kankar or Impure Calcium carbonate content is high which restricts the infiltration of water.
22. 1. Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all life forms, which requires resource planning.

2. Sustainable development includes sustainable living. Resources are necessary for human life as well as for maintaining the level of living. Resources were considered undeserved gifts from nature.
3. As a result, people irresponsibly exploit resources, leading to resource depletion, the concentration of resources in a limited number of hands, and resource exploitation.
4. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

23. i. Regur soil is also known as black soil.
ii. It is ideal for growing cotton, so it is also known as "black cotton soil".
iii. It is made up of extremely tine clayey material
iv. It is rich in iron, lime, calcium, potassium, aluminum and magnesium.
v. It is deficient in nitrogen, Phosphorous and organic matter.
vi. It can hold moisture and becomes sticky when wet.

24. i. Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan river systems - The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmputra. Most fertile soil among all soil types.
ii. Alluvial soil is classified on the basis of age: Bhangar and Khader.
iii. It contains potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
iv. Ideal for sugarcane, paddy, wheat, and other cereal and pulse crops.
v. High fertility supports intensive cultivation and dense population.
vi. Alkaline soils in drier areas can be made productive with proper treatment and irrigation.

25. i. Banks and Cooperatives should provide cheap and easy loans to farmers for buying inputs.
ii. Construction of Dams and Canals for irrigation
iii. By improving transportation and storage facilities.
iv. Setting up industries in semi-rural areas. Eg. dal mill, honey collection centres etc.
v. Developing schools and health centres.
vi. By promoting tourism and local crafts

26. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:
i. Identification and inventory of resources. This involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement.
ii. Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional setup for implementing resource development plans.
iii. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
iv. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
v. Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained.

27. i. Reduce consumption of resources.
ii. Reusing and recycling of the resources.
iii. Reduce wastage of resources
iv. Utilization of non-conventional energy sources, such as solar and wind energy.
v. Control accumulation of resources in few hands
vi. Stop indiscriminate exploitation of resources
vii. Try to achieve global sustainable development.
viii. Combat environmental damage through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

28. Humans need resources for survival, growth, development, and progress. They need to obtain food by growing crops, catching fishes, rearing livestock and poultry. They also need energy sources such as fossil fuels and other materials for their daily uses such as timber and minerals. A resource is considered a source or supply from which benefits are produced. The resources human use include materials water, energy, minerals, services, staff, knowledge, or others that can be transformed to produce benefits.

29. **Method to control land degradation in the Himalayan regions:**
i. **Contour Ploughing:** Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
ii. **Terrace cultivation:** Terrace cultivation steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces.
iii. **Strip Cropping:** Large fields can be divided into strips, strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.
iv. **Shelter Belt:** Planning lines of trees to create shelter helps in breaking up of the force of wind. Shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert in western India.

30. The following are the features of arid soils:
    a. Arid soils have a colour ranging from red to brown. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
    b. In some areas, salt content is very high and common salt can be obtained by evaporating the water.
    c. Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and soils lack humus and moisture.
    d. The lower part of the soils is occupied by Kankar because of calcium content.
    e. Some of these soils contain high percentages of soluble salts, are alkaline with varying degree of calcium carbonate and are poor in organic matter.
    f. The phosphate content of these soils is as high as in normal alluvial soils.

31. i. Black soil is black in colour and also known as Regur Soil.
    ii. It is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.
    iii. It is rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash & lime.
    iv. It is ideal for growing cotton.
    v. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan Plateau.
    vi. It is made up of lava flow.

32. i. Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
    ii. **The two principles are as follows:**
        a. To combat environmental damage, poverty disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
        b. Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

33. i. 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.
    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.

34. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.
    i. 43% of the land area is plain which provides facilities for agriculture and Industry Eg. Northern Plains, Coastal Plains.
    ii. 30% of the country's surface area is formed by mountains and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects Eg. Himalaya, Eastern & Western Ghats.
    iii. About 27% of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals for fossil fuels and forest Eg. Deccan & Chota Nagpur.

35. 1. **Mining Sites**: Abandoned mining sites in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha leave deep scars and cause deforestation, leading to severe land degradation.
    2. **Overgrazing**: In Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, overgrazing is a primary cause of land degradation.
    3. **Over Irrigation**: In Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation leads to waterlogging, increasing soil salinity and alkalinity, thus degrading the land.

36. i. **Current fallow land** : Land which is left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.
    ii. **Other than current fallow land**: Land which is left uncultivated for past 1 to 5 agricultural years.
    iii. **Culturable waste land:** Land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years. This land was used in the past but has been abandoned for some reason.

37. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:
    1. 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.
    2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
    3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

38. An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger. An equitable distribution of resources is important because it:
    - **Prevents resource depletion:** When resources are equitably distributed, they are not overexploited by a few individuals or countries. This helps to ensure that there are enough resources to meet the needs of all people for generations to come.

- **Promotes social justice and reduces inequality:** When everyone has access to the resources they need. This can lead to reduced poverty, improved education and healthcare, and greater economic opportunity for all.
- **Prevents global ecological crises:** When resources are used sustainably, it helps to reduce pollution, protect ecosystems, and conserve biodiversity. This can help to mitigate the effects of climate change, prevent the depletion of natural resources, and ensure a healthy planet for future generations.

39. The three main characteristics of arid soil of India are:
    i. Arid soils are the soils of desert or semi-desert regions and colors varies from red to brown.They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
    ii. Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
    iii. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increased calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
40. i. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.
    ii. Crop Rotation: It is one of the agricultural practice in which different crops are grown in same area following a rotation system which helps in replenishment of the soil.
    iii. Contour ploughing is another step to conserve land. The fields are ploughed, harrowed and sown along the natural contour of the hills.
41. Following are the three steps of 'resource planning':
    i. **Identification of resources** across the country through surveying, mapping and preparation of an inventory of resources through their quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement.
    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.
42. **Alluvial soils:** Alluvial soils are formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers.

S. No.	Khadar soil	Bangar soil
1.	The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks.	The Bhangar is the older alluvium along the river beds forming terraces higher than the flood plain
2.	Lower concentration of kankar nodules.	Higher concentration of kankar nodules.
3.	It has more fine particles.	It has less fine particles.
4.	It is more fertile.	It is less fertile.

43. **The importance of judicious use of resources are:**
    i. Indiscriminate use of resources has led to an environmental and ecological crisis. Therefore, planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.
    ii. Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, they take thousands of years to renew.
    iii. Resources are available only in limited quantity which is essential for any developmental activity. Their unavailability can lead to socio-economic problems in the world.
44. i. Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation and overgrazing.
    ii. **Types of Soil Erosion**
        a. 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. Sheet erosion is harmful since it removes the finer and more fertile top soil.
        b. Gully erosion: When soil is removed by water flowing along definite paths downs the slope or in channels, it is called gully erosion. Gullies cut up agricultural land and make it unfit for cultivation. Badland is a region with a large number of deep gullies or ravines, e.g., Chambal Valley in Madhya Pradesh.

1 Mark Ques

45. The three states having black soil are Plateaus of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The crops which mainly grown are cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane.
46. Over Grazing in Gujarat
    i. Leads to deforestation
    ii. Leads to soil erosion

47. We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. Thus, land is a natural resource of utmost importance.
48. Mining activities are responsible for land degradation in Jharkhand. It is because Jharkhand is a mineral rich state where mining activities are done at large scale. When excavation work is completed, the mining sites represent deep scars and evidences of over burdening which lead to land degradation.
49. Arid soil
50. Wind energy received in Western Rajasthan and Gujarat falls under the category of potential resources.
51. Black soil. These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.
52. Importance of contour ploughing: It decelerates the flow of water down the slopes/it restricts soil erosion.
53. Alluvial soil
54. i. Sustainable development is environment friendly economic development which advocates for conserving resources for future generations.
    ii. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as hydel energy, wind energy and solar energy.
    iii. Non-renewable resources are those which get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock of these on earth which cannot be replenished. So their use should be reduced.
    iv. Renewable resources are replenished by nature. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing these resources. So they also should be used wisely.
    v. Use of public transport, conservation of resources, reducing, recycling and reusing of resources.
55. Over-irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab as over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging leading to an increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
56. 33%
57. i. Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests.
    ii. More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests.
58. The cement industry is responsible for land degradation as the grinding of limestone for the cement industry produces smoke which settles down and retards the process of infiltration of water.
59. Alluvial Soil
60. Laterite Soil.
    [**Explanation:** The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climates with alternate wet and dry seasons. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environments, it is generally humus-poor.]

MCQ - Incorrect Statement

61.
(b) Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain
Explanation:
Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain

62.
(c) Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt
Explanation:
Alluvial Soil - Consist of sand and silt

MCQ - Matching

63.
(b) A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II
Explanation:
A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

64.
(c) Laterite Soil - Western Ghats
Explanation:

Laterite Soil - Western Ghats

65.

(c) A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III

Explanation:

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

MCQ - General

66.

(b) Mining

Explanation:

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

67.

(c) Meghalaya

Explanation:

Meghalaya

68. **(a)** Laterite

Explanation:

Laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘later’ which means brick. The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climates with alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.