

JINENDER SONI  
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter-1 | Resources and Development****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **What are gullies?**  
(a) Deep channels created by seawater (b) Deep channels created by running water  
(c) Deep channels created by wind (d) Deep channels created by drainage water
2. **In which one of the following states is bamboo drip irrigation system prevalent?**  
(a) West Bengal (b) Odisha  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Tamil Nadu
3. **This report introduced the concept of Sustainable Development:**  
(a) Brundtland Commission Report (b) Mandal Commission Report  
(c) Simon Commission Report (d) Bretley Commission Report
4. **In which of the following states black soil is predominantly found?**  
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan
5. **Name the most widely spread soil in India.**  
(a) Black soil (b) Red soil  
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Laterite soil
6. **Ravines refer to the :**  
(a) Badland created at Kulu valley (b) Badland created at Chambal valley  
(c) Badland created at Godavari valley (d) Badland created at Ganga valley
7. **What do you mean by Cultruable wasteland?**  
(a) Land left cultivated for more than ten agricultural years  
(b) Land left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years  
(c) Land left cultivated for more than five agricultural years  
(d) Land left uncultivated for more than ten agricultural years
8. **In which state mining has caused severe land degradation?**  
(a) Haryana (b) Punjab  
(c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand
9. **Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?**  
(a) Intensive Cultivation (b) Deforestation  
(c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

10. Ninety-five percent of our basic needs for food, shelter, and clothing are obtained from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) water (b) plants  
(c) land (d) animals

### Fill in the blanks :

11. Contour Ploughing refers to: \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. \_\_\_\_\_ soil cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh:

### True / False

13. Black soil is known as regur soil.
14. The land with deep channels that is unfit for cultivation is called Badlands.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. What is strip cropping?
16. What was Agenda 21?

### Short Type Questions

17. Resource planning is a complex process. Justify the statement with arguments.
18. Suggest any three measures of soil conservation?

### Essay Type Questions

19. What are resources? Explain factors for resource development in India.
20. Describe alluvial soil under the following heads
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Formation      | b. Distribution |
| c. Classification | d. Nutrients    |

### HOTS

21. "Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India". Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

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Answer & Solution

1. (b) A gully is a landform created by running water, eroding sharply into soil, typically on a hillside. Gullies resemble large ditches or small valleys but are metres to tens of metres in depth and width.
2. (c) Meghalaya
3. (a) The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. The term sustainable development was coined in the paper Our Common Future, released by the Brundtland Commission. The UN General Assembly realized that there was a heavy deterioration of the human environment and natural resources. To rally countries to work and pursue sustainable development together, the UN decided to establish the Brundtland Commission.
4. (c) Black soil is found in the 'Deccan areas' which consist of states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. The black soil is formed from volcanic rocks and lava.
5. (c) This is the most widely spread and important soil. Alluvial soils are formed by the deposits of the sediments brought by rivers.

Most of the rivers originate from the Himalayas and bring along a high amount of sediments with them. It is found in the northern plains beginning from Punjab to West Bengal and Assam. It is also found in deltas of different rivers such as Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri, and Mahanadi in peninsular India. Alluvial soil is highly fertile and is light grey in colour. Crops mainly cultivated include wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, oilseed, etc.

6. (b) A ravine is a landform narrower than a canyon and is often the product of stream cutting erosion. The Chambal river badlands is a late Pleistocene-Holocene degradational landscape. In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines.
7. (b) The arable land that is not taken up for cultivation is called culturable wasteland. The land once used for cultivation but was unploughed for five years also fell in this same classification. Such land may either follow or overturned with shrubs and weeds.
8. (d) Mining ruins the land, water, forests, and air. The loss or pollution of natural resources degrades the quality of human life in these areas.

The large scale mining and allied activities going on in the Jharkhand region have caused severe damage to the land resources of the area. Vast areas of rich forests and agricultural land belonging to the indigenous people have been laid waste because of haphazard mining.

9. (c) Over irrigation is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab due to waterlogging leading to an increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
10. (c) The land is an important resource because it covers about 30% of the total area of the earth's surface. It provides us with the agricultural land which contains natural fertilizer for the growth of the products sown; the underground water, the various minerals like coal, bauxite, gold, and other raw materials. It is on land that buildings and industries are made.
11. **Fill in the blank :** Ploughing along the contour lines
12. **Fill in the blank :** Black soils
13. **True and False :** True
14. **True and False :** True
15. The method of cropping in which large fields divided into strips is called strip cropping. There are strips of grass left to grow between the crops. This is done because breaks up the force of the wind.

16. Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nation's Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). It focuses on attaining Global Sustainable Development. Its mainly aim is to fight the environmental damage, poverty, diseases through global cooperation on common interest, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. An important and distinct aim of the agenda is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

17. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:
  1. 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.
  2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
  3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
18. The measures that can be taken for the conservation of the soil are as follows:
  - i. **Contour ploughing:** If ploughing is done at right angles to the hill slope, following the natural contours of the hill, the ridges and furrows break the flow of water down the hill.

This prevents excessive soil loss as gullies are less likely to develop and also reduce run-off so that plants receive more water. Thus by growing crops in contour pattern, plants can absorb much of the rain water and erosion is minimised.

- ii. **Shelterbelt:** Planting rows of trees along the edges of fields helps in checking soil erosion through wind.
- iii. **Strip cropping:** Dividing the field into strips and letting grass grow between the crops breaks the force of the wind thereby checking soil erosion.

19. Resources are objects in the environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable, and fulfil the basic needs of man.

**The factors responsible for resource development in India are as follows:**

- a. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region or state.
- b. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attraction for foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish supremacy over the colonies.

- c. Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technology and institutional changes.
- d. Resource development also involves the quality of human resources. Knowledge gained by people plays an important role in resource development.
- e. India has vast natural resources. After independence, concerted efforts were made through Five Year Plans for the overall development of the economy.

**20. Alluvial soil can be described as follows:**

- a. **Formation:** Alluvial soil is made-up of silt, sand, and clay. It is deposited by three important Himalayan river systems the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra. It is bigger and coarser in the upper reaches of the river and becomes finer as the river flows down.
- b. **Distribution/Area:** This soil is prevalent in the river valleys of the Northern Plains (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra), strips in Gujarat and Rajasthan, as well as in the Eastern coastal plains in the deltas of rivers of the Peninsular plateau (Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri).
- c. **Classification:** According to their age, alluvial soils can be classified as (Bangar) old alluvial and Khadar (new alluvial). The Bhangar is the older alluvium along the river beds forming terraces higher than the flood plain (about 30 metres above the flood level).

It is of a more clayey composition and is generally dark colored. The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks.

- d. Nutrients/Minerals:** This soil is rich in nutrients like calcium, sodium, potassium, silicon, phosphorus (typically phosphates), nitrogen (as nitrates or ammonium salts) which is suitable for growing paddy, wheat, sugarcane, and other cereal and pulse crops.

- 21.** Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. The two relevant points justifying the fact are:

1. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example, Arunachal Pradesh has an 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.

2. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country.

It has a very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

Therefore, the availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but the mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary, there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

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