

# RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

## Syllabus

- Types of Resources
- Development of Resources
- Resource Planning in India
- Land Resources
- Land Utilization
- Land Use Pattern in India
- Land Degradation and Conservation Measures
- Soil as a Resource
- Classification of Soils
- Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation



## STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q.1

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Black Soil	(A)	Western Rajasthan
(ii)	Alluvial Soil	(B)	Himalayan Region
(iii)	Arid Soil	(C)	Northern Plains
(iv)	Forest Soil	(D)	Maharashtra

- (A) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)  
 (B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)  
 (C) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C)  
 (D) (i)-(A), (ii)-(B), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- (i) Black soil is typical of the Basalt region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.  
 (ii) Northern plains are made of alluvial soil deposited by Himalayan rivers.

- (iii) In Western Rajasthan, due to dry climate and high temperature, only after proper irrigation Arid soil become cultivable.  
 (iv) In hilly and mountainous areas enough rain forests are available.

Q.2

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Red and Yellow Soil	(A)	Rajasthan, Gujarat
(ii)	Laterite Soil	(B)	Odisha, Chhattisgarh
(iii)	Alluvial Soil	(C)	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
(iv)	Black Soil	(D)	Karnataka, Kerala

- (A) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)  
 (B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)  
 (C) (i)-(B), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(C)  
 (D) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C)

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

**Q. 3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:**

- (i) The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and Socio-Economic development at the global level.
- (ii) The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- (iii) The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity.
- (iv) In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit.

**Options :**

- (A) (iv) - (i) - (iii) - (ii)
- (B) (iii) - (ii) - (i) - (iv)
- (C) (iv) - (iii) - (ii) - (i)
- (D) (i) - (iii) - (iv) - (ii)

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Q. 4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: Resource planning in India which involves :**

- (i) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

**Options :**

- (A) (i) - (ii) - (iii)
- (B) (iii) - (i) - (ii)
- (C) (ii) - (i) - (iii)
- (D) (i) - (iii) - (ii)

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Q. 5. Which of the following is an example of Cultivable Wasteland ?** R

- (A) Gross cropped area
- (B) Uncultivated land
- (C) Barren wasteland
- (D) Current fallow land (CBSE SQP, 2020-21)

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Wasteland is not available for cultivation.

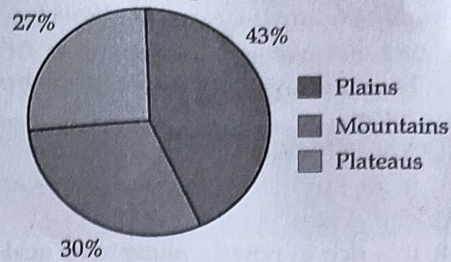
**Q. 6. "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed". Who said this ?** R

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (C) M. K. Gandhi
- (D) Sunder Lal Bahuguna

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** According to Gandhiji, the greedy and selfish individuals, and exploitative nature of modern technology are the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

**Q. 7. Study the given graph and answer the following :**



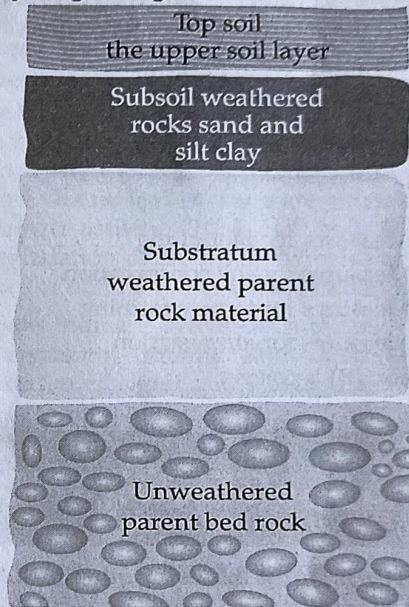
**About how much percent land area is plains ?**

- (A) 27%
- (B) 72%
- (C) 30%
- (D) 43%

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Explanation:** India has variety of relief features. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which utilises for agriculture and industry.

**Q. 8. Study the given figure and answer the following :** U



**How many layers of soil are seen in this soil profile ?**

- (A) 2 layers
- (B) 4 layers
- (C) 1 layer
- (D) 3 layers

**Ans. Option (B) is correct.**

**Explanation:** It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

**Q. 9. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation is known as**

- (A) Potential resources
- (B) Stock
- (C) Developed resources
- (C) Reserves

**Ans. Option (C) is correct.**

**Explanation:** The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

Q. 10 Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options :

- (i) It is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the east flowing peninsular rivers.
- (ii) It is highly fertile.
- (iii) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- (iv) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.

Options :

- (A) Main features of alluvial soil
- (B) Main features of black soil
- (C) Main features of arid soil
- (D) Main features of laterite soil.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 11 Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options :

- (i) Contour ploughing
- (ii) Terrace farming
- (iii) Strip cropping
- (iv) Afforestation

Options :

- (A) Measures for ploughing
- (B) Measures for soil conservation
- (C) Measures for terrace farming
- (D) Measures for afforestation

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

**Explanation:**

- (i) Contour Ploughing can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
- (ii) Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.
- (iii) Strips cropping breaks up the force of the wind.
- (iv) Afforestation manage wastelands.

Q. 12. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from rest of the country.
- (B) It has very rich cultural heritage.
- (C) It has sufficiency in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.
- (D) This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** The Cold Desert of Ladakh has deficiency in water, infrastructure and vital minerals.

Q. 13. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) It is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the east flowing peninsular rivers.
- (B) It is highly infertile.
- (C) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- (D) It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime but deficient in organic matter.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

**Explanation:** Alluvial Soil is highly fertile as it contains enough proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.



## ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

**Directions :** In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- (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 and R is True

Q. 1. Assertion (A) : Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

Reason (R) : It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

**Explanation:** Resources are using to satisfy the needs, bases for economic strength and prosperity of the people. They provide material, energy and favourable conditions for development.

Q. 2. Assertion (A) : India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types.

Reason (R) : These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

**Explanation:** Assertions refers to various relief features that are helpful in the formation of soil. However, Reason refers to the formation of Alluvial Soil.

Q. 3. Assertion (A) : The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R) : Availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology may obstruct development.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 4. Assertion (A) : Proper discharge and disposal of industrial wastes can reduce land degradation in suburban areas.

**Reason (R) :** In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation.

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land degradation in industrial and suburban areas.



## CASE-BASED MCQs

**AI I.** Read the extract and answer the questions that follows :

**(R)** 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.

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor.
- Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis 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.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**Q. 1.** Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Work (B) life  
(C) peace (D) all of the above

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Resources changed the way of life from traditional to modern that improves the quality of life.

**Q. 2.** \_\_\_\_\_ existence is a component of sustainable development.

- (A) Sustainable (B) Mutual  
(C) Cooperative (D) Happy

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** To sustain life, people have to conserve natural resources and distribute them equally.

**Q. 3.** Resource \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

- (A) planning (B) maintenance  
(C) development (D) existence

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Through resource planning, we can reduce wastage of resources.

**Q. 4.** Which of the following crisis occurs due to exploitation of resources?

- (A) global warming (B) afforestation  
(C) soil conservation (D) All of these

**Ans. Option (A) is correct.**

**Explanation:** Natural resources are unlimited, so if we exploit them consequences occurs.

**AI II.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follows: **(A)**

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 overburdening. 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 of 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. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

**Q. 1.** With whom do we share our land ?

- (A) enemies  
(B) oceans and seas  
(C) China  
(D) Past and future generations

**Ans. Option (D) is correct.**

Q. 2. Name some Indian states which are deforested due to mining and overgrazing activities.

- (A) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
- (B) Karnataka, Kerala
- (C) Ladakh and Kashmir
- (D) Lakshadweep

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. What harm does the mineral processing and cement industry do to the environment and land ?

- (A) helps in growing of trees

(B) generates huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere

(C) Kills animals

(D) None of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 4. Which of the following activity leads land degradation? (1)

(A) Quarrying

(B) Mining

(C) Afforestation

(D) Both 'a' and 'b'

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

