Date
DELTA Pg No.

Geography — Ch-1

Resources And Development

→ Question Bank - Oswaal

1.) Yes, there are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are deficient in some other resources:-

i.) Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

ii.) Arunanchal Pradesh has an abudance of water resources, but lacks in infrastructural development.

iii.) Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

iv.) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from rest of the Country. It has a very rich cultural heritage, but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.

2.) i.) If the present tend of resources depletion by few individuals continues, the future of the planet is in danger.

ii.) Planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Resource planning becomes extremely important in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

iii.) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ~~ecological~~ ecological crises.

3.) Importance of Judicious use of resources are :-

i) Indiscriminate use of resources has led to an environmental and ecological Crises.

ii) Most of the resources are non-renewable, it exhausted, they take thousands of years to renew.

iii) Resources are available only in limited quantity which are essential for any developmental activity. Their unavailability can led to socio-economic problems in the world.

4) The ways to Conserve energy resources are as follows:-

i) Promotion of energy Conservation and increased ~~due~~ use of renewable energy sources.

ii) We should ~~approach~~ adopt a cautious approach to the judicious use of our limited energy resources.

iii) Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.

iv) Switch off electricity when not in use.

v) Using power-saving devices.

vi) Use non-Conventional source of energy.

5) The ways to improve the usage of solar energy are as follows:-

i) Reducing the cost of Solar energy

ii) Use efficient models of solar panels.

iii) Rising awarness about the importance of renewable energy.

iv) Easy installation process.

v) Buying panels with High Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) cells.

vi) Avoiding ~~installatiing~~ installing solar panels in shaded areas.

6) i) Afforestation,
ii) Proper management of grazing.
iii) Control of mining activities.
iv) Proper discharge or disposal of industrial effulents and waste after treatment.

7)	Khadar Soils	Bhangar Soils
i)	It is a new alluvial soil.	ii) It is an old alluvial soil.
ii)	Lower concentration of kankar nodules.	ii) Higher concentration of ~~khadar~~ kankar nodules.
iii)	It has more fine particles.	iii) It has less fine particles.

8) a) i) It is our responsibility to conserve Earth's resources.
ii) We must conserve resources not just for humans but for all species.

b) This quote talks about creating a planet that does not compromise the needs of life on Earth.

9.) Main Cause :- Overgrazing of land on large scale can cause severe degradation of land.

It can be checked by the following ways :-

i.) Afforestation

ii.) Proper management of overgrazing

10.)

Red Soil	Laterite Soil
i.) It develops on the crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.	i.) Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
ii.) Formed due to weathering.	ii.) Formed due to leaching.
iii.) It is found in parts of Odisha, Chattisgarh, Southern parts of the middle of Ganga plain along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.	iii.) Laterite soil is mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

11.) i.) Alluvial soil is widely spread over the northern plains by the three Himalayan River Systems —— The Indus, The Ganga and The Brahmputra.

ii.) Most fertile soil among all soil types.

iii.) Alluvial soil is classified as Bhangar and Khadar.

iv.) It contains potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

12.) i.) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.

ii) These are sandy in texture and saline in nature.

iii) Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster. These soils lack humus and moisture.

iv) These soils are occupied by kankar. Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

v) ~~Afe~~ After proper irrigation, these soils became cultivable.

13.) i) Soil is considered as a resources because it is used to satisfy our needs.

ii) It is the most important renewable natural resource.

iii) It is the medium of plant growth.

iv) It is home to innumerable forms of living organisms on earth.

v) It is the base of our life.

14.) Following methods can be used for soil conservation in hilly areas:-

i) Contour Ploughing :- It is also called ~~ploughing~~ ploughing along the contour lines of a highland can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

ii) Terrace Cultivation :- Terrace cultivation or cutting of steps around slopes to provide land for agriculture also checks the down-hill flow water and controls soil erosion e.g. as in western and Central Himalayan region.

iii) Strip Cropping:- Under this method, large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grown between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.

iv) Afforestation:- Afforestation or planting of trees in the hilly region can help in soil conservation.

v) Shelter Belt:- It is asystem in which a barrier of trees and shrubs is created that provides protection (as for crops) from wind and storm and lessens eroison.