

CBSE

10th Class - Geography - Chapter 1

Resources & Development

Q&A

**Sustainable
DEVELOPMENT
Agenda 21**

**Rio Earth
Summit**



Q1. Multiple choice questions.

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

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over irrigation
- (d) Overgrazing

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

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

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

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Q2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

- ✓ The three states having black soil are Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh.
- ✓ Cotton being the main crop grown in these states.

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

The type of soil found in river deltas of the eastern coast is Alluvial Soil.

Following are the three main features of Alluvial soil -

- ✓ *Very fertile hence good for cultivation of crops*
- ✓ *Consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay*
- ✓ *It has a good quantity of potash, lime, phosphoric acid which is good for the growth of paddy, sugarcane, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops*

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

The steps that can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas are:

- ✓ *Contour Ploughing — Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes, decreasing the erosion.*
- ✓ *Terrace Cultivation — Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces to restrict erosion.*
- ✓ *Plantation — Plantation of trees on barren hilly areas reduces soil erosion and land slides.*

Q3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

The layout or division of total available land into different uses is called Land Utilization. Land use may be determined by many factors like relief features, climate, soil, density of population, technical and socio-economic factors. India's land use pattern is divided mainly into the following categories:

- ✓ *Agricultural Land: This is the major portion of land and includes land used for growing crops, orchards, and plantations.*
- ✓ *Forest Land: Land covered by forests and tree plantations.*
- ✓ *Barren and Uncultivable Land: Includes rocky, hilly, and desert areas that are not suitable for cultivation.*
- ✓ *Land under Non-agricultural Use: Includes settlements (towns, cities), industrial areas, roads, and other infrastructure.*
- ✓ *Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land: Land reserved mostly for animals to graze.*

Major reasons why the forest area in India has not increased significantly since 1960-61 is because of :

- ✓ *Deforestation for Agriculture and Development: Large areas of forest have been cleared to make way for agricultural land, infrastructure projects, and urbanization.*
- ✓ *Population Pressure: Growing population demands more land for housing, agriculture, and industries, reducing forest areas.*



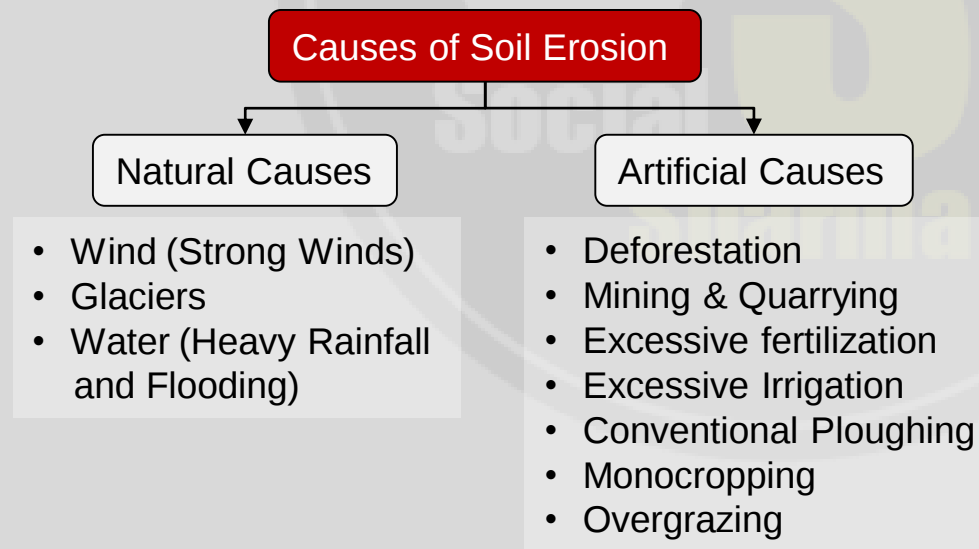
(ii) How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Technical and economic development has led to more consumption of resources on account of various factors such as:

- ✓ *Industrialization:-Technological development has led to industrialization which has resulted in more consumption of resources for manufacturing purposes.*
- ✓ *Commercial Agriculture:-Technological development has changed the sustainable agriculture to commercial agriculture which resulted in over utilization of soil.*
- ✓ *Mining:- Technological development has improved the process of mining. By utilizing the modern machines we can now extract huge quantities of minerals from the earth's surface which will lead the depletion of these mineral resources in near future.*
- ✓ *Bulk production:-The development of technology has contributed to the mass production of goods and better services to the people which are putting more pressure on the existing natural Resources.*
- ✓ *Also, because of technical and economic progress, populations are increasing due to low mortality rate at all ages. With the development of medicine and health care, fewer people die due to accidents, diseases, and childbirth*

All these factors together have contributed to higher and often unsustainable consumption of natural resources.

Q. Write a short note on the causes of Soil Erosion.



Q. What percentage of our land should be under forest according to the National Forest Policy (1952)?

- (a) 33
- (b) 22.5
- (c) 31
- (d) 30

Q. 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

Q. The alluvial soil consists of

- (a) sand
- (b) silt
- (c) clay
- (d) all of the above

Q. Which of the following methods does not help in soil conservation?

- (a) Contour ploughing
- (b) Strip cropping
- (c) Creating shelter belts
- (d) Ploughing up and down the slopes

Q. The total degraded land in our country is:

- (a) 133 million hectares
- (b) 130 million sq. km.
- (c) 140 million hectares
- (d) 130 million hectares

Q. 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.

Q. What % of Indian land area is mountain area:

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

Q. Which is the most widely spread and important soil:

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

Q. Which one of the following is a renewable resource?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Solar energy
- (d) Fossil fuels

Q. One of the following which does not check land degradation-

- (a) control on overgrazing
- (b) creating shelter belts
- (c) deforestation
- (d) afforestation

Q. Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:

- (a) Renewable resources
- (b) Reserve
- (c) Community resources
- (d) Non-renewable resources

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

- (a) Potential resource
- (b) Stock
- (c) Developed resource
- (d) Reserves

Q. Laterite soil is very useful for growing:

- (a) Rice, wheat and mustard
- (b) Tea, coffee and cashew nut
- (c) Pulses, sugarcane and resin
- (d) None of the above

Q. 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

Q. Black soil is deficient in

- (a) Calcium carbonate
- (b) Magnesium
- (c) Potash
- (d) Phosphoric contents

Q. Resources are a function of:

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

Q. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:

- (n) Net sown area
- (b) Forest cover
- (c) Waste land
- (d) Gross cropped area

Q. India's territorial water extends upto a distance of:

- (a) 12 km
- (b) 12 nautical miles
- (c) 19.2 miles
- (d) 200 nautical miles

Q. Which of the following soils has self-aeration capacity?

- (a) Alluvial
- (b) Red soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) Mountain soil



Q. The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is:

- (a) Mining
- (b) Over irrigation
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Over grazing

Q. What was the main contribution of the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987?

- (a) Sustainable development as means for resource conservation
- (b) Advocated resource conservation for the first time
- (c) Presented Gandhian philosophy
- (d) All the above

Q. Red soil is reddish in colour due to:

- (a) high clay content
- (b) presence of Kankar nodules in the subsoil
- (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks
- (d) high moisture content

Q. Which cold desert is relatively isolated from the rest of country?

- (a) Leh
- (b) Kargil
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Dras

Q. Which of the following is not an important factor for soil formation?

- (a) Relief
- (b) Parent rock
- (c) Climate
- (d) Duration of day

Q. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development ?

- a) Overall development of various resources
- b) Development should take place without damaging the environment
- c) Economic development of people.
- d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities

Q. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?

- (a) 43%
- (b) 23%
- (c) 33%
- (d) 27%

Q. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to:

- (a) Gully erosion
- (b) Sheet erosion
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Afforestation

Q. Black soils are common in:

- (a) Deccan trap region
- (b) Kashmir Valley
- (c) Ganga Valley
- (d) Northern Plains

Q. Which one of the following is a Biotic Resource?

- (a) Land
- (b) Water
- (c) Human beings
- (d) Rocks



Q. Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilized are called

- (a) developed resources
- (b) stock
- (c) international resources
- (d) potential resources

Q. Which are the main factors that determine creation of a resource?

- (a) Nature and technology
- (b) Nature and human beings
- (c) Nature, human beings and technology
- (d) Technology and human beings

Q. Soil formed by intense leaching is:

- (a) alluvial soil
- (b) red soil
- (c) laterite soil
- (d) desert soil

Q. What is necessary for sustained quality of life and global peace?

- (a) Stopping use of resources
- (b) Saving resources for future
- (c) Exploitation of resources
- (d) Equitable distribution of resources

Q. What is arrangement of soil in different layers or horizons known as?

- (a) Soil Composition
- (b) Soil Erosion
- (c) Soil Profile
- (d) Soil Texture

Q. Red soil is mostly found in:

- (a) Parts of Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Upper Ganga Plains
- (c) Eastern and Southern part of Deccan Plateau
- (d) None of the above

Q. What is the main reason behind global ecological crises such as global warming and environmental pollution ?

- (a) Depletion of resources
- (b) Accumulation of resources in a few hands
- (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
- (d) Use of resources

Q. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?

- (a) Black soil
- (b) Laterite soil
- (c) Alluvial soil
- (d) Red soil

Q. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called:

- (a) Strip cropping
- (b) Sheet erosion
- (c) Contour ploughing
- (d) Terrace cultivation

Q. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Uttaranchal

Q. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?

- (a) Biotic and Abiotic
- (b) Renewable and Non-renewable
- (c) Individual and Community
- (d) Potential and Reserves

Q. Which among the following is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?

- (a) Biotic and abiotic
- (b) Renewable and non-renewable
- (c) National and individual
- (d) Potential and reserves

Q. Khader is a type of

- a) Alluvial Soil
- b) Latrite Soil
- c) Desert Soil
- d) Black Soil

Q. Which one of the following soil is ideal for growing cotton?

- (a) Regur Soil
- (b) Laterite Soil
- (c) Desert Soil
- (d) Mountainous Soil

Q. What is Sustainable Development?

- (a) Well planned use of resources and development.
- (b) Accumulation of resources and then using them accordingly.
- (c) development should take place without damaging the environment keeping in mind the future generations
- (d) Using materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs

Q. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion ?

- a) Underground water
- b) Wind
- c) Glacier
- d) Running Water

Q. There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed," who among the following has given the above statement?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Atal Behari Vajpayee

Q. In which year was the Earth Summit held

- a) 1992
- b) 1991
- c) 1990
- d) 1993

Q. Which one of the following term is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively

- a) Bangar & Khadar
- b) Tarai & Bangar
- c) Khadas & Tarai
- d) Tarai & Dvars

Q. Black soil is also called:

- (a) Bangar
- (b) Khadar
- (c) Regur
- (d) Humus

Q. Which one of the following states mostly has laterite soil?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Meghalaya



Q. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called

- a) Sustainable development
- b) Resource conservation
- c) Resource development
- d) Human resource development

Q. Land that is left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years is called:

- (a) Pasture land
- (b) Culturable waste land
- (c) Barren land
- (d) Current fallow

Q. The resources which are found everywhere are known as

- a) Ubiquitous
- b) Non-renewable resources
- c) Human made resources
- d) None of the options

Q. Match the following tables.

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

1d 2a 3e 4b 5c

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

1e 2a 3d 4c 5b



Q. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas ?

The steps that can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas are:

- ✓ Contour terracing,
- ✓ Contour bunding,
- ✓ controlled grazing,
- ✓ regulated forestry,
- ✓ cover cropping,
- ✓ mixed farming,
- ✓ crop rotation.

Q. When and why was the Rio-de-Janeiro Earth summit held ?

Earth summit was held in Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992. Its main aim was to achieve sustainable development and Equitable development in order to combat environment damage, poverty, hunger and disease, it laid emphasis on global cooperation, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

Q. What type of soil is found in river deltas of the eastern coast ?

Give three main features of this type of soil.

Alluvial Soil is deposited by rivers in form of deltas on eastern coast.

Its main features are:

Alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.

It contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat.

It is very fertile soil.

Q. What do you mean by land use pattern ?

Name the factors that determine the use of land.

The layout or division of total available land into different uses such as cultivation, grazing of animals, mining, construction of roads etc. is called Land Utilization.

Land use may be determined by many factors like:

- ✓ Relief features,
- ✓ Climate,
- ✓ Soil,
- ✓ Density of population,
- ✓ Technical and socio-economic factors.

Q: Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation.

- ✓ *The parent rock is the first factor which provides the basic material for the formation of soil.*
- ✓ *Climate breaks the parent rock into small pieces.*
- ✓ *Vegetation : Plant and animal organisms help in the weathering of the rocks slowly but continuously.*
- ✓ *Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc., contribute to the formation of soil.*
- ✓ *Chemical and organic changes also take place in the soil.*

Q. Classify resources on the basis of ownership into four categories. Mention the main feature of each.

- ✓ **Individual resources:** Owned privately by individual. Example houses, pasture etc.
- ✓ **Community Owned resources :** accessible to all the members of the Community. Example : Play ground park etc.
- ✓ **National resources :** within the political boundaries of the country. Example : Minerals, forests etc.
- ✓ **International resources :** The oceanic resources beyond 200 Km. of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to international institutions.

Q: Write a short note on Resource planning in India.

- ✓ Only availability of resources is not enough for the development of any region, but technology and institutions also plays a vital role in development.
- ✓ There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions.
- ✓ On the other hand there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.
- ✓ States of Orissa and Jharkhand are rich in resources but economically backward.
- ✓ States of Punjab and Haryana are poor in resources but economically developed.
- ✓ In India, resource development does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.

Q: Name the soil type which is widely found in Western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this soil type which makes it unsuitable for cultivation.

- ✓ The soil type in western Rajasthan is arid soil, following are its characteristics :
- ✓ it consists very high kankar nodules due to increased calcium content.
- ✓ it is brown - yellow in its colour.
- ✓ Very less humas content.
- ✓ it is difficult to cultivate anything on this type of soil , but cultivation can be encouraged after proper irrigation as in western Rajasthan.

Q. What are the 5 P's of Sustainable Development.

People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership.



Q. Distinguish between the Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources.

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
<i>Renewable resources cannot be depleted over time.</i>	<i>Non-renewable resources deplete over time.</i>
<i>Mostly Environment Friendly</i>	<i>Comparatively not Environment Friendly</i>
<i>These are available continuously.</i>	<i>These are exhausted after use.</i>
<i>Renewable resources include sunlight, water, wind etc.</i>	<i>Non-renewable resources includes fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.</i>

Q. Distinguish between the Biotic and Abiotic Resources.

Biotic	Abiotic
<i>They are the living things that make up an ecosystem.</i>	<i>They are the non-living things present in an ecosystem.</i>
<i>Depend on abiotic factors for surviving and growing.</i>	<i>Do not depend on biotic factors to exist.</i>
<i>They include different plants, bacteria, algae, Humans, wild animals, birds, insects etc..</i>	<i>They include soil, topography, climate, temperature, rainfall, humidity, elements, minerals etc..</i>
<i>Can adapt to the changes in the environment.</i>	<i>Cannot adapt as per the environmental conditions.</i>

Q. What is resource planning ? Write any three utility of resources.

Resource planning is the process of identifying, estimating, and allocating the resources for a balanced and sustainable development. It is a strategy for judicious use of resources.

The utility of resources:

Resources are used to satisfy human needs.

Resources are used to make life better & Comfortable.

Resources are fundamental to the existence of human life.



Q. Write the names of important soils found in India.

Following important soils are found in India:

- 1) Alluvial Soil
- 2) Black Soil
- 3) Red and Yellow Soil
- 4) Laterite Soil
- 5) Mountain Soil
- 6) Desert (or Arid) Soil

Q. What is regur soil ? Write its two features.

Mention any two regions where regur soil is found.

Regur soil is also called as Black Soil

Features:

- 1) Made up extremely fine sediments.
- 2) Have good capacity to hold moisture.
- 3) Develop deep cracks during hot weather.
- 4) Rich in calcium carbonate, potash and lime.

Found in Regions of:

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh – Malva Plateau, Chhattisgarh.

Q. Write two characteristics each of Khadar and Bangar ?

Khadar

- 1) New Alluvium or new soil.
- 2) Very fertile soil, less Kankar nodules.

Bangar

- 1) Old Alluvium or Old soil.
- 2) Not to fertile, often contains Kankar nodules.

Q: Why was Earth Summit held ?

The Earth Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. More than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil,

Q: What were the important outcomes of Earth Summit.

The Earth Summit resulted in the following documents:

✓ *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.*

✓ ***Agenda 21.***

✓ *Forest Principles*

Moreover, important legally binding agreements (Rio Convention) were opened for signature:

✓ *Convention on Biological Diversity.*

✓ *Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).*

Q: Define Sustainable Economic Development.

Sustainable economic development means ‘development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.’

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Q: What is Agenda 21? List its two principles.

Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan of the United Nations with regard to sustainable development. It is a product of the Earth Summit (UN Conference on Environment and Development) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

Its basic principals are:

- ✓ *To combat environment damage, poverty disease through global cooperation with common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.*
- ✓ *One major objective of the Agenda 21 initiative is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.*
- ✓ *Its aim initially was to achieve global sustainable development by 2000, with the "21" in Agenda 21 referring to the original target of the 21st century.*

Q: Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India. Explain three human activities responsible for soil erosion.

Human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing, mining, construction, Excessive Irrigation, Conventional Ploughing etc.

Types of soil Erosion observed in India :

Gullies Erosion : *The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels/gullies. The unfit land caused by gullies is called bad land or ravines.*

Sheet erosion : *Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The top soil is washed away. This process is known as sheet erosion.*

Splash erosion: *is the first stage of erosion. It happens when raindrops hit bare soil. The explosive impact breaks up soil aggregates, causing individual soil particles to be 'splashed' onto the soil surface.*

Q: Classify resources on various basis.

Resources can be classified into different types depending on various basis :

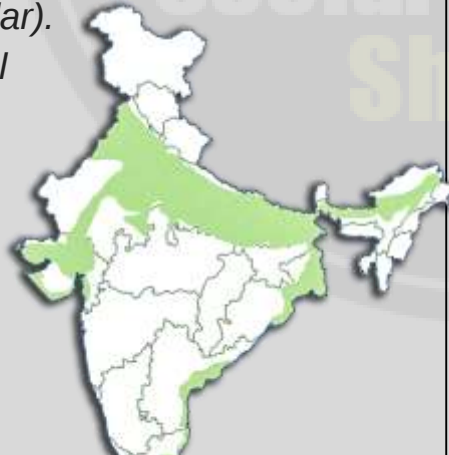
- ✓ *On the basis of origin – Biotic and Abiotic*
- ✓ *On the basis of exhaustibility – Renewable and Non-Renewable*
- ✓ *On the basis of ownership – Individual, Community, National and International*
- ✓ *On the basis of status of development – Potential, Developed stock and Reserves*
- ✓ *On the basis of their distribution – Ubiquitous and Localized*



Q: Write short note on:

(i) Alluvial Soil

- ✓ The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. Most widely spread soil.
- ✓ These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- ✓ These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor.
- ✓ Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
- ✓ The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- ✓ Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
- ✓ According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).
- ✓ Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.



(ii) Black Soil.

- ✓ These soils are black in color and are also known as Regur soils and Black Lava Soil.
- ✓ Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
- ✓ This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
- ✓ They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- ✓ They are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but poor in phosphoric contents.
- ✓ They develop deep cracks during hot weather and are sticky when wet.
- ✓ The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.



Q: Distinguish between stock and potential resource. Give one example of each.

Stock Resources :

- They are found in the environment around us.
- They are not accessed due to the lack of technology.

Example : Water is a compound of two inflammable gases – hydrogen and oxygen, hydrogen can be used as a rich sources of energy. But we do not have the required technical know- how to use them for this purpose.

Potential resources :

- They are found in a region.
- They have not been utilized or developed.

Example : Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy but they are yet to be developed fully for various reasons.

Q. What do you mean by Gross Cropped Area.

- ✓ As the name indicates, this area is used to grow more than one crop in a year. The area under this category comprises of land with rich fertile soils and regular water supply.
- ✓ The regions of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the coastal regions have large percentage of area under (GCA) this category.

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year + net sown area = Gross cropped area.

Q: Trace the evolution of the concept of Sustainable Development and Resource Conservation on International level.

- ✓ At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968.
- ✓ Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful.
- ✓ The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future.
- ✓ Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.



Q: What do you mean by resource. How human beings are an essential component of resource transformation ?

- ✓ Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable and help us to satisfy our needs and wants.
- ✓ An item becomes a resource with time and developing technology.
- ✓ The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions.
- ✓ Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.



Q: What is Agenda 2030 ?

- ✓ Agenda 2030, also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, was a set of goals decided upon at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015.
- ✓ It takes all of the goals set by Agenda 21.
- ✓ A total of 17 goals have been agreed on, revolving around the same concepts of Agenda 21; people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

Q: The indiscriminate use of resource by humans has led to the major Social & Environmental problems. Explain.

The indiscriminate use of resource by humans has led to the following major problems.

- ✓ Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- ✓ 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 such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Q: Write any 5 Sustainable Development Goals.

Do it from class notes.



Q: What is resource planning. Why is it important ?

Resource planning is the process of identifying, estimating, and allocating the resources for a balanced and sustainable development. Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development. Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

Q: LAND DEGRADATION in India.

Globally, about 25 percent of the total land area has been degraded. If this trend continues, 95 percent of the Earth's land areas could become degraded by 2050. This happens because people exploit the land without protecting it.

In India also states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.

In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

Industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Q. Why is there an urgent need for conservation of resources ?

- ✓ *Conservation of Resources had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past.*
- ✓ *Irrational consumption and over-utilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.*
- ✓ *In Gandhiji's words : "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." According to him greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology are the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.*



Q: Write a note on Land utilization in India.

The layout or division of total available land into different uses is called Land Utilization. Land use may be determined by many factors like

- ✓ relief features,
- ✓ climate,
- ✓ soil,
- ✓ density of population,
- ✓ technical and socio-economic factors.

India has a total geographical area of about 328.73 million hectares, but statistic pertaining to land utilization are available for about 305.90 million hectares.

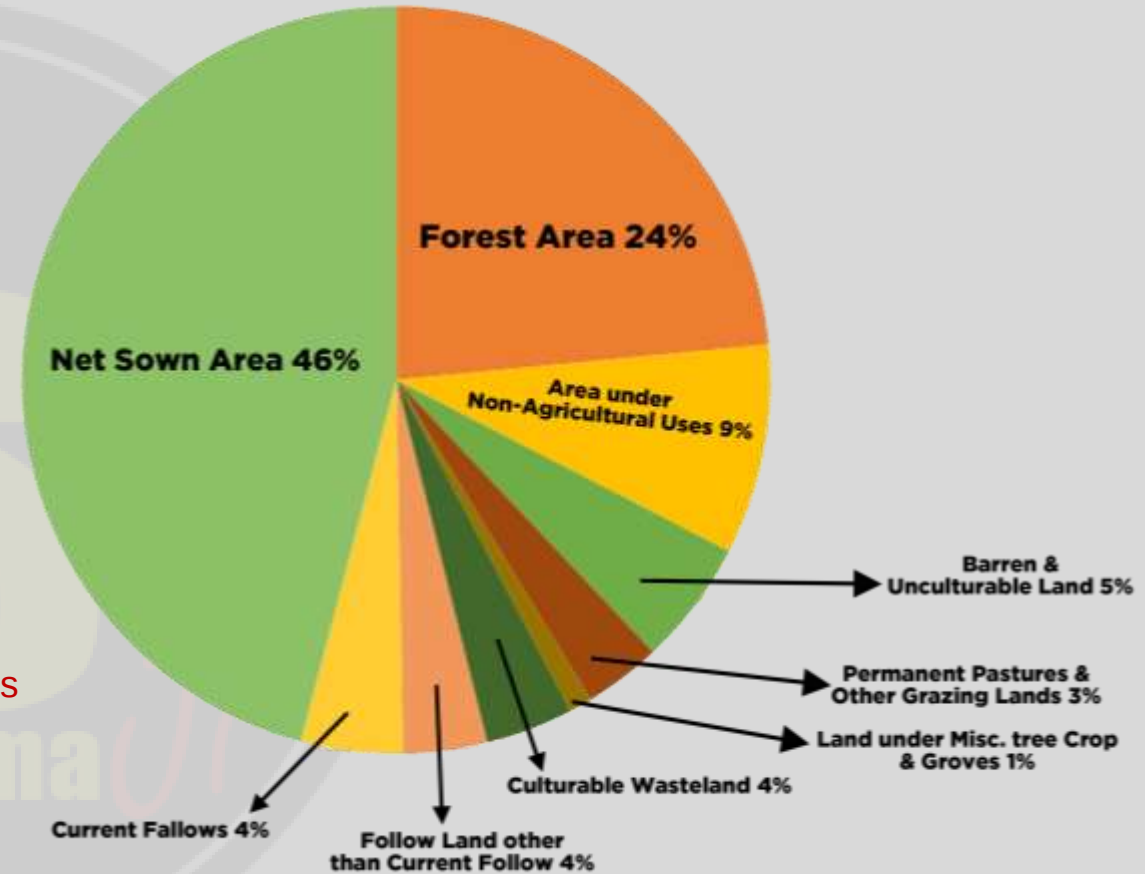
Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km (328.73 million hectares,), Land use data is available only for 93 per cent of the total geographical area.

In India Land resources are used for the following purposes:

- ✓ Forests
- ✓ Net sown area
- ✓ Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)
- ✓ Land not available for cultivation
- ✓ Fallow lands

Details from Class

Percentage Land Utilization (2022 - 23) India



Q: What is Land Resource ? Why is it important.

- ✓ The term “land resources” includes the physical, biotic, environmental, infrastructural and socio-economic components of a natural land unit, including surface and near-surface resources.
- ✓ Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.
- ✓ Land is an asset of a finite magnitude, therefore, it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.

Q: Describe India's land under various relief features.

- ✓ About **43 per cent of the land area is plain**, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- ✓ **Mountains account for 30 per cent** of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- ✓ About **27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region**. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Q: Write short note on Causes of LAND DEGRADATION.

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

Land degradation is the deterioration or loss of the productive capacity of the soils for present and future.

Land degradation is a global problem largely related to agricultural use, deforestation and climate change.

- Land clearance, such as clearcutting and deforestation
- Agricultural depletion of soil nutrients through poor farming practices
- Livestock including overgrazing
- Inappropriate irrigation
- Urban sprawl
- Quarrying of stone, sand, ore and minerals
- Population Pressure on Resources
- Monoculture, destabilizing the local ecosystem
- Dumping of non-biodegradable trash, such as plastics
- Climate change
- Loss of soil carbon





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