

Resources and Development

Question 1.

The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of:

- (a) any country
- (b) any state
- (c) any region
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) any region

For any region the availability of resources is a necessary condition for development.

Question 2.

Some countries colonised other countries because of their:

- (a) natural beauty
- (b) money
- (c) rich resources
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) rich resources

For rich resources colonised powers invaded other countries.

Question 3.

In which of the following books, Schumacher presented Gandhian Philosophy:

- (a) Big is Beautiful
- (b) Large is Beautiful
- (c) Small is Beautiful
- (d) Everything is Beautiful

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Small is Beautiful

Question 4.

What % of Indian land areas is plain area:

- (a) 40%
- (b) 41%
- (c) 42%
- (d) 43%

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 43%

Question 5.

What % of Indian land area is mountain area:

- (a) 10%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 30.0%
- (d) 40%

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 30.%

Question 6.

What is the total geographical area of India:

- (a) 2.28 million sq. km.
- (b) 3.28 million sq. km.
- (c) 4.28 million sq. km.
- (d) 5.28 million sq. km.

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 3.28 million sq. km.

Question 7.

What % of geographical area is desired forest area:

- (a) 23 per cent of geographical area
- (b) 33 per cent of geographical area
- (c) 43 per cent of geographical area
- (d) 53 per cent of geographical area

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 33 per cent of geographical area

Question 8.

How many million hectares of Indian Land is degraded land:

- (a) 110 million hectares
- (b) 120 million hectares
- (c) 130 million hectares
- (d) 140 million hectares

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 130 million hectares

India at present has 130 million degraded land.

Question 9.

Which of the following is the main reasons for land degradation in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P. and Maharashtra:

- (a) deforestation
- (b) floods
- (c) over-grazing
- (d) all the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) over-grazing

Question 10.

Which is the most widely spread and important soil:

- (a) black
- (b) red
- (c) alluvial
- (d) desert

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) alluvial

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil.

Question 11.

The soil which has higher concentration of Ranker nodules is called:

- (a) hangar
- (b) khadar
- (c) alluvial soil
- (d) red soil

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) hangar

The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the khadar.

Question 12.

Black soil is also known as:

- (a) hangar
- (b) khadar
- (c) regur
- (d) all the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) regur

Black soil is black in colour and also known as regur soil.

Question 13.

The soil which develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall is called:

- (a) regur
- (b) alluvial
- (c) laterite
- (d) arid

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) laterite

The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.

Question 14.

Red laterite soil is suitable for growing which of the following crops:

- (a) coffee
- (b) tea
- (c) wheat
- (d) cashew nut

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) cashew nut

Red laterite soil is more suitable for crops like cashew nuts.

Question 15.

When the top soil is washed away when water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope is

known as:

- (a) land erosion
- (b) water erosion
- (c) sheet erosion
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) sheet erosion

This is known as sheet erosion.

Question 16.

Resources are a function of:

- (a) national activities
- (b) human activities
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) human activities

Resources are a function of human activities.

Question 17.

Biotic resources are obtained from:

- (a) biosphere and include living organisms
- (b) biosphere and include non-living components
- (c) the earth
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) biosphere and include living organisms

Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere and include living organisms.

Question 18.

Rocks and metals are examples of:

- (a) biotic resources
- (b) abiotic resources
- (c) natural resources
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) abiotic resources

Rocks and metals are examples of abiotic resources.

Question 19.

Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government:

- (a) against the payment by cash
- (b) against property in towns
- (c) against the payment of revenue
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) against the payment of revenue

Against the payment of revenue, many farmers are allotted land by the government.

Question 20.

Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells etc. are some examples of:

- (a) resources owned by government
- (b) resources owned by private
- (c) resources owned by individual
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) resources owned by individual

Plantation, pasture lands, ponds, water in wells, etc. are some of the examples of resources owned by individuals.

Question 21.

Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community are called:

- (a) Private owned resources
- (b) Public owned resources
- (c) Community owned resources
- (d) Individual owned resources

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Community owned resources

Community owned resources are the resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

Question 22.

Resources belonging to the nation are called:

- (a) State resources
- (b) Country resources
- (c) National resources
- (d) Individual resources

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) National resources

Resources belonging to the nation are called national resources.

Question 23.

Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised are called:

- (a) Developed resources
- (b) Stock
- (c) International resources
- (d) Potential resources

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Potential resources

Potential resources are those resources which are found in a region, but have not be utilised.

Question 24.

Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation are called:

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) Developed resources
- (c) Stock
- (d) International resources

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Developed resources

Developed resources are those resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.

Question 25.

Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access them are called:

- (a) Resources
- (b) Stock
- (c) Reserves
- (d) All the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Stock

Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these are included among stock.

Question 26.

The subset of the stock which can be put into use with the help of existing technology but has not been started is called:

- (a) Stock
- (b) Resources
- (c) Reserves
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Reserves

Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

Question 27.

The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio-de-Janerio in Brazil in:

- (a) August, 1991
- (b) August, 1992
- (c) June, 1991
- (d) June, 1992

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) June, 1992

Question 28.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for:

- (a) Conservation of resources
- (b) Use of resources
- (c) Judicious use of resources
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Judicious use of resources
For judicious use of resources, planning is a widely accepted strategy.

Question 29.

Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources but lacks:

- (a) In mineral resources
- (b) In infrastructural development
- (c) In technology
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) In infrastructural development
Arunachal has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

Question 30.

India has made concerted efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning right from the:

- (a) First Five Year Plan
- (b) Second Five Year Plan
- (c) Third Five Year Plan
- (d) Fourth Five Year Plan

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) First Five Year Plan
From the First Five Year Plan after independence.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

2. Solar, wind energy, water, forests, wildlife etc. are examples of non-renewable resources.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

3. Public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds, etc. are examples of individual resources.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. Rajasthan and Maharashtra have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Water is a compound of two inflammable gases: hydrogen and oxygen.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which cannot be used in the future.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

9. Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. The Rio convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 22 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Planning is important in India, as India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. The states of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in water resources.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. There are many regions in India that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. About 43 per cent of the land area in India, is plain which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. Mountains account for 40 per cent of the total area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. Plateau regions possess rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. The use of land is determined both by physical and human factors.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

20. Some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also been surveyed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

21. The land under permanent pasture has also increased.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Waste land includes agricultural, rocky arid and desert areas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food shelter and clothing are obtained from land.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. Human activities have not contributed to land degradation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete having deep scars and traces of over-burdening.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. In the states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

28. Dust retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. Soil is the most important renewable national resource.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. Soil is a non-living system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Strip cropping	(a) land unfit for cultivation
2. Bad land	(b) resources which are found in a region
3. Gullies	(c) renewable resources
4. Potential resources	(d) planting lines of trees to create shelter
5. Replenishable resources	(e) deep channels

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Strip cropping	(d) planting lines of trees to create shelter
2. Bad land	(a) land unfit for cultivation
3. Gullies	(e) deep channels
4. Potential resources	(b) resources which are found in a region
5. Replenishable resources	(c) renewable resources

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Reserves are the	(a) lacks in	(A) of the stock
2. The state of Rajasthan	(b) and supports	(B) activity
3. Resources are vital for any	(c) and important	(C) different types of living organisms
4. Soil is the medium for plant growth	(d) subset	(D) soil
5. Alluvial is the most widely spread	(e) developmental	(E) water resources

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Reserves are the	(d) subset	(A) of the stock
2. The state of Rajasthan	(a) lacks in	(E) water resources
3. Resources are vital for any	(e) developmental	(B) activity
4. Soil is the medium for plant growth	(b) and supports	(C) different types of living organisms
5. Alluvial is the most widely spread	(c) and important	(D) soil

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Black soil	(a) very fertile
2. Alluvial soil	(b) red to brown in colour
3. Red soil	(c) low humus content
4. Arid soil	(d) crystalline igneous rocks
5. Laterite soil	(e) regur soil

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Black soil	(e) regur soil
2. Alluvial soil	(a) very fertile
3. Red soil	(d) crystalline igneous rocks
4. Arid soil	(b) red to brown in colour
5. Laterite soil	(c) low humus content

Fill in the blanks

1. Irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and problems.

▼ Answer

Answer: environmental

2. Gandhiji was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the

▼ Answer

Answer: masses

3. Land is an asset of a finite and thus, is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

▼ Answer

Answer: magnitude

4. account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country.

▼ Answer

Answer: mountains

5. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the region.

▼ Answer

Answer: plateau

6. Total geographical area of India is million sq. km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 3-28

7. Some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and have not been surveyed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: China

8. Most of the current lands are of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: fallow

9. The net sown area is over 80 percent of the total area in Punjab and and less than 10 percent in Arunachal Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Haryana

10. Human activities such as deforestation, over-grazing, mining and too have contributed in land degradation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: quarrying

11. Afforestation and proper management of can help solve land degradation to some extent.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: grazing

12. Alluvial soils have been deposited by three Himalayan river systems-the, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Indus

13. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Clay

14. Khadar soil has large fine particles and is more fertile than the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: bangar

15. Black soil is ideal for growing

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: cotton

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