CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 09 Resources and Development

1. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed.'' who has given this statement? **(1)**

    a. Schumacher
    b. Mahatma Gandhi
    c. Jawaharlal Nehru
    d. Hitler

2. Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage, it has resulted in **(1)**

    a. land upgradation
    b. land ceiling
    c. landslides
    d. land degradation.

3. Which soil is known as 'regur' soil? **(1)**

    a. red soil
    b. alluvial soil
    c. Black soil
    d. sandy soil

4. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area? **(1)**

    a. 20%
    b. 80%
    c. 30%
    d. 43%

5. Name the global ecological crisis that is created by indiscriminate exploitation of resources. **(1)**

a. Global warming
b. all of these
c. environmental pollution
d. Ozone layer depletion

6. Which region of India is known as Basalt region? **(1)**

7. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? **(1)**

8. What is the full form of UNCED? **(1)**

9. What are gullies? **(1)**

10. What does the term 'sustainable economic development' mean? How can we eradicate irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources? **(3)**

11. Define the following terms: **(3)**

    i. Current fallow land
    ii. Other than current fallow
    iii. Culturable waste land

12. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar. Name the states where alluvial soils are found. **(3)**

13. Elucidate the views of Gandhiji regarding the conservation of resources. **(3)**

14. Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation. **(5)**

15. Discuss anthropogenic factors of land degradation. **(5)**

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Answers

1. b. Mahatma Gandhi

   Explanation: Gandhiji was very vocal about his thought, he believes that there are enough resources to satisfy everyone's need but not enough to work out on everyone's greed. Also, he believed that a greedy individual and modern technologies exploitative nature will be the root cause for the destruction of natural resources.

2. d. land degradation.

   Explanation: Due to the implications land degradation has upon agronomic productivity, the environment, and its effects on food security. It is estimated that up to 40% of the world's agricultural land is seriously degraded. Land degradation is caused by multiple forces, including extreme weather conditions particularly drought, and human activities that pollute or degrade the quality of soils and landutility negatively affecting food production, livelihoods, and the production and provision of other ecosystem goods and services.

3. c. Black soil

   Explanation: Black soil is also called Regur soil. It is black in colour and ideal for growing cotton. 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.

4. d. 43%

   Explanation: India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. India fortunate in possessing one of the world's most extensive and fertile plains, approximately 2500 km from the Sutlej in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east made up of alluvial soil brought down in the form of fine silt by the mighty rivers. These Great Northern Plains consist of the Indus basin, the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin and the tributaries of these mighty river systems. The bulk of the Indus basin

falls within Pakistan but a part of it is shared by Punjab and Haryana. The Ganga Brahmaputra basin is larger of the two and covers a large number of states in northern India.

5. b. all of these
   Explanation: Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and overutilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.
   Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

6. The Deccan trap region spread over northwest Deccan plateau is known as Basalt region.

7. Technical and economic development has led to more consumption of resources in the following ways:

   i. It provides equipment which increases production that leads to the consumption of more resources. With the development of technology, goods become obsolete very fast. Latest goods need more resources.
   ii. Economic development has led to urbanisation and industrialisation which need more resources.

8. The full form of UNCED is United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

9. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, called gullies. It can be in the form of a ditch or a small valley.

10. Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment' and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.
    We can eradicate irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources:

    i. By conserving of resources.
    ii. By preserving resources for our future generation.

iii. By proper management.

11. 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.

12. Differences between khadar and bangar:

Khadar soils	Bangar soils
(a) On the basis of age, these are old alluvial soils.	(a) On the basis of age, these are old alluvial soils.
(b) These soils are fine and fertile.	(b) These soils are coarse and less fertile than Khadar soils.
(c) They are found in the lower reaches of river valleys.	(c) They are found in the upper reaches river valleys.
(d) Khadar located near the river bed.	(d) Bhangar is little away from the river bed
(e) Khadar deposits are not stable since the soil always mixes with water.	(e) Bhangar deposits are stable.

It is found in the northern plains beginning from Punjab to West Bengal and Assam.

13. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation. According to him, '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.

14. 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.

15. The human activities responsible for land degradation in India are:

i. Deforestation due to mining activities in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is completed, leaving deep scars.
ii. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry as well as calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust which falls down on land. This retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.
iii. Effluents as waste from industries have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.
iv. Over-irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh are responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging, leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
v. Over-grazing: The animals damage the soil surface by eating the vegetation and either digging into wet soil or compacting dry soil with their hooves. This can prevent grass growing and slow down the percolation of water through the soil. Soils with less vegetation become exposed, drier and prone to further erosion by the wind and rain. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing are one of the main reasons for land degradation.