

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Geography

Chapter 1 Resource and Development

1. Multiple choice questions.

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

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

Answer: (d) Non-renewable

(ii)(ii) Under which of the following type of resources can tidal energy be put?

a) Replenishable b) Abiotic c) Human-made d) Non-recyclable

Answer: (a) Replenishable

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

(a) Intensive cultivation (c) Over irrigation

(b) Deforestation (d) Overgrazing

Answer: (c) Overirrigation

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

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

Answer: (d) Uttarakhand

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

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

Answer: (b) Maharashtra

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.

Answer: Black soils are trap lava derivatives found primarily in the interiors of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh on the Deccan lava plateau and the Malwa Plateau, where there is moderate rainfall and underlying basaltic rock.

Cotton is mainly grown in black soil.

(ii) What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

Answer: Alluvial soil is found in the river deltas of the east coast.

Three main features of this Alluvial soil are

1. The nature of this soil is extremely fertile.
2. The primary objective of alluvial soil is to grow vegetables.
3. The alluvial soil is composed of different ratios of sand, silt, and clay in varying amounts.

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

Steps that can be taken to control soil erosion

(i) Plowing along contour lines can slow the flow of water down slopes. This is known as contour ploughing.

(ii) Terraces can be created by cutting steps into the slopes. Terrace cultivation helps to prevent erosion. Terrace farming is well-developed in the western and central Himalayas. Large fields can be divided into strips

(iii). Grass is allowed to grow between the crops. This reduces the wind's force. This is referred to as strip cropping.

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

Answer Abiotic resources are obtained from the lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere. Water, air, soil, sunlight, and minerals are examples of abiotic factors. Basically, abiotic sources are made of nonliving objects.

2. Biotic resources are organisms that are alive or were once alive in an ecosystem. These are obtained from the biosphere and have the ability to reproduce. For instance, plants, animals, people, etc.

The following questions in about 120 words.

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

Answer: In India, land resources are primarily classified as agricultural land, forest land, pasture, and grazing land, land for other non-agricultural uses (such as housing, roads, and industry), and wasteland (rocky, arid, and desert areas). In 2002-03, 54% of the total land area was cultivable or fallow, 22.5 percent was forested, and 3.5% was used for grazing. The rest was a wasteland with scattered traces of cultivation.

Improper use of forest land has reduced available land area and made forest conservation difficult. Human activities such as deforestation, mining, and quarrying have all contributed to forests' slow growth rate. Thus, land under forest cover has increased by only about 4% since 1960-61.

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

Technical and economic progress resulted in increased resource consumption in the following ways:

1. It increased output, which naturally increased resource consumption.
2. It resulted in urbanization, which resulted in increased resource consumption.
3. It raised people's living standards, which led to increased resource consumption.
4. It created new needs for people, resulting in increased resource consumption.