

## CHAPTER-1 | Natural Resources and Their Use

QUIZ  
PART-06

1. Why did groundwater extraction increase in Punjab after the 1960s?
- Increase in rainfall
  - Use of traditional seeds
  - Decline in farming
  - High-yielding wheat and paddy needing more water (D)

**Explanation:** The shift to high-yielding varieties of crops, like wheat and paddy, in the 1960s led to a higher demand for water, causing increased groundwater extraction.

2. Which organization issues pollution control guidelines for cement factories?
- WHO
  - State Government
  - Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
  - UNESCO (C)

**Explanation:** The CPCB sets pollution control rules and guidelines for industries, including cement factories, to mitigate environmental impacts.

3. Vrikṣhāyurveda mainly focuses on:
- Industrial farming
  - Chemical agriculture
  - Care and management of plants & trees
  - Mechanised irrigation (C)

**Explanation:** Vrikṣhāyurveda is an ancient Indian practice that focuses on the care, management, and nurturing of plants and trees, using natural methods.

4. What was one major consequence of the Green Revolution in Punjab?
- Increased deforestation
  - Food insecurity
  - Increased reliance on groundwater
  - Reduced use of pesticides (C)

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution led to a shift towards high-yielding varieties of crops, which required more water, putting pressure on groundwater resources in Punjab.

5. What is the major issue that arises from the over-pumping of groundwater?
- Increased water quality
  - Inaccessibility of groundwater at deeper levels
  - Decreased agricultural yield
  - Reduced pollution in rivers (B)

**Explanation:** Over-pumping of groundwater results in its depletion, making it difficult to access water even at deeper levels.

6. What is one of the short-term gains of the Green Revolution?
- Environmental sustainability
  - Improved soil quality
  - Food security in the short term
  - Long-term economic prosperity (C)

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution initially helped achieve food security in India, especially in Punjab, but came with long-term environmental costs like groundwater depletion.

7. What practice helps reduce the impact of cement production on the environment?
- Increased cement production
  - Use of sustainable materials
  - Reducing industrial output
  - Lowering the demand for cement (B)

**Explanation:** The focus on using sustainable, low-pollution materials in construction helps reduce the environmental impact of cement production.

8. What is one of the consequences of overexploiting natural resources like groundwater in Punjab?
- Improved soil fertility
  - Groundwater resources severely depleted
  - Increased crop yield
  - Better water management techniques (B)

**Explanation:** Overexploitation of groundwater in Punjab has led to its severe depletion, threatening the sustainability of agriculture.

9. Which of the following is a major issue linked to modern farming practices in Punjab?
- Use of organic fertilizers
  - Over-reliance on chemical pesticides and fertilizers
  - Reduced crop yield
  - Increased crop diversity (B)

**Explanation:** Modern farming practices, while boosting yields, have led to environmental harm, particularly through the overuse of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

10. Which of the following can help address soil degradation?
- Excessive use of pesticides
  - Mono-cropping
  - Traditional soil management practices
  - Over-farming (C)

**Explanation:** Practices like using organic fertilizers, mulching, and multi-cropping help prevent soil degradation and promote sustainable farming