

CH-1
RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT
NCERT SOLUTION

1. Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?

Ans. Non-Renewable

2. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

Ans. Replenishable.

3. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

Ans. Over irrigation.

4. In which of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?

Ans. Uttarakhand.

5. In which of the following states is the black soil found?

Ans. Gujarat

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

Ans. The states of Maharashtra, M.P. & Chhattishgarh have black soil.

The crop which is mainly grown in this soil is cotton soil.

7. 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 in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast.

The main features of this soil are- i) the soil is very fertile and so ideal for cultivation.

ii) They contain adequate quantities of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which is good for the growth of sugarcane, paddy and other crops.

iii) in drier areas these soils are more alkaline.

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

Ans. In hilly areas, soil erosion can be controlled by

i) Contour ploughing which is ploughing along contour-lines.

ii) Using terrace farming techniques.

iii) Using strips of grasses to check soil erosion by wind and water.

9. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Ans. Biotic resources: The resources which are obtained from biosphere, and have life are called biotic resources. Human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc., are examples of biotic resources.

Abiotic resources: The resources which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. Water, air, rocks, metals, etc., are examples of abiotic resources.

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

Ans. Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km. Land use data, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the total area due to varied reasons. Out of this 43.41 per cent accounts for net sown, 8.96 per cent is under permanent pastures, grazing land, tree crop and culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 years), 10.85 per cent constitutes current fallow and other than current fallow, 14.21 per cent land is not available for cultivation because it is barren waste land, or used for non-agricultural use. Forest lands have risen marginally from 18.11 per cent to 22.57 per cent since 1960-61 due to increasing pressure of population on land and rapid industrialization and urbanization and infrastructure development activities.

11. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Ans. Resources are essential for sustainable existence and development. Technical and economic developments have led to more consumption of resources because of the greed of few individuals. Greed and indiscriminate plunder has led to resources being accumulated in few hands, who use them for their immediate gain. Diversity in availability of resources and consumption without planning has led to wastage. Resources accompanied by appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up alone ensure people utilization. Unplanned technical and economic development has led to irrational consumption, over utilization and subsequent environmental pollution, putting the very existence of mankind at stake.