

# RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

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### Previous Year's Questions

1. Explain any three measures of conservation of resources. [Delhi 2007]

**Ans.** Three measures of conservation of resources are :

- (i) Judicious and careful utilisation of resources.
- (ii) Preventing wastage of resources and misuse of resources.
- (iii) Use of alternatives or substitutes in the case of non-renewable resources.

2. Distinguish between Human made resources and natural resources. Give two distinctions.  
[Delhi2005, 04, AI 05. 04C]

**Ans.** Differences :

Natural Resources	Human made Resources
(i) Resources which are gifts of nature.	(i) Resources which are created by man.
(ii) It is of two types biotic and abiotic, e.g., biotic-plants and animals, abiotic-rocks and metals.	(ii) These are developed by man using his skill and knowledge by utilising natural resource, e.g., machines, technology, cities.

3. State four characteristics of natural resources. [Foreign 2005]

**Ans.** Characteristics of natural resources are :

- (i) They have their own utility.
- (ii) Available in limited quantity.
- (iii) Help to produce goods or provide services.
- (iv) The utility of a resource changes with the development of science and technology.

4. Why is resource planning essential? Give two reasons. Explain first two stages of resource planning.  
[Foreign 2005, Delhi 05C, AI 04]

**Ans.** Resource Planning is essential because (i) Resources are limited in nature.

(ii) Resources are unevenly distributed.

The first two stages of resource planning are :

(i) The first stage includes surveying, mapping and measurement of characteristics and properties of resources

(ii) The second stage examines resources with respect to technology, economy and need.

**5. What is meant by resource development? Give any two examples of resource development.**

**[AI 2005C, 04]**

**Ans.** Resource development refers to not only exploitation, but also preservation and reuse, *e.g.*,

(i) Water has to be taken to fields to irrigate lands.

(ii) Minerals have to be taken out from the earth and smelt before they are used for making machinery and implements.

**6. What is meant by the two types of natural resources ? Give one examples of each.**

**[Delhi 2004]**

**Ans.** The two types of natural resources are

**(i) According to origin**

(a) Biotic *e.g.*. Plants and animals.

(b) A bioticeg. Land, water and minerals.

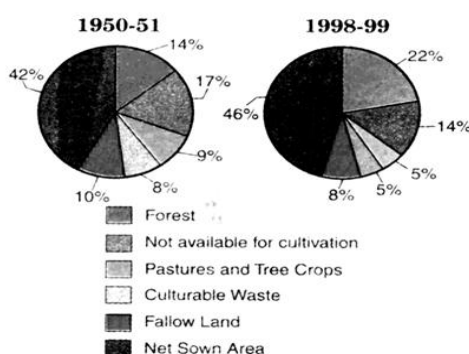
(c) According to availability

(d) Renewable *e.g.*. Plants, animals and water.

(e) Non-renewable *e.g.*. Minerals.

**7. Compare the diagrams showing land use pattern of India and answer the questions that follow :**

**INDIA**  
**Land use 1950-51 and 1998-99**



- (a) Name the two categories under which the area in use has increased/decreased.  
 (b) Give at least one reason for this increase/ decrease in these categories. [AI 2004]

- Ans.** (a) The areas have increased in  
 (i) Net Sown Area 42 to 46%  
 (ii) Forests 14 to 22%  
 The areas have decreased in  
 (i) Land not available for cultivation 17 to 14%  
 (ii) Cultural waste 8 to 5%  
 (iii) Fallow land 10 to 8%  
 (iv) Pasture and Tree crops 9 to 5%  
 (b) (i) The reason for increase in area under cultivation is provision of better irrigation facilities and area under forests due to afforestation.  
 (ii) The reason for decrease in fallow land is use of fertilizers and better methods of irrigation and farming. Pasture has decreased due to greater demand for agricultural crops.

**8. Compare the diagram showing (above question no. 7) land use pattern of India and answer the questions that follow :**

**(a) Which is the most satisfying feature of our land use pattern ?**

**(6) Give one reason for it. [AI 2004]**

- Ans.** (a) The most satisfying feature of the land use pattern is the Net sown Area which is about 45%.  
 (b) The main reason for this is India has a long growing season, fertile soil, varied climate and abundant sunshine.

**9. What is fallow land ? Give two examples showing how it is converted into cultivated land.**

- Ans.** Fallow land refers to the cultivable land which is uncultivated for a season to regain its fertility. Two examples to bring this under cultivation are :  
 (i) availability of irrigation facilities.  
 (ii) greater use of fertilizers.

**10. Name four broad types of soils found in India. Mention two characteristics of a soil which are most important and widespread. [Delhi 2001C]**

- Ans.** Four major types of soils found in India are :  
 (i) Alluvial, (ii) Black, (iii) Red and (iv) Laterite.  
 Alluvial soil is the most important and widespread soil of India.

**Two characteristics of Alluvial Soil are :**

- (i) This soil is formed by deposition of materials brought down by rivers.
- (ii) It is highly fertile.
- (iii) Alluvial soil of the northern plains supports high density of population. (Any two)

### **NCERT Questions**

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**11. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast ? Give three main features of this type of soil.**

**Ans.** Alluvial soil is found along the Eastern coastal plains.  
Three characteristics of this soil are : Refer to Ans. 10 (3 marks).

**12. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas ?**

**Ans.** Following steps are taken to control the soil erosion in hilly areas :  
(i) **Contour ploughing** : which refers to ploughing along contour lines.  
(ii) **Terrace farming** : construction of steps along the hilly areas by cutting the rock layers to reduce the flow of rivers.  
(iii) Plugging of gullies to prevent gully erosion.

### **Additional Questions**

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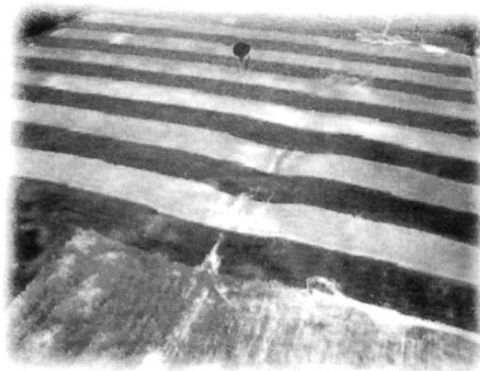
**13. Name two nutrients in which alluvial soil is deficient. Briefly write how does the fertility of soil affect distribution of population.**

**Ans.** Alluvial soil is deficient in organic and nitrogenous materials. Fertility of the soil affects the population in distribution. For example :  
(i) Alluvial soil of the northern plains supports high density of population.  
(ii) Areas of mountain soil and desert soil like Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan are sparsely populated.

**14. Why is conservation of resources essential ? List out three methods of soil conservation.**

**Ans.** Conservation of resources is essential because some resources like minerals are non renewable, need conservation for future generations. Conservation is a judicious and careful management of resources by man as improper and overuse can deplete them leading to many ecological problems.  
Three methods of soil conservation are:  
(i) **Terrace farming** : Cutting of hilly areas into steps to reduce the flow of running water.

(ii) **Strip cropping** : Growing of crops in long strips.



*Strip cropping*

(iii) **Planting of shelter belts** : Shrubs and trees are planted along fields to control the force of wind.

**15. Differentiate between alluvial soils and black soils.**

**Ans. Differences :**

<b>Alluvial soil</b>	<b>Black soil (regur soil)</b>
(i) These soil are formed by deposition of rivers	(i) These soils are formed by weathering up of igneous rocks and lava flow.
(ii) These are confined to northern plains and coastal plains.	(ii) These are found in north western part of peninsular plateau mainly in Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat.
(iii) These are fine and highly fertile.	(iii) These are fertile.
(iv) These support many crops like rice, wheat.	(iv) Cotton grows best in this soil.

**16. State three characteristics of black soil.**

**Ans.** Three characteristics of the black soil are :

- (i) Black soil consists of higher proportion of clay and thus can retain moisture for a long time.
- (ii) It develops deep cracks during summer which helps in aeration.
- (ii) This soil is sticky and when wet it is difficult to work unless tilled immediately after the monsoons.

**17. State the diverse relief features of India and mention one significance of each.**

**Ans.** India has diverse relief features namely mountains, plateaus and plains. About 43% of the land is plain which is agriculturally and industrially productive. Mountains account for 30% of the total area, source of many perennial

rivers, promote tourism and development of horticulture. About 27% of the land area of the country is the plateaus which are the storehouse of minerals, forests and fossil fuels. It forms the backbone of the country's economy in promoting the development of industries.

**18. In which parts of India laterite soils are found ? State the crops supported by this soil.**

**Ans.** Laterite soils are found mainly in the states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly regions of Orissa and Assam. In the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu this soil is suitable for the growth of tea and coffee. Red laterite soils of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nuts.

**19. What are the achievements of the land conservation programme taken up by the people of Sukhomajri village and the district of Jhabua ?**

**Ans.** The achievements of the land conservation programme of Sukhomajri village are:

- (i) Tree density has increased from 13 per hectare in 1976 to 1272 per hectare in 1992.
- (ii) Enhanced quality of the environment contributed to increased annual income from Rs. 10,000-15,000 between 1979 and 1984.
- (iii) The government has earned 43 % of the gross income from the sale of babbar and 23 % is managed jointly.
- (iv) Through people's participation in decision making about 11 % of land area in Madhya Pradesh are being greened through watershed management.