

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

CLASS: 10TH GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER – 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Resource: Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as resource.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS;

- **1.** Multiple choice questions:
- i) Non-renewable
- ii) Human made
- iii) Over irrigation
- iv) Uttarakhand
- v) Maharashtra.
- 2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

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

Ans. Maharashtra, M.P, Chhattisgarh are some states where black soil is found. Cotton is main crop which is grown on black soil(regur soil).

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

Ans. Alluvial soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast. This soil is rich in potash, Phosphoric acid and lime. It has high retention capacity and is highly fertile.

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

Ans. Following steps are taken to control the soil erosion in hilly areas:

a) Contour ploughing: this refers to ploughing along contour lines.



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b) Terrace farming: construction of steps along the hilly areas by cutting the rock layers to reduce the flow of rivers.

c) Plugging of gullies to prevent gully erosion

d) Afforestration.

iv) What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Ans. Biotic resources are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc. On the other hand, all those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals.

3. 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?

Ans. Land resource in India are primarily divided into agricultural land, forest land, land for pasture (grazing land, land for other non agricultural use (such as housing, roads, industries, etc) and waste land (rocky, arid and desert areas) in 2002-03, 54% of the total land covered by the forests and 3.5% was used for grazing. The rest was waste land, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation.

Improper use of forest land has degraded the available land area and made conservation of forests difficult. Human activities such as deforestation, mining, development of river projects (dams), urbanization, industrialization, quarrying etc. contributed to the slow growth rate of forests. Thus, land under forests has increased by only about 4% since 1960-61.

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

Ans. The following technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources:



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a) Technological development has led to industrialization which has increased the use of natural resources.

b) Technological development has converted the subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture and this has led to the over utilization of soil resource.

c) Technological development has also improved the process of mining.

d) The development of technology contributed to increase in production of quality goods and provision of better services to the people.

e) Economic development has led to increasing urbanization and modernization which demands more resources.

CHAPTER : 03 WATER RESOUCES

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:

i)Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

Ans. Water is a renewable resource as it gets renewed by water cycle that includes three processes – evaporation, condensation and precipitation. The water that disappears from the surface of the earth due to evaporation comes back in the form of rain. This process of water cycle is never ending which makes it a renewable resource.

ii) What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?

Ans. Scarcity of water is defined as a situation where there is lack of fresh water resources to meet water demand. Growing population, over-exploitation and unequal distribution of water among social groups are the main causes of water scarcity.



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iii) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

Ans. Advantages: they are use full for irrigation, electricity generation, flood control, inland navigation, fish breeding, water supply for industrial and domestic purposes and tourist attraction.,

Disadvantages: the local flora and fauna get destroyed, threat to ecosystem. Many native villages loss their dwelling place. The natural flow of water is also affected. Their construction led to deforestration and environmental pollution.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

i) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

Ans. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, almost all the houses have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are large and are a part of the well developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. They are built inside the main house or the courtyard and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops flows down through the pipe and gets stored in these tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as it cleans the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the nest showers is then collected. The rain water can be stored in the tanks is considered as the most reliable source of water particularly in summers when most of the water sources are dried up. This stored water can be used till the next rainy season.

ii) Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

Ans. Modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting include:

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan Rooftop rainwater harvesting is practices to store drinking water. Agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stagnate and moisten the soil like the Khadins in Jaisalmer and the Johads in other parts of Rajasthan.



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In hills and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels like guls or kuls of western Himalayas for agriculture.

In Gendathu r village , Mysore about 200 households have adopted the roof top rainwater harvesting method to conserve water.

In Tamil Nadu, it has been made compulsory for all the houses to have rooftop rain water harvesting structures.

Bamboo drip irrigation system is also being used in Meghalaya and other states in the North-east of India.