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Subject: Geography

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Chapter Name: Resources and Development

- a) Core Concept: Resource Planning
- b) Learning Outcome: Identify and understand the need for resource planning
- c) Typology: Assertion/Reason

Q1. Assertion: Our country needs balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Reason: The states of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in mineral and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources.

- a) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are True and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) Assertion is True and Reason is False
- d) Assertion is False and Reason is True

Answer: Option A

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- a) Core Concept: Soil as a Resource
- b) Learning Outcome: Analyze the different properties of soil
- c) Typology: Identify the right properties

Q2. Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE for Alluvial soil?

Statement 1: They contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

Statement 2: It is ideal for growing only cotton.

Statement 3: Regions of alluvial soil are intensively cultivated.

Statement 4: Regions of alluvial soil are sparsely populated.

- a) Only 2      b) Only 3      c) Only 4      d) Both 2 and 4

Answer: Option D

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- a) Core Concept: Land Utilization
- b) Learning Outcome: Understand the different purpose for which land is put to use
- c) Typology: Identify

Q 3. Aarti is a marginal farmer and sows her farm more than once in an agricultural year. Under which head will you identify her land utilization?

- a) Fallow land      b) Net Sown area      c) Other uncultivated land      d) Gross Cropped area

Answer: Option D

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- a) Core Concept: Development of Resources  
b) Learning Outcome: Need for sustainable development  
c) Typology: Comprehend and analyze the situation

Q4. 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.

Identify solutions to the above stated burning issue.

1. Eradicate poverty by distributing money.
  2. Distribute resources equally to all
  3. Plan responsible consumption.
  4. Improve education and bring awareness.
- a) Statement 1 and 2      b) Statement 2 and 3      c) Statement 3 and 4      d) Statement 1, 3 and 4

Answer: Option C

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- b) Core Concept: State of India's Environment  
b) Learning Outcome: Need for land conservation  
c) Typology: Case based question

The village of Sukhomajri and the district of Jhabua have shown that it is possible to reverse land degradation. Tree density in Sukhomajri increased from 13 per hectare in 1976 to 1272 per hectare in 1992.

Regeneration of the environment leads to economic well-being, as a result of greater resource availability, improved agriculture and animal care, and consequently, increased incomes. Average annual household income in Sukhomajri ranged from Rs 10000-15000 between 1979 and 1984.

People's management is essential for ecological restoration. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 per cent of India's land area, are being greened across the state through watershed management.

- a) What have the people of village of Sukhomajri done?
- b) List any two advantages of regeneration of the environment.
- c) How can the governments involve people in decision making?

Answer: a) Planted trees to reverse land degradation

- b) Greater resource availability and improved agriculture and animal care.

- c) Involve people at local level through community development and awareness campaigns/programs