

Answers: Work Sheet
Grade 10
Geography

Chapter 1: Resources and Development

1. Mention the names of the states which faced land degradation due to human activities.

S. No.	Human Activities	States which faced land degradation
1	Deforestation due to Mining Activities	1. Jharkhand 2. Chhattisgarh 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. Orissa
2	Over-irrigation	1. Punjab 2. Haryana 3. Western Uttar Pradesh
3	Over-grazing	1. Gujarat 2. Rajasthan 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. Maharashtra

Refer and Read Text Book Chapter 1 Page No. 7

2. What are resources? What is resource planning? Why is resource planning essential? Explain with three reasons?

Answer:

i. Things available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, they are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resources'. (Read Text Book Page No.1)

ii. Resource planning is a widely accepted strategy, method or tool for using our resources judiciously, wisely and without wastages. (Read Text Book Page No.3 and 4).

iii. Resource planning is essential because of the following reasons:

Resources are not equally distributed in the world as well as in India. Within India, there are regions which are rich in certain types of resources. There are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. Therefore, resource planning is essential for proper development of regions, and it is essential for distribution, sharing and utilization of resources. India's Five Year Plans since 1947 have made efforts for achieving goals of resource planning.

3. What is sustainable development? What is the need for 'conservation of resources'? Sustainable development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.'

4. Distinguish between Current Fallow Land and Culturable Wasteland.

Current Fallow Land: means the land suitable for agriculture but left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. In India, 7.03% of the total geographical area comes under Current Fallow land category.

Culturable Wasteland: means the land suitable for agriculture but left without cultivation for more than 5 agricultural years. In India, 4.41% of the total geographical area comes under Culturable Wasteland.

Since our Indian population is growing at a faster rate, roughly 11% of land cannot be kept uncultivated or cannot waste the land without any cultivation.

5. What are the factors responsible for soil formation? Mention the major soil types of India.

Relief, nature of parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life especially decomposers and time are factors responsible for soil formation. The three important factors of soil formation are:

- i. **Nature of parent rock.** It influences the colour and texture of the soil. The mineral content of the soil depends on the present rock from which it is formed.
- ii. **Climate** influences the rate and types of weathering and erosion of the rocks.
- iii. **Time** determines maturity of the soil. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few centimetres of in depth.

6. Distinguish between Biotic and Abiotic resources.

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as Biotic and Abiotic resources.

Biotic resources: are substances obtained from living beings. They include flora, fauna, human beings and micro organisms.

Abiotic resources: are composed of non-living substances. They include air, water, land or soil, rock, minerals in the earth's crust. The Abiotic resources occur in liquid or gaseous or solid form on the earth and in the atmosphere.

7. Classify resources on the basis of ownership into four categories. Give examples.

On the basis of Ownership the resources can be classified into four categories. They are as follows:

- i. Individual Resources
 - ii. Community Owned Resources
 - iii. National Resources
 - iv. International Resources.
- i. Individual Resources: are owned by privately by individuals or group of individuals. Example: Agricultural land owned by farmers, Well water owned by farmers or individuals, House plots owned by individuals.
 - ii. Community Resources: are owned and accessible to all members of the community. Example: Village Ponds, Village Lakes, Village grazing land, Village burial grounds Urban public parks, urban markets, Urban playground and stadium.
 - iii. National Resources: are owned by a Nation. All the forests, minerals, wildlife resources, water resources, land within the political boundaries of a nation and oceanic

area upto 12 nautical miles (that is 19.2 km from the coast) and the resources in the sea upto 12 nautical miles are examples of National Resources.

iv. International Resources: are under the jurisdiction and regulation of international organizations. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open oceans. No country can claim rights for ocean resources beyond 200 km from the coast. However, if international organizations permit and give concurrence, then a nation can use these ocean resources. For example, India got international organizations permit and concurrence to use manganese resources in the ocean bed of Indian ocean.

8. Write a short note on Soil Profile.

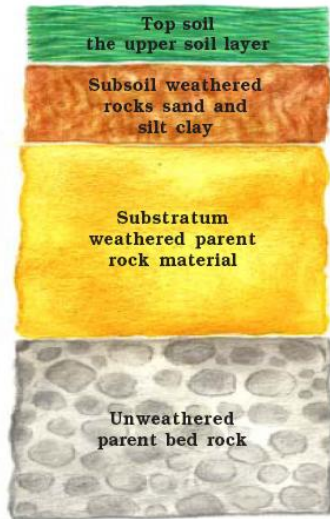


Fig. 1.6: Soil Profile

The soil is a living system. It has micro organisms which are not visible to our eyes. Soil is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms. It is one of the most renewable natural resources. Soil profile has 4 different layers. 1. Top soil. 2. Sub soil weathered rocks, sand, silt and clay. 3. Substratum weathered parent rock material 4. Unweathered parent bed rock.

9. Match the following: Answer

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|------------------|---|
| i. Alluvial Soil | c. Riverine Soil Regur |
| ii. Black Soil | a. Regur |
| iii. Red Soil | e. Diffusion of iron in old crystalline and metamorphic rocks |
| iv. Forest Soil | b. Found in forest, hilly and mountainous areas. |
| v. Laterite | d. Very low humus content |

10. Project: Photocopy your home water and electricity bill for 12 months. Make a bar diagram by using the 12 months data. What conservation steps you can take to reduce your house water and electricity?