Resources and Development

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Soil formed from river deposits, the most widespread soil in India, is:
   (a) laterite soil **(b)** arid soil **(c)** black soil **(d)** alluvial soil

2. Where is black soil mainly found, or what grows in it?
   (a) the Deccan lava plateau, good for cotton
   (b) hilly and mountain slopes
   (c) western Rajasthan
   (d) heavy-rain hills, good for tea, coffee and cashew

3. What is terrace farming?
   (a) rows of trees to break the wind
   (b) stopping gullies from growing
   (c) ploughing along contour lines to slow water
   (d) cutting steps on hill slopes

4. Which of these causes land degradation?
   (a) deforestation **(b)** strip cropping
   (c) shelter belts **(d)** contour ploughing

5. What is meant by “sustainable development”?
   (a) net sown area plus area sown more than once
   (b) black soil
   (c) land cut up by gullies
   (d) development that protects the future

6. India’s land is about 43% plains. Suppose a region of 248,300 sq km had the same share. How many sq km would be plains?
   (a) 106,769 sq km **(b)** 131,599 sq km
   (c) 141,531 sq km **(d)** 1,067,690 sq km

7. The Club of Rome spoke for conservation in 1968; Schumacher wrote Small is Beautiful in 1974. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 3 years **(b)** 7 years **(c)** 16 years **(d)** 6 years

8. Suppose a district has 5,600 hectares of net sown area, and 25% of it is sown twice a year. What is the gross cropped area?
   (a) 11,200 hectares **(b)** 1,400 hectares
   (c) 5,600 hectares **(d)** 7,000 hectares

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Classify resources on the basis of origin.

10. Where is each soil found, or what grows in it? (a) alluvial soil (b) laterite soil

11. Explain each method of soil conservation: (a) plugging gullies (b) shelter belts

12. Explain each term: (a) biotic resources (b) gross cropped area

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Schumacher wrote Small is Beautiful (1974) (b) the Brundtland Commission Report came out (1987)

14. India is about 27% plateaus and 30% mountains. Suppose a region of 115,000 sq km had the same shares. How many sq km of each would it have?

15. Suppose a district has 43,000 hectares and 80% of it is net sown area. How many hectares is that? The book links mining and deforestation to land degradation in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, MP and Odisha: name one way to reduce it.

16. The 1952 forest policy wanted 33% of area under forest. A state of 19,000 sq km has 26% forest. How many sq km more forest would it need to reach 33%?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the main soil types of India and where each is found.

18. Match each with its region or crop: (a) black soil (b) alluvial soil (c) arid soil. Choose from: western Rajasthan; the northern plains and river deltas; the Deccan lava plateau, good for cotton.

19. A farm of 4,900 hectares loses topsoil every monsoon. (a) If 20% of it is on slopes, how many hectares is that? (b) Name two methods to protect the slopes. (c) Why does topsoil matter?

20. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the Brundtland Commission Report came out (1987); the Rio Earth Summit adopted Agenda 21 (1992); Schumacher wrote Small is Beautiful (1974). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Explain how one of these shaped ideas about protecting resources.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) alluvial soil**	—
2	**(a) the Deccan lava plateau, good for cotton**	—
3	**(d) cutting steps on hill slopes**	—
4	**(a) deforestation**	—
5	**(d) development that protects the future**	—
6	**(a) 106,769 sq km**	43% of 248,300
7	**(d) 6 years**	1974 − 1968 = 6
8	**(d) 7,000 hectares**	5,600 + 25% of 5,600
9	**Biotic (from living things, like forests and fish) and abiotic (non-living, like rocks and metals).**	—
10	**(a) the northern plains and river deltas (b) heavy-rain hills, good for tea, coffee and cashew**	—
11	**(a) stopping gullies from growing (b) rows of trees to break the wind**	—
12	**(a) resources from living things (b) net sown area plus area sown more than once**	—
13	**Schumacher wrote Small is Beautiful, by 13 years**	1987 − 1974
14	**plateaus 31,050, mountains 34,500 sq km**	27% and 30% of 115,000
15	**34,400 hectares; e.g. planting trees, controlled grazing, or careful irrigation.**	80% of 43,000
16	**1,330 sq km**	(33 − 26)% of 19,000
17	**Alluvial (northern plains, deltas), black (Deccan lava plateau), red and yellow (eastern and southern Deccan), laterite (heavy-rain hills of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu), arid (western Rajasthan), forest (hills and mountains).**	—
18	**(a) the Deccan lava plateau, good for cotton (b) the northern plains and river deltas (c) western Rajasthan**	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) 980 hectares (b) contour ploughing and terrace farming (also shelter belts) (c) It holds the nutrients plants need and takes very long to form.**	20% of 4,900
20	**(a) Schumacher wrote Small is Beautiful; the Brundtland Commission Report came out; the Rio Earth Summit adopted Agenda 21 (b) 18 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.**	—