

Ravi Maths Tuition

GEO - Resources and Development

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

77 x 1 = 77

- 1) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing
- 2) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?
(a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Uttrakhand
- 3) In which of the following states black soil is predominantly found?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Maharashtra (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand
- 4) Which one of the following types of resource is iron ore?
(a) Renewable (b) Biotic (c) Flow (d) Non-renewable
- 5) Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?
(a) Replenishable (b) Human-made (c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable
- 6) Coal, iron ore, petroleum, diesel etc. are the examples of
(a) Biotic resources (b) Abiotic resources (c) Renewable resources (d) Non Renewable resources
- 7) Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?
(a) Khadas&Tarai (b) Tarai&Tarai&Bangar (c) Bangar&Khadar (d) Tarai&Dvars
- 8) Which one of the following soil is the best for cotton cultivation?
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Alluvial soil
- 9) How much percentage of forest area in the country according to the national Forest Policy.
(a) 33% (b) 37% (c) 27% (d) 31%
- 10) Which type of soil develops due temperature and evaporation?
(a) Arid Soil (b) Forest Soil (c) Black Soil (d) Red Soil
- 11) Which one of the following resources can be acquired by the Nation?
(a) Potential resources (b) International resources (c) National resources (d) Public resources
- 12) Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?
(a) Underground water (b) Wind (c) Glacier (d) Water
- 13) Which one of the following method is used to break up the force wind?
(a) Shelter belt (b) Strip Cropping (c) Contour ploughing (d) Terrace farming
- 14) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?
(a) Mining (b) Overgrazing (c) Deforestation (d) Over Irrigation
- 15) Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?
(a) Overall development of various resources
(b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.
(c) Economic development of people
(d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.

- 16) Khader is a type of
(a) Black Soil (b) Alluvial Soil (c) Latrite Soil (d) Desert Soil
- 17) Resource which can be renewed again are:
(a) National Resource (b) Potential Resource (c) Renewable Resources (d) Stock
- 18) In which year was the Earth Summit held?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
- 19) How much percentage of land is plain in India?
(a) 41 % (b) 45% (c) 43% (d) 47%
- 20) Which Soil is known as Black Cotton soil?
(a) Red Soil (b) Arid Soil (c) Mountain Soil (d) Black Soi
- 21) Soil can be Conserved by
(a) Cutting of Trees (b) Over Grazing (c) Planting of Trees (d) Excessive mining
- 22) Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of
(a) Punjab and Haryana (b) Assam (c) Orissa (d) Mizoram
- 23) Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource
(a) Rock (b) Mountain (c) Mineral (d) Flora
- 24) They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants
(a) A Commodity (b) a Thing (c) Resources (d) None of Them
- 25) Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources
(a) Solar Energy (b) Tidal Energy (c) Petroleum (d) Hydel Energy
- 26) On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into
(a) Two Types (b) Three Types (c) Four Types (d) None of Them
- 27) How many Economic zones are there in India?
(a) Five (b) One (c) Two (d) Ten
- 28) Soil is a:
(a) Renewable Resource (b) Potential Resource (c) Non-Resource (d) None of them
- 29) Which one of the following is the main cause of land and water pollution in India in recent years?
(a) Industrial Effluents (b) Chemical Fertilizer (c) Deforestation (d) None of them
- 30) Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?
(a) Arid Soil (b) Forest Soil (c) Black Soil (d) Red Soil
- 31) Laterite soil is developed in areas with
(a) low temperature and low rainfall (b) high temperature and low rainfall
(c) low temperature and heavy rainfall (d) high temperature and heavy rainfall
- 32) Which soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks?
(a) Laterite soil (b) Arid soil (c) Red and Yellow soils (d) Alluvial soil
- 33) Regur soil is the other name of
(a) Black soil (b) Alluvial soil (c) Arid soil (d) Laterite soil
- 34) At present, there are about ____ hectares of degraded land in India
(a) 13 million (b) 30 million (c) 130 million (d) 310 million

- 35) The resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised are called
(a) Renewable (b) Non-renewable (c) National (d) Potential
- 36) Culturable waste land is the piece of land left uncultivated for
(a) one or less than one agricultural years (b) more than 5 agricultural years
(c) two agricultural years (d) past 1 to 2 years
- 37) **'Laterite' has been derived from the greek word 'later' which means**
(a) Mountain (b) Brick (c) Rock (d) Stone
- 38) Which among the following is a type of resource classified on the basis of exhaustibility
(a) biotic and abiotic (b) renewable and non-renewable (c) national and individual
(d) potential and reserves
- 39) Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton
(a) Regur soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Desert soil (d) Mountainous soil
- 40) How much desired area is required for forest in our country?
(a) 16% (b) 20% (c) 23.2% (d) 33%
- 41) In which of the following states is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?
(a) Jharkhand and Orissa (b) Madhya pradesh and Rajasthan (c) Punjab and Haryana
(d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- 42) Which of the following method will not help in soil conservation?
(a) Contour Ploughing (b) Strip cropping (c) Creating shelter belts
(d) Ploughing up and down the slopes
- 43) Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization are known as
(a) Potential resources (b) stock (c) developed resources (d) Reserves
- 44) When running water cuts through clayey soil and makes deep channels
(a) Gully erosion (b) Sheet erosion (c) Deforestation (d) Afforestation
- 45) How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin
(a) biotic and abiotic (b) renewable and non-renewable (c) individual and community
(d) potential and reserves
- 46) Individual, community, national and International resources are classified on the basis of
(a) origin (b) exhaustibility (c) ownership (d) status of development
- 47) Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development?
(a) Potential resource (b) Developed stock resource (c) Reserves resource (d) Renewable resource
- 48) The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are called
(a) biotic (b) abiotic (c) parasitic (d) None of these
- 49) The ocean resources beyond 200 nautical miles is classified under which zone?
(a) Exclusive Economic Zone (b) Export-processing Zone (c) Special Economic Zone
(d) None of the above
- 50) Which of the following is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life?
(a) Resource planning (b) Resource management (c) Resource extraction (d) Resource generation

- 51) Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as
(a) fallow lands (b) gross cropped area (c) cropped area (d) grazing land
- 52) The land which is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called ___?
(a) grazing land (b) fallow land (c) culturable waste land (d) barren and waste land
- 53) Which state among the North-Eastern states has been fully surveyed for its land use?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur (c) Tripura (d) Assam
- 54) Which of the following soil is more common in Piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai?
(a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Red soil
- 55) Which soil is also known as regur soil?
(a) Black soil (b) Red soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil
- 56) The lower horizons of the arid soil is occupied by kankar due to increasing
(a) Calcium content (b) Potash content (c) time, potash and phosphorous content
(d) Phosphorous content
- 57) In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, which of the following soil experiences denudation and is acidic in nature with humus content?
(a) Laterite soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial soil (d) Forest soil
- 58) The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as
(a) bad land (b) gullies (c) deltas (d) None of these
- 59) Consider the following statements about international resources
I. All nations have equal right on them.
II. Procedure of their utilisation is well defined.
III. All oceans are international resources.
Which of the following is/are true?
(a) Only I (b) I and II (c) II and III (d) All of these
- 60) Identify the correct reason for the formation of gullies in bad lands.
(a) Formed when running water cuts through soils making deep channels.
(b) When water flows over large areas down a slope.
(c) When moving wind blows away loose soil of flat lands
(d) Formed when ploughing is done in a wrong way
- 61) Which of the following statements is not true about terrace cultivation?
(a) It is practiced along the line of slope. (b) It reduces the speed of water
(c) It ultimately reduces soil erosion caused by wind. (d) It is generally done in mountainous areas.
- 62) Arrange the following in the correct sequence.
i. Brundtland Commission Report
ii. National Forest Policy of India
iii. Resource Conservation at the Club of Rome
iv. Rio De Janeiro Earth Summit
(a) III, I, II and IV (b) I, IV, II and III (c) IV, II, I and III (d) II, III, I and IV

63)

List A	List B
A. Laterite soil	1. High moisture retention
B. Black soil	2. Intensively cultivated
C. Alluvial soil	3. Source of salt
D. Arid soil	4. Problem of leaching

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1123	2134	4123	1432

64)

List A	List B
A. Humans and Coal	1. National resources
B. Parks and burial grounds resources	2. Community owned
C. Coal mines and	3. Continuous railway resources
D. Running water and	4. Biotic resources wind

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4123	4213	1234	1324

- 65) In which one of the following states is overgrazing the main reason for land degradation?
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 66) Identify the soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in nature.
 (a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Arid soil (d) Alluvial soil
- 67) Deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation in which one of the following states?
 (a) Odisha (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) Gujarat
- 68) 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.
- 69) Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha
 (a) Over-grazing (b) Mining (c) Over irrigation (d) Mineral processing
- 70) The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called
 (a) barren land (b) grazing land (c) forest land (d) fallow land
- 71) Raman, a resident from Himachal Pradesh regularly takes his 25 cows for grazing. Apart from him, other villagers also take their cows for the same place'.
 Which of the following will most likely lead to in the above place in near future?
 (a) Increase in the fertility of the soil (b) Lowering of the level of ground water
 (c) Degradation of the land (d) Earthquake
- 72) "There has been massive soil erosion in the Western Ghats region over the last 30years which is likely to accelerate future disasters, warns a new study led by researchers from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay. Of all states covered by the mountain range, Tamilnadu has shown the highest rate of soil loss followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra."
 Source :News 18
 Gully erosion of soils happens due to which of the following environmental agents?
 (a) Wind (b) Snow (c) Water (d) Insects

- 73) 'An X cement industry grinds limestone and a ceramic industry named T processes calcite and limestone.'
Which of the following will completely be caused by huge dust generated by these industries?
- (a) The dust will cover almost all buildings of the city. (b) The dust will drastically damage the crops.
(c) The dust will cause pneumonia and silicosis to around 85% of the population.
(d) The dust will settle down on land and retard the process of infiltration of water into the soil
- 74) "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."
Accordingly, which of the following quotes best reflects the essence of the above statement?
- (a) "If conservation of natural resources goes wrong, nothing else will go right."
(b) "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
(c) "You must be the change you wish to see in the world."
(d) "The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others."
- 75) Satyaprakash is a 32 years old farmer from a village in Western Rajasthan. His land has arid soil due to which the kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
Accordingly, which of the following actions would be the most crucial to make his land cultivable?
- (a) Increasing the calcium carbonate content of the soil. (b) Providing proper irrigation to the soil.
(c) Increased tillage on the land. (d) Growing leguminous crops on the land.
- 76) A farmer named Z is planning to do farming on a land that has slope. He chooses to apply contour ploughing as
- I. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water.
II. Contour ploughing helps to arrest soil erosion.
III. Contour ploughing increases the fertility of land by around 50 per cent.
IV. Contour ploughing is easy as Compared to other methods.
- (a) Only I (b) I and II (c) I and III (d) II and IV
- 77) 'M gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton'. Which of the following clues provided by 'M' would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil?
- I. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
II. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
III. It is rich in kankar and bhangar nodules.
IV. It is a well-drained loamy soil.
- (a) Only I (b) I and III (c) I and II (d) Only IV

Fill up / 1 Marks

4 x 1 = 4

- 78) The territorial waters that extend up to 12 nautical miles from base of a coastal country is recognised by _____ on Law of Sea.

79)

Types of Resources	Examples	
(a)	?	Biotic and Abiotic
(b)	?	Renewable and non-renewable

- 80) Complete the following table with correct information with regard to forest soil

Soil	Soil texture	Areas where found	Humus content
Forest Soil	Loamy and Silty	(a) _____	(b) _____

- 81) Complete the following table with regard to Non-renewable resources.

On the basis of exhaustibility	Feature	Example
Non-Renewable Resource	(a) _____	(b) _____

Picture Based Questions

1 x 1 = 1

82) Which type of erosion is depicted in the picture given below?



- (a) Sheet erosion
- (b) Glacial erosion
- (c) Gully erosion
- (d) Wind erosion

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

83) Rio Convention is the first ever convention on global climate change and biological diversity held in Australia in December, 1992.

84) Alluvial soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

Assertion and reason

1 x 1 = 1

85) **Assertion (A)** The lower horizon of the arid soil is occupied by Kankar.

Reason (R) It is because of the increasing calcium content downwards in arid soil.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

2 Marks

61 x 2 = 122

86) What was the meaning of sustainable development?

87) What do resources mean?

88) Where is black soil found?

89) Where gully erosion is commonly found?

90) In which states, the net sown under irrigation is lowest?

91) Where is laterite soil found?

92) In which state, the land degradation is caused due to excessive cultivation?

93) What is the percentage of land division in India?

94) Name one renewable resourced.

95) Which place is related to the Earth Summit of 1992?

96) What are Biotic Resources?

97) What are Abiotic Resources?

98) What are Renewable Resources?

99) Give examples of Renewable Resources.

100) What type of resources are minerals and fossil fuels?

101) What are Community Owned Resources?

102) What are International Resources?

103) Can water be considered as stock-how?

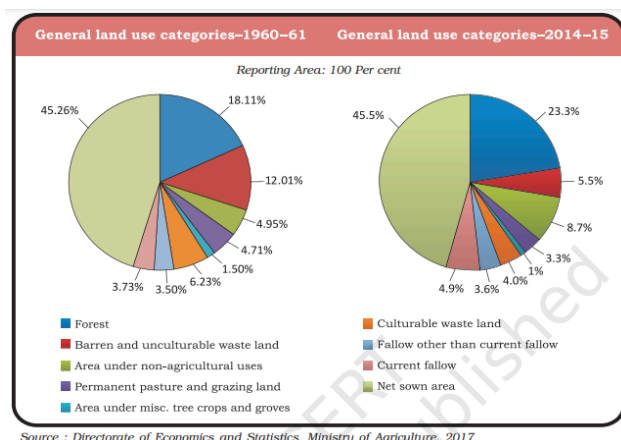
- 104) Why is an equitable distribution of resources essential?
- 105) What is land degradation?
- 106) What is the most important renewable natural resource?
- 107) What are the various types of soils found in India?
- 108) Explain the following terms: (a)bad land (b)ravines.
- 109) Mention the aim of the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.
- 110) Why is Resource Planning a complex process?
- 111) Why is conservation of resources essential?
- 112) What was voiced by Gandhiji regarding resource conservation?
- 113) Name the book written by Schumacher.
- 114) Name the factors which determine the use of land.
- 115) Waste lands are rocky, arid and desert areas.
- 116) How can we motivate the young generation for the conservation of resources?
- 117) 'Natural resources are free gift of nature'. Do you agree with this statement? Give Three reasons.
- 118) Why only 93 per cent of the total geographical area is measured for land use pattern in India?
- 119) The development of resources depend on which two factors?
- 120) Which is the most widespread relief feature of India?
- 121) State anyone reason for overuse of resources.
- 122) Define Sustainable development.
- 123) Who said, "there is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed"?
- 124) In which Five Year Plan period, resource planning was introduced in India?
- 125) Which relief feature of India has 30 percent of the total surface area of country?
- 126) What is the main cause of deforestation in Madhya Pradesh?
- 127) How are mining activities responsible for land degradation in Jharkhand?
- 128) How is overgrazing responsible for land degradation in Gujarat?
- 129) Why soil in some parts is red and yellow in colour?
- 130) Khadar is the geographical area popularly 'related to which soil type?
- 131) Which soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture?
- 132) Which type of soil is found in the piedmont zone of Western Ghats?
- 133) What is leaching? Which soil is developed due to it?
- 134) Which type of soil is most suitable for growing the crop of Cashew nut?
- 135) Which type of soil in India is most widespread and important?
- 136) Classify resources on the basis of origin.
- 137) What do you understand by reserve resources?
- 138) How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab?
- 139) How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

- 140) What is soil erosion?
- 141) Where in India bad land topography is commonly found?
- 142) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources.
- 143) Mr. Palani is from Tamilnadu, wishes to cultivate either tea or wheat.
Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.
- 144) 'Madhya Pradesh has nearly 18 lakh hectares of ravines with steep but shallow gullies. This area is mainly along the banks of the river Chambal and its tributaries.'
Source : India TV
Define the phenomenon responsible for the formation of ravines and gullies.
- 145) Aaron gave his friends three clues about a type of soil.
1. It is found in Maharashtra, the largest producer of cotton in India.
2. During summers, the soil exhibits self-aeration capacity.
3. It is rich in nutrients.
What soils being referred to by Aaron?
- 146) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.

Activity Based Questions

5 x 2 = 10

- 147) Find out reasons for the low proportion of Net Sown Area in these states (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar).
- 148) 1. Imagine, if the oil supply gets exhausted one day, how would this affect our life style?
2. Plan a survey in your colony/village to investigate people's attitude towards recycling of the domestic/agricultural wastes. Ask questions about :
(a) What do they think about resources they use?
(b) What is their opinion about the wastes, and its utilisation?
- 149) Prepare a list of resources found in your state and also identify the resources that are important but deficit in your state.
- 150) Try to do a comparison between the two pie charts (Fig.) given for land use and find out why the net sown area and the land under forests have changed from 1960-61 to 2014-15 very marginally.



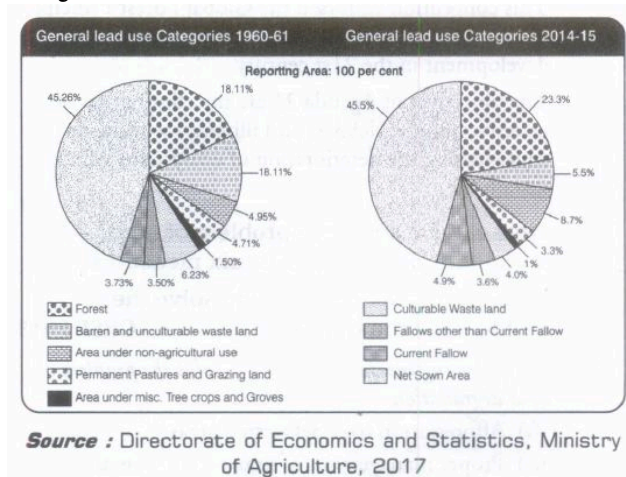
- 151) Identify atleast two resources from each category of resources.

3 Marks

45 x 3 = 135

- 152) (i) Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
(ii) What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
(iii) what steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?
- 153) Write brief note on first earth summit.
- 154) Examine the three major problems that have been created due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.
- 155) What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?
- 156) When and why was the Rio-de-Janeiro Earth summit held?

- 157) Write characteristics each of Khadar and Bangar?
- 158) What type of soil is found in river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
- 159) What is resource planning? Write any three utility of resources.
- 160) In what way can resources be classified?
- 161) How are resources classified?
- 162) Explain the three steps involved in the resource planning in India
- 163) Mention the step involved in resource planning.
- 164) What was the Gandhiji's opinion about conservation (or over exploitation) of resources?
- 165) Explain the major factors which are responsible for the formation of soil.
- 166) What are the various forces of nature that contribute to the formation of soil?
- 167) Describe the type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility
- 168) What are the objectives of Agenda 21?
- 169) What do you mean by net sown area? Describe it with reference to India?
- 170) Suggest four measures to conserve soil.
- 171) Explain the role of human in resource development.
- 172) What is sustainable economic development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.
- 173) "Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge". Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 174) "India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with examples.
- 175) What are the main advantages of India's land under a variety of relief features?
- 176) "Resource planning is a complex process." Justify the statement with arguments.
- 177) Which is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh? How can it be checked?
- 178) Describe any three main characteristics of arid soil of India.
- 179) Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India?
- 180) Give two reasons why the future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generations?
- 181) Compare the diagrams given and find out land use category which had the highest increase during the period 1960-61 to 2014-15 and the category which had the highest decrease during the period. Give one major reason for each.



- 182) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows
- Source A Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.
- (i) Evaluate the effectiveness of shelterbelts in stabilisation of sand dunes
- Source B Land use pattern in India** The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 percent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (ii) Give one reason for so much variation in net sown area in India.
- Source C Resource planning in India** The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation.
- (iii) What led the imperial powers to exploit the rich resources of the colonies?
- 183) How can we implement sustainability of development? Suggest three ways for its implementation.
- 184) Why is resource planning essential? Give some examples which explain its need.
- 185) What problems have been caused by human beings using resources indiscriminately? Explain in brief.
- 186) Discuss the purpose of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit and Agenda 21.
- 187) How can we solve the problem of land degradation? Suggest any six measures.
- 188) Discuss soil formation.
- 189) Give three main features of the soil found in the river deltas of the Indian coast.
- 190) Describe any three main features of black soil found in India.
- 191) Suggest any three measures of soil conservation?
- 192) "India has land under a variety of relief features." Justify the statement with three examples.
- 193) Describe the importance of judicious use of resources.
- 194) Write any three characteristics of black soil.
- 195) 'A drought-induced water shortage can have far-reaching consequences, affecting agricultural productivity, the availability of food resources, industrial activities, and livelihoods, thereby significantly impacting human well-being.'
- (i) What does the above statement represent about the relationship between different resources?
- (ii) How does such a situation represents lack of resource planning?
- 196) Radha once visited a desert town in Rajasthan where she saw that people are struggling hard to get drinking water and water for other purposes is also scarce. She realised that in her city people waste a huge quantity of water, She decided to raise awareness in her city related to conservation of resources such as water. Examine the major problems caused by indiscriminate use of resources.

197) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water. Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water. After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.

1. What are the two components lacked by dry climate and high temperature?

- (a) It lacks humus and moisture.
- (b) It lacks humus and colour.
- (c) It lacks moisture and colour.
- (d) It is totally deprived of calcium and salinity.

2. The lower horizons of the soil is occupied by what and why?

- (a) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Terai plains because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- (b) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- (c) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Bhabar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- (d) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the decreasing calcium content downwards.

3. What does the Kankar layer formation restrict in the bottom horizons?

- (a) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of calcium.
- (b) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of mangroves.
- (c) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
- (d) The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of air.

4. Which among the following statements best describes the nature of arid soil?

- (a) Arid soils are generally clayey in texture and saline in nature.
- (b) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and non-saline in nature.
- (c) Arid soils are generally grainy in texture and saline in nature.
- (d) Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

- 198) **Agenda -21:** It 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. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.
- 1.** What was the aim of signing Agenda 21 by world leaders?
- (a) Agenda 21 aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
 - (b) Agenda 21 aims at achieving global economic prosperity. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
 - (c) Agenda 21 aims at achieving universal education. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
 - (d) Agenda 21 aims at ending global poverty. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
- 2.** When and where was Agenda 21 signed by world leaders?
- (a) It was signed in 1991 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 - (b) It was signed in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 - (c) It was signed in 1994 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 - (d) It was signed in 1993 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- 3.** Agenda 21 declaration was signed in which of the following conference?
- (a) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environmental Protection (UNCEP).
 - (b) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Conservation of Biodiversity (UNCCB).
 - (c) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
 - (d) It was signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Climate Change (UNCECC).
- 4.** Which among the following was one of the major objectives of the Agenda 21?
- (a) The declaration wanted every local government to draw its own global Agenda 21.
 - (b) The declaration wanted every national government to draw its own local Agenda 21.
 - (c) The declaration wanted every state government to draw its own global Agenda 21.
 - (d) The declaration wanted every local government to draw its own local Agenda 21.

199) Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilization of resources may lead to socio economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed". He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

1. What was the message of Gandhiji about conservation of resources?

- (a) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed".
- (b) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's economic growth".
- (c) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's exploitation".
- (d) Gandhiji said: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's political growth".

2. Why are resources important?

- (a) Resources are vital because they form the basis for any agricultural activity.
- (b) Resources are vital because they form the basis for any developmental activity.
- (c) Resources are vital because they form the basis for all economic activity.
- (d) Resources are vital because they form the basis for all forms of employment generation.

3. What has led to socio-economic and environmental problems?

- (a) Rational consumption and proper-utilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.
- (b) Irrational consumption and proper-utilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.
- (c) Irrational consumption and overutilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.
- (d) Rational consumption and overutilization of resources has led to socio-economic and environmental problems.

4. How can we overcome the socio-economic and environmental problems arising out of irrational consumption of resources?

- (a) Resource mismanagement at various levels can help us overcome these problems.
- (b) Over-utilization of resources at various levels can help us overcome these problems.
- (c) Resource exploitation at various levels can help us overcome these problems.
- (d) Resource conservation at various levels can help us overcome these problems.

200) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc. Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

1. How is the use of land determined?

(a) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

(b) The use of land is determined both by economic factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

(c) The use of land is determined both by sentimental factors like topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

(d) The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as economic factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

2. What is the total geographical area of India?

(a) 1.28 million (b) 3.28 million
sq.km sq.km

(c) 2.28 million (d) 6 million
sq.km sq.km

3. What percentage of the total geographical area has been measured to tabulated the land use data?

(a) Only 13% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

(b) Only 99% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

(c) Only 93% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

(d) Only 53% of total geographical area has been measured to calculate the land use data.

4. Why is the land use data unavailable for the entire geographical location of India?

(a) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Meghalaya has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(b) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Mizoram has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(c) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Nagaland has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

(d) It is because the land use reporting for most north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. And some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not yet been surveyed.

- 201) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems.
1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
 2. Accumulations of resources in few hands, which in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor.
 3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- 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. Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.
1. Why are resources vital?
 - (a) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
 - (b) Resources are vital for economy as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
 - (c) Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining a poor quality of life.
 - (d) Resources are vital for animal survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
 2. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to which type of problems?
 - (a) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, afforestation, environmental pollution and land degradation.
 - (b) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
 - (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, recycling of plastics, environmental pollution and land degradation.
 - (d) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, rain water conservation, environmental pollution and land degradation.
 3. Why do you think that an equitable distribution of resources has become essential? Why will our planet be in danger?
 - (a) An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource conservation by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.
 - (b) 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 the poor countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for luxurious and sophisticated quality of life. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.
 4. Which among the following is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life?
 - (a) Disaster Management is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
 - (b) Solid waste management is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
 - (c) Over-utilising resources is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.
 - (d) Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

- 202) **Black Soil:** These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over north west Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and Krishna valleys.
- 1.** How is black soil formed?
- (a) It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- (b) It is believed that climatic condition along with the altitude of the place are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- (c) It is believed that climatic condition along with the distance from the coast are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- (d) It is believed that climatic condition along with the population density of a particular area are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- 2.** Black soil is also known by which of the following names?
- (a) It is also known as yellow soil.
- (b) It is also known as regur soil.
- (c) It is also known as red soil.
- (d) It is also known as laterite soil.
- 3.** Black soil is found along which of the following valleys?
- (a) it is found along the Godavari and the Kaveri valleys.
- (b) It is found along the Godavari and the Narmada valleys.
- (c) It is found along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- (d) It is found along the Godavari and the Mahanadi valleys.
- 4.** Black soil is made up of which of the following?
- (a) Black soil is made up of mineral deposits.
- (b) Black soil is made up of fine sand.
- (s) Black soil is made up of rock deposits.
- (d) Black soil is made up of lava flows.

5 Marks

25 x 5 = 125

- 203) (i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?
- (ii) How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
- 204) What resources are being developed in your surroundings by the community/village panchayats/ward level communities with the help of community participation?
- 205) What do you mean by land use pattern? Name the factors that determine the use of land.
- 206) What is Regur Soil? Write its two features. Mention any two regions where regur soil is found.
- 207) Distinguish between the Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources.
- 208) Explain the resources on the basis of exhaustibility with the help of examples.
- 209) Describe the type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility.
- 210) Explain the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility.
- 211) Classify resources on the basis on the basis of ownership into four categories. Mention the main feature of each.
- 212) Explain the classification of resources on the basis of ownership.
- 213) Explain what is meant by national resources and individual resources?
- 214) What are resources? What are its characteristics?
- 215) Discuss resources classification on the basis of the status of development with their important features.
- 216) Discuss anthropogenic factors of land degradation.

- 217) Describe alluvial soil under the following heads
- (a) Formation
 - (b) Distribution
 - (c) Classification
 - (d) Nutrients
- 218) List the main types of soil found in India, identify which of these is most widespread. Describe the characteristics of this type of soil
- 219) Which soil is called regur soil? Explain any four characteristics of this soil
- 220) Which geographical factors are responsible for the evolution of black soil? Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?
- 221) Explain each class in brief with examples.
- 222) What is the relevance of Gandhian model of resource conservation in today's world?
- 223) "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with examples.
- 224) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.
- Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which 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 acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water & resources but lacks in infrastructural development