

# Resources and Development

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## Case Study Based Questions

### Source 1

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:**

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. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

**Q1. Which of the following statements correctly describes about resource planning?**

- a. Identification and quantification of available resources.
- b. Development of available resources.
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. Uneven distribution of resources.

**Q2. Resource planning is important in a country like India due to:**

- a. enormous diversity in availability of resources
- b. deficiency in certain types of resources
- c. abundance of water resources
- d. rich cultural heritage

**Q3. The state(s) which is/are rich in minerals and coal deposits is/are:**

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Chhattisgarh

- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. All of these

**Q4. The states like Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and minerals but have less development in resources as:**

- a. they are economically less developed
- b. they have rich cultural heritage
- c. they lack water resources
- d. they lack technological and institutional support

**Q5. Resource planning is essential for.....existence of all forms of life.**

- a. ecological balance
- b. sustainable
- c. exploitation
- d. None of these

**Q6. What does resource planning in India involve?**

- a. Defining the number of resources.
- b. Surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- c. Taking government permission.
- d. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

## **Answers**

- 1. (c)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (a)
- 6. (b)

### **Source 2**

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:**

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are

obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. 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. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

**Q1. Most of the basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from:**

- a. land
- b. human activities
- c. mining
- d. land degradation

**Q2. Deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation in the state of:**

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Punjab
- d. Haryana

**Q3. Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to the following reason:**

- a. deforestation and over-grazing.
- b. increase in alkalinity of the soil.
- c. water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.
- d. None of the above.

**Q4. Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation because:**

- a. of his excavation work at mining sites.
- b. of his significant contribution to deforestation.

- c. he has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land.
- d. All of the above

**Q5. The main cause of land degradation of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is:**

- a. mining
- b. over irrigation
- c. deforestation
- d. over-grazing

**Q6. Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option:**

**Assertion (A): Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.**

**Reason (R): Land can be used for various purposes.**

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

### **Answers**

- 1. (a)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (d)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (a)

### **Source 3**

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some

human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. 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. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, over-grazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states like Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

**Q1. How does human activities have brought about land degradation?**

**Ans.** Human activities have brought about land degradation through the factors like deforestation, over-grazing, mining and quarrying.

**Q2. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation?**

**Ans.** Over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity in soil.

**Q3. Why is human considered as the main culprit for land degradation?**

**Ans.** Human is considered as the main culprit for land degradation due to the following reasons:

- (i) His excavation work at mining sites.
- (ii) His significant contribution to deforestation.
- (iii) He has aggravated the pace of natural forces causing damage to land. (Any two)