



SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 10th

(GEOGRAPHY)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development



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EXERCISES

Que 1. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?

(a) Renewable (b) Biotic (c) Flow. (d) Non-renewable

Ans:- (d) Non-renewable

(ii) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

Ans:- (b) Over irrigation

(iii) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

(a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (c) Haryana. (d) Uttarakhand

Ans:- (d)Uttaranchal

(iv) In which of the following states black soil is predominantly found?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir. (b) Maharashtra. (c) Rajasthan. (d) Jharkhand

Ans:- (b) Maharashtra

Que 2 . Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

Ans:- Black soil is found in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Mainly cotton crop is grown on it.

(ii) 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 on the river deltas of the eastern coast. The following are the three characteristics of alluvial soils:-

1. Alluvial soils are very fertile.
2. Most of the alluvial soils are rich in potash, phosphorus and lime which are suitable for sugarcane, rice, wheat and pulse crops.
3. Due to high fertility, intensive agriculture is done in alluvial soil areas.

(iii) What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

Ans:- The following steps should be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas-

1. Contour plowing should be done on sloping land. This decreases the speed of water flow.
2. Steps should be made on hill slope land. Steps control soil erosion.
3. In the western and central Himalayas, steppe or terrace agriculture is very developed.
4. In hilly areas, strips of grass should be grown along the sides of the fields.
5. In hilly areas, trees should be made by planting trees in rows on the side of the fields.

(iv) What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Ans:- **Biotic resources**- Bio-resources are all those things in which life is present, such as man, plants, animals, livestock and fish life etc. We get biological resources from the biosphere.

Abiotic resources - All those resources which are made up of non-living things are abiotic resources, such as rocks and metals.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?

Answer:-

Land of use in India:-

- ❖ Net sown area- 45.5%.
- ❖ Forest land- 23.3%.
- ❖ Land barren and uncultivable land – 5.5 percent.
- ❖ Under non-agricultural purpose – 8.7 percent.
- ❖ Other land area - 17 percent.

There has been little increase in the area under forest since 1960-61. There can be following reasons for this.

1. Deforestation is taking place continuously for the residential land of the increasing population in India.
2. Trees have been cut for the wood used in the construction of buildings.
3. Indiscriminate mining is being done to meet the industrial needs, due to which the forest area is decreasing.
4. Climate change also did not increase the forest area.

(ii) How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Answer: Due to technology and economic development, the over-consumption of resources has happened as follows-

1. Economic development forces the exploitation of resources, which leads to their over-exploitation.
2. The development of technology increases the standard of living of the people. This increases human needs and leads to judicious use of resources.
3. Due to technological and economic development, new ones for which more mineral resources are consumed as raw material.