

Weekend Homework// Class X// Geography// Ch 1//Resources and Development

Sub Topics :

Resource

Types of Resources

Development of Resources

Sustainable Development

Agenda 21

Resource Planning

Resource Planning in India

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1–60)

1. **Which of the following is a renewable resource?**
 - a) Coal
 - b) Solar energy
 - c) Natural gas
 - d) Petroleum
2. **What is the main objective of resource development?**
 - a) To increase resource depletion
 - b) To increase economic growth
 - c) To ensure sustainable and equitable distribution
 - d) To make resources abundant
3. **Which of the following is not a type of resource?**
 - a) Natural resource
 - b) Human resource
 - c) Cultural resource
 - d) Artificial resource
4. **What is the importance of resource planning?**
 - a) Maximizing resource consumption
 - b) Ensuring resource conservation and equitable distribution
 - c) Promoting resource depletion
 - d) Discouraging technology advancements
5. **Which is a characteristic of sustainable development?**
 - a) Exploiting resources to the maximum
 - b) Growth at the cost of environment
 - c) Ensuring that resources are available for future generations
 - d) Depletion of non-renewable resources
6. **Which type of resource is the sun's energy?**
 - a) Renewable resource
 - b) Non-renewable resource
 - c) Stock resource
 - d) Potential resource
7. **What is the main focus of Agenda 21?**
 - a) To exploit resources for rapid economic growth
 - b) To achieve sustainable development by balancing economic, social, and environmental concerns
 - c) To increase deforestation
 - d) To develop resources at any cost
8. **Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?**
 - a) Wind
 - b) Natural gas
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) Forests

9. **Which of these factors affects resource development?**
 - a) Technology and skill
 - b) Weather conditions
 - c) Local politics
 - d) Global market trends
10. **Which of the following is a method of resource conservation?**
 - a) Overgrazing
 - b) Slash and burn
 - c) Afforestation
 - d) Deforestation
11. **Which of the following resources is classified as a stock resource?**
 - a) Water
 - b) Petroleum
 - c) Wind energy
 - d) Solar energy
12. **Which of the following is an example of a human-made resource?**
 - a) Water
 - b) Iron ore
 - c) Building
 - d) Coal
13. **Resource planning is most essential for which of the following?**
 - a) Nations with abundant resources
 - b) Nations with uneven distribution of resources
 - c) Nations with abundant technology
 - d) Nations with a high population density
14. **Which of the following resources is being over-exploited in India?**
 - a) Solar energy
 - b) Coal
 - c) Water
 - d) Wind energy
15. **Why is the conservation of resources important?**
 - a) To maintain ecological balance
 - b) To increase resource use
 - c) To encourage deforestation
 - d) To reduce technological advancements
16. **Which of these methods is most effective for resource planning in India?**
 - a) Exporting resources without conservation
 - b) Over-exploiting resources to maximize growth
 - c) Using resources sustainably and equitably
 - d) Ignoring regional disparities in resource availability
17. **What is the role of technology in resource development?**
 - a) It makes resources infinitely available
 - b) It enables efficient use and conservation of resources
 - c) It hinders the development of resources
 - d) It discourages the use of renewable resources
18. **What is the term for resources that are not yet in use but have potential for future exploitation?**
 - a) Stock resources
 - b) Potential resources
 - c) Actual resources
 - d) Renewable resources
19. **Which of the following best defines 'sustainable development'?**
 - a) The unregulated growth of industries

- b) The development of resources without regard for future needs
 - c) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations
 - d) The use of resources only for the economic growth of nations
20. **Which of the following is an example of a resource planning initiative in India?**
- a) International trade agreements
 - b) Green Revolution
 - c) Industrialization without limits
 - d) Deforestation
21. **Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?**
- a) Wind energy
 - b) Coal
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) Water
22. **Which of the following is true regarding resource planning in India?**
- a) It focuses on the economic growth of urban areas alone
 - b) It involves the allocation and management of resources based on their availability
 - c) It neglects the needs of rural regions
 - d) It has no impact on environmental sustainability
23. **Which of the following is an example of a potential resource?**
- a) Forests in Canada
 - b) Water in rivers
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) Petroleum reserves under the ocean bed
24. **In what way does technological advancement help in resource development?**
- a) By increasing the depletion of resources
 - b) By making resource extraction more efficient and cost-effective
 - c) By reducing the availability of natural resources
 - d) By encouraging over-exploitation of non-renewable resources
25. **Which type of resource is wind energy?**
- a) Stock resource
 - b) Renewable resource
 - c) Non-renewable resource
 - d) Potential resource
26. **The primary aim of resource planning is to:**
- a) Exploit resources for immediate economic growth
 - b) Ensure sustainable use and equitable distribution of resources
 - c) Increase the depletion of resources for rapid development
 - d) Focus on industrialization over conservation
27. **Which of the following is a characteristic of renewable resources?**
- a) They are found in limited quantities.
 - b) They cannot be regenerated or replenished.
 - c) They can be replenished naturally over time.
 - d) They exist only in specific regions.
28. **Which of the following resources is most likely to become a stock resource in the future?**
- a) Coal
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Solar energy
 - d) Water
29. **In terms of resource management, what does 'sustainable development' emphasize?**
- a) Resource depletion for immediate economic growth
 - b) Development that does not compromise future generations' ability to meet their needs

- c) Industrial development without concern for environmental impact
 - d) Exhausting resources without any conservation measures
30. **Which of the following is an example of a non-renewable resource?**
- a) Timber
 - b) Coal
 - c) Wind
 - d) Solar energy
31. **Which of the following is not a renewable resource?**
- a) Water
 - b) Solar energy
 - c) Coal
 - d) Wind energy
32. **The process of conserving resources includes:**
- a) Deforestation
 - b) Over-exploitation
 - c) Recycling and afforestation
 - d) Using non-renewable resources at a faster rate
33. **Which of the following statements about Agenda 21 is correct?**
- a) It is a global initiative aimed at promoting unregulated economic growth.
 - b) It is a comprehensive plan for achieving sustainable development globally.
 - c) It emphasizes the over-exploitation of resources for economic development.
 - d) It focuses only on economic aspects, neglecting environmental concerns.
34. **Which of the following is not part of sustainable development goals?**
- a) Economic growth without considering environmental impact
 - b) Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity
 - c) Minimizing resource depletion
 - d) Promoting social equality
35. **Which of the following is an example of a human-made resource?**
- a) Water
 - b) Forests
 - c) Buildings
 - d) Solar energy
36. **In India, which of the following is a primary challenge in resource planning?**
- a) Abundance of resources
 - b) Uneven distribution of resources across regions
 - c) High levels of pollution
 - d) Lack of technological advancements
37. **Which of the following best explains the concept of 'resource conservation'?**
- a) Using resources in an unlimited manner
 - b) Reducing the use of resources entirely
 - c) Ensuring efficient and equitable use of resources
 - d) Only using resources for industrial growth
38. **What is a key feature of the Indian approach to resource planning?**
- a) It encourages the use of resources from any region for national development
 - b) It focuses on equitable distribution of resources for all regions, especially the underdeveloped ones
 - c) It prioritizes urban over rural resource use
 - d) It focuses exclusively on non-renewable resources
39. **Which of the following is a type of 'natural resource'?**
- a) Machines
 - b) Solar energy
 - c) Buildings
 - d) Education

40. **Which of the following is an example of a resource that is both non-renewable and exhaustible?**
- a) Water
 - b) Coal
 - c) Wind energy
 - d) Sunlight
41. **What is the term used to describe resources that are found in the environment but are not in use yet?**
- a) Actual resources
 - b) Stock resources
 - c) Potential resources
 - d) Renewable resources
42. **Which of the following practices helps in the conservation of resources?**
- a) Deforestation
 - b) Recycling
 - c) Over-exploitation of groundwater
 - d) Increased use of chemical fertilizers
43. **Which resource is primarily needed for energy production in the industrial sector?**
- a) Natural gas
 - b) Soil
 - c) Water
 - d) Solar energy
44. **What is the main cause of resource depletion?**
- a) Increased technological advancement
 - b) Over-exploitation of resources
 - c) Sustainable practices
 - d) Enhanced conservation efforts
45. **What is the role of resource planning in India?**
- a) It encourages unrestricted use of resources for rapid economic development.
 - b) It ensures that resources are used sustainably for the benefit of the country's population.
 - c) It prioritizes only urban development over rural development.
 - d) It focuses only on renewable resources.
46. **Which of the following is an example of a 'stock resource'?**
- a) Wind
 - b) Coal
 - c) Water
 - d) Solar energy
47. **Which of the following is true about renewable resources?**
- a) They are always available in unlimited amounts.
 - b) They can be regenerated naturally.
 - c) They cannot be replenished over time.
 - d) They are typically used up within a few decades.
48. **Which of the following is an important feature of resource planning?**
- a) It aims to develop resources without considering environmental sustainability.
 - b) It focuses on the efficient management and equitable distribution of resources.
 - c) It encourages excessive consumption of resources.
 - d) It neglects the needs of developing regions.
49. **Which of the following actions is part of sustainable development?**
- a) Ignoring environmental conservation for faster development
 - b) Overusing fossil fuels for energy production
 - c) Promoting afforestation and conservation of biodiversity
 - d) Industrialization without addressing social inequality

50. **What does the term 'carrying capacity' refer to in relation to sustainable development?**
- a) The amount of resources a country can extract without considering environmental degradation
 - b) The ability of the environment to replenish resources
 - c) The maximum number of people the environment can support without degrading the ecosystem
 - d) The rate at which resources are consumed in an area
51. **What is a key challenge in sustainable development?**
- a) Over-exploitation of resources for short-term growth
 - b) Increased awareness about conservation
 - c) Balanced economic, social, and environmental development
 - d) Limited use of technology
52. **Which of the following resources is being over-exploited in India?**
- a) Forests
 - b) Solar energy
 - c) Water resources
 - d) Wind energy
53. **What is the primary aim of the 'Agenda 21' document?**
- a) To promote resource depletion
 - b) To set global guidelines for achieving sustainable development
 - c) To increase industrial growth without considering environmental consequences
 - d) To prioritize economic development at the cost of natural resources
54. **Which of the following is not a feature of sustainable development?**
- a) Conservation of resources for future generations
 - b) Use of resources in a way that does not harm the environment
 - c) Promoting high levels of industrial growth without regulation
 - d) Equitable distribution of resources across all regions
55. **Which of the following is an example of a 'human-made resource'?**
- a) Water
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Buildings
 - d) Soil
56. **In India, what is the main focus of resource planning?**
- a) Industrial growth
 - b) Equitable distribution of resources to all regions
 - c) Focus on urban areas only
 - d) Unregulated exploitation of resources
57. **Which resource is considered both renewable and inexhaustible?**
- a) Solar energy
 - b) Coal
 - c) Water
 - d) Petroleum
58. **Which of the following best describes the term 'sustainable development'?**
- a) Development that focuses only on industrial growth
 - b) Development that does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs
 - c) Development that encourages over-exploitation of resources
 - d) Development that ignores the social aspect of growth
59. **Which of the following is an example of a flow resource?**
- a) Sunlight
 - b) Coal
 - c) Water in oceans
 - d) Fossil fuels
60. **Which of the following is necessary for ensuring the sustainability of resources?**
- a) Increased consumption and exploitation

- b) Sustainable resource management and conservation
- c) Ignoring the needs of future generations
- d) Focusing solely on economic growth

Part B: Assertion-Reason Questions (61–80)

61.

Assertion (A): Resource planning is a complex process in India.

Reason (R): Resources are unevenly distributed across the country.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

62.

Assertion (A): Sustainable development ensures that the present generation uses resources without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Reason (R): It focuses on increasing resource depletion to boost economic growth.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

63.

Assertion (A): Resource development requires scientific knowledge and efficient management.

Reason (R): Development of resources without proper management can lead to over-exploitation and depletion.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

64.

Assertion (A): Resource conservation is essential for maintaining ecological balance.

Reason (R): Depleting natural resources increases environmental degradation.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

65.

Assertion (A): Agenda 21 aims to develop a global strategy for sustainable development.

Reason (R): It addresses the environmental and social dimensions of resource use at the international level.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

66.

Assertion (A): India has a large quantity of coal reserves.

Reason (R): Coal is a renewable resource that can be used for future generations.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

67.

Assertion (A): Resource planning is crucial for regions with resource scarcity.

Reason (R): It ensures the efficient utilization and equitable distribution of available resources.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

68.

Assertion (A): Afforestation helps in combating soil erosion and land degradation.

Reason (R): Trees improve soil fertility and water retention capacity.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

69.

Assertion (A): Human resources are not essential for resource development.

Reason (R): The development of natural resources relies solely on the availability of land and capital.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

70.

Assertion (A): Agenda 21 promotes global awareness about sustainable development.

Reason (R): It provides a framework for international cooperation in environmental management.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

71.

Assertion (A): Over-exploitation of water resources in India has led to scarcity in several regions.

Reason (R): Over-irrigation and poor water management contribute to water scarcity.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

72.

Assertion (A): The concept of 'carrying capacity' is related to the sustainability of resources.

Reason (R): It refers to the maximum population an area can support without degrading the environment.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

73.

Assertion (A): The use of non-renewable resources needs to be minimized for sustainable development.

Reason (R): Non-renewable resources, like fossil fuels, cannot be replenished once exhausted.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

74.

Assertion (A): Technological advancements increase resource exploitation.

Reason (R): Advanced technology makes it possible to extract resources at a faster rate.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

75.

Assertion (A): Resource planning in India focuses on equitable distribution.

Reason (R): Resource distribution in India is highly uneven, with some regions experiencing more abundance than others.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

76.

Assertion (A): Renewable resources are more sustainable than non-renewable ones.

Reason (R): Renewable resources, like solar and wind energy, regenerate over time.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

77.

Assertion (A): Deforestation has a negative impact on the environment.

Reason (R): Forests play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and preventing soil erosion.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

78.

Assertion (A): Resource planning in India includes efforts to manage both renewable and non-renewable resources.

Reason (R): Non-renewable resources in India are being rapidly consumed, requiring careful management.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

79.

Assertion (A): Sustainable development focuses on a balance between economic growth, social equality, and environmental protection.

Reason (R): It encourages resource exploitation without considering the long-term environmental impact.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

80.

Assertion (A): India's resource planning addresses the needs of rural and urban areas equally.

Reason (R): The uneven distribution of resources in India requires region-specific planning strategies.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true