

CHAPTER – 1

Resources and Development

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Resource planning is essential for existence of all forms of life.

- (a) ecological balance (b) sustainable
(c) exploitation (d) none of these

Ans : (b) sustainable

2. The resources of ownership are:

- (a) plantation (b) pasture land
(c) ponds (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

3. Where was the first international Earth Summit held?

- (a) Rio de Janeiro (b) Geneva
(c) Switzerland (d) Philippines

Ans : (a) Rio de Janeiro

4. On the basis of its origin, resources can be classified into:

- (a) renewable and non-renewable
(b) continuous and biological
(c) biotic and abiotic
(d) recyclable and non-recyclable

Ans : (c) biotic and abiotic

5. Which state among the North-Eastern states has been fully surveyed for its land use?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Manipur
(c) Tripura (d) Assam

Ans : (d) Assam

6. 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 these

Ans : (a) Exclusive Economic Zone

7. 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

Ans : (a) Resource planning

8. Everything available in our environment to satisfy our

needs is termed as:

- (a) technology (b) resource
(c) natural vegetation (d) none of these

Ans : (b) resource

9. Geothermal energy in Puga Valley and Parvati Valley are:

- (a) stock resources (b) developed resources
(c) reserve resources (d) potential resources

Ans : (b) developed resources

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

- (a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation
(c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

Ans : (b) Deforestation

11. Individual, community, national and International resources are classified on the basis of

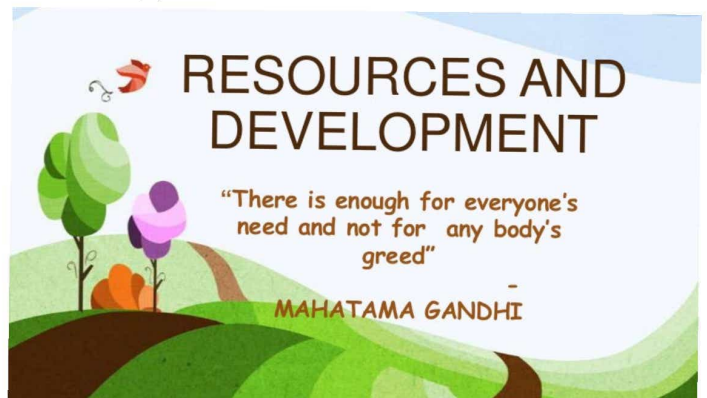
- (a) origin (b) exhaustibility
(c) ownership (d) status of development

Ans : (c) ownership

12. 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

Ans : (d) Renewable resource



13. The resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life are called

- (a) biotic (b) abiotic
(c) parasitic (d) None of these

Ans : (a) biotic

14. What percentage of land in India consist of fertile plains?

- (a) 70% (b) 38%

- (c) 61% (d) 43%

Ans : (d)43%

15. Which one of the following type of resource in iron ore?

- (a) Renewable (b) Biotic
(c) Flow (d) Non-renewable

Ans : (d) Non-renewable

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

- (a) Replenishable (b) Human-made
(c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable

Ans : (a) Replenishable

17. 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

Ans : (b) gross cropped area

18. The land which is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called

- (a) grazing land
(b) fallow land
(c) culturable wasteland
(d) barren and waste land

Ans : (c) culturable wasteland

19. Which of the following soil is more common in Piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai?

- (a) Black sol (b) Laterite soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Red soil

Ans : (c) Alluvial soil

20. Which soil is also known as regur soil?

- (a) Black soil (b) Red soil
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil

Ans : (a) black soil

21. The lower horizons of the arid soil is occupied by kankar due to increasing

- (a) Calcium content
(b) Potash content
(c) Lime, potash and phosphorous content
(d) Phosphorous content

Ans : (a) Calcium content

22. How much is the total geographical area of India?

- (a) 3.28 million sq km (b) 4.28 million sq km
(c) 2.28 million sq km (d) 5.28 million sq km

Ans : (a) 3.28 million sq km

23. 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

Ans : (d) Forest soil

24. The running water cuts through the clayey soils

- (a) bad land (b) gullies
(c) deltas (d) None of these

Ans : (b) gullies

25. In which one of the following states in terrace cultivation practised?

- (a) Punjab
(b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana
(d) Uttarakhand

Ans : (d) Uttarakhand

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. Resources are accessible, economically and acceptable.

Ans : technologically, economically, culturally

2. aimed at achieving global sustainable development.

Ans : Agenda 21

3. On the basis of origin, resources are and

Ans : biotic and abiotic

4. The resources which can be renewed are known as

Ans : renewable resources

5. resources are accessible to all the members of community.

Ans : community owned resources

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Agenda - 21 was signed in 1992 after world war for peace.

Ans : (F)

2. Judicious use of resources is generally called the Development of Resources.

Ans : (F)

3. 95% of our basic needs for food shelter and clothing are obtained from land.

Ans : (T)

4. Fallow land is the land put to agricultural use and for grazing.

Ans : (F)

5. Afforestation and proper management is leading to increased land degradation in cities.

Ans : (T)

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

- (a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason : Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

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

2. **Assertion :** The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

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

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

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

3. **Assertion :** Resources are free gifts of nature.

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

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

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

4. **Assertion :** Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

Reason : Land can be used for various purposes.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

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

5. **Assertion :** Resource planning is an easy process in India.

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

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

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

6. **Assertion :** Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.

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

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

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

7. **Assertion :** Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

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

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

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

8. **Assertion :** Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

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

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

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

9. **Assertion :** Controlling on mining activities doesn't control land degradation.

Reason : In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, deforestation has occurred due to overgrazing, not minings

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

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

10. **Assertion :** Terrace cultivation does not restrict erosion.

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

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

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