CBSE Test Paper - 05

Chapter - 09 Resources and Development

1. Resource planning is a complex process which involves: **(1)**

    a. all of these
    b. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
    c. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
    d. identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.

2. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized are termed as: **(1)**

    a. reserved resources.
    b. developed resources
    c. stock resources
    d. Potential resources

3. Which of the following states does not have laterite soil? **(1)**

    a. north eastern states
    b. hilly areas of Odisha and Assam
    c. Karnataka and Kerala
    d. Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh

4. Which relief feature of India constitutes 30% of the total surface area of country? **(1)**

    a. desert
    b. plain
    c. plateau
    d. mountain

5. What are shelter belts? **(1)**

    a. Rows of trees to control sun light

b. Planting lines of trees for getting air.
c. Planting lines of trees to increase erosion.
d. Rows of trees to control erosion.

6. What led the imperial powers to exploit the rich resources of the colonies? **(1)**
7. Name three states having black soil. **(1)**
8. Even though Rajasthan is arid, but has some specific potential. What is that? **(1)**
9. Which regions of India have well-developed terrace farming? **(1)**
10. What do you mean by land use pattern? Name the factors that determine the use of land. **(1)**
11. Suggest any three methods of soil conservation suitable to Indian conditions. **(1)**
12. Why do we need to conserve resources? **(3)**
13. What is a resource? Explain the importance of conservation of resources. **(3)**
14. Give the importance of soil. Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation. **(5)**
15. Classify resources on the basis of ownership with example. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. all of these

   Explanation: Resource planning is the judicious use of resources. Resource planning becomes more important in a country like India, where resources are not distributed properly. Resources can contribute in proper development only with a good planning keeping the technology, skills and institution in mind. Resource Planning in India is one of the most important goals right from its first Five Years Plan. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:

   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.

2. d. Potential resources

   Explanation: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised due to lack of capital or other reasons like non conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind and tidal, and geothermal energy. 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.

3. a. north eastern states

   Explanation: Laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers. These soils are mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam. In north-eastern region different types of soil groups are found depending on physiography and climate. In plains region a soil is broadly alluvial in

character. The new alluvial soil are mostly found in the riparian tracts of the valley and are subject to annual floods and renewal. They are suitable for the cultivation of rice, jute, pulses, mustard, potato and vegetables. The new alluvial sails are less acidic and are often neutral and even alkaline to slightly alkaline. The old alluvial soils are found above the annual flood level and are more acidic. The acidic character of these soils makes them suitable for tea plantation as well as for sugarcane, fruits, rice and vegetables. The flat land in the plains of Tripura and Cachar is although consisting of sand, silt and clay in different proportions.

4. d. mountain

   Explanation: India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. India is home to some of the tallest and gallant mountain ranges in the world. These ranges come with some of the most attractive sceneries and ecosystems in the world. The diversified altitudes and ranges feature a wide range of flora and fauna.

5. d. Rows of trees to control erosion.

   Explanation: Shelter belt is a wide range of trees, shrubs and grasses planted in rows which go right across the land at right angles to the direction or the prevailing to defect in movement to reduce wind. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

6. Their high level of technological development led to the exploitation of resources of the colonies. Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes.

7. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are the three important states were soils are black.

8. Rajasthan has huge potential for solar and wind energy. The availability of solar energy in Rajasthan is 6 to 7 kw/km2 which gives the potential of 10000MW solar energy commercial production.

9. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. They restrict soil erosion.

10. Land use pattern refers to the way the land is utilised. Land can be utilized for various purposes, such as cultivation, grazing of animals, mining and construction of roads is called land use pattern.
    Factors that determine the use of land are:

    a. Physical factors
        i. topography
        ii. climate
        iii. soil type and its fertility.
    b. Human factors
        i. population density
        ii. technological capability
        iii. culture and traditions
        iv. Legislation and government policies.

11. **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.

12. i. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.
    ii. Resources are vital for any developmental activity.
    iii. But irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources may lead to socio-

economic and environmental problems.

iv. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

v. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continue, the future of our planet is in danger.
Therefore, we need to conserve resources for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

13. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be called a resource. Conservation of resources is necessary because of the following reasons:

    i. Resources are vital for any developmental activity but irrational consumption and overutilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

    ii. It is very important to conserve the resources because if resources are not conserved at this point in time, then our future generations will be left with no resources at all.

    iii. Conservation is judicious and careful management of resources by man as improper and overuse can deplete them leading to many ecological problems.

    iv. Conservation of resources is important because we want to make sure we can keep those resources available for as long as possible and have as much use for them as possible.

14. Soil is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms, including animals and human beings, by providing them with food for their survival. Human existence and settlement are determined by soil fertility as it determines agricultural productivity of an area. Soil determines the natural vegetation and type of crop production of an area. It also influences the land use of an area. Areas of fertile soil are agriculturally productive and densely populated. It is one of the most important renewable natural resources.
The three most important factors of soil formation are:

    i. Nature of parent rock influences the colour and texture of the soil. The mineral

content of the soil also depends on the parent rock from which it is formed. For example, if soils are formed from an area with large rocks (parent rocks) of red sandstone, the soils will also be red in colour and have the same feel as its parent material.

ii. Climate influences the rate and types of weathering and erosion of the rocks. Weathering of the parent rocks due to climatic factors and natural forces lead to the disintegration of rocks which leads to the formation of soil. Moisture determines the chemical and biological reactions that will occur as the soils are formed. A warmer climate with more rainfall means more vegetative cover and more animal action. It also means more runoff, more percolation and more water erosion. They all help to determine the kind of soils in an area.

iii. Time determines the maturity of the soil. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil to a few cms in depth.

15. On the basis of ownership, there are four kinds of resources:

i. Individual resources: These are owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which are allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. People own plots, houses and other property.

ii. Community owned Resources: There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons, public parks, burial ground, playgrounds in urban areas are de facto accessible to all the people living there.

iii. National resources: All the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal power to acquire even private property for public good. We have seen roads, canals, railways being constructed on fields owned by some individuals. Urban Development Authorities get empowered by the government to acquire land.

iv. International resources: There are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilize these without the concurrence of international institutions.