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Class Xth   Subject geography
Chapter RESOURCES and DEVELOPMENT
        (REVISION FOR the P. A.1.)

Read the following Short Answer Type Questions and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

Q.1.Give the two factors that determine soil fertility.

Solution:

(a)Soil fertility depends on is composition. Sandy soil is not suitable for agriculture as they do not retain water which the plant roots need for survival. The ideal soils contain a mixture of sand and clay.

(b) The humus content determines soil fertility. Organic farm yard manures improve the humus content.

Question-2.

What is the classification of alluvial soil on the basis of their age ? Mention their characteristics.

Solution:

Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also classified on the basis of their age. According to their age, alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar .

Question-3.

Give a short note on reserves.

Solution:

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. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilized only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

Question-4.

Major problem faced due to the indiscriminate use of resources by Man- Discuss.

Solution:

Human beings used the resources indiscriminately and this has led to the following problems.

1) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

2) Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two, segments i.e. haves and have-nots or rich and poor.

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises.

Question-5.

Write a paragraph on resource planning.

Solution:

Resource planning is a complex process, which involves:

(i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.

(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Question-6.

What was the views of Gandhiji on resource conservation?

Solution:

Gandhiji voiced his concern about resource conservation in the following words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Question-7.

Name the five types of land resource.

Solution:

Land resources are made up of:

1. Forests

2. Land not available for cultivation:

(a) Barren and waste land

(b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.

3. Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land):

(a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,

(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),

(c) Cultivable wasteland (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).

4. Fallow lands

(a) Current fallow (left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),

(b) Other than current fallow- (left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

5. Net sown area-Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area .

Question-8.

What are the factors that determine the use of land?

Solution:

The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, and soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological

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