

Class X - Social Science

Resources and Development

CBSE NOTES

Resources and Development - Mastery Worksheet

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Mastery Questions

1. Explain the interdependent relationship between nature, technology, and institutions in the context of resource development.

Hint: Think about how each component interacts with the others to facilitate resource development.

Solution: The interdependent relationship between nature, technology, and institutions is crucial for resource development. Nature provides the raw materials, technology enables their transformation into usable resources, and institutions create the framework for their sustainable use. For example, forests (nature) provide timber, which is harvested using machinery (technology), and government policies (institutions) regulate the process to prevent deforestation.

2. Compare and contrast renewable and non-renewable resources with examples.

Hint: Focus on the replenishment rate and examples of each type.

Solution: Renewable resources, like solar energy and wind power, can be replenished naturally over time, whereas non-renewable resources, such as coal and petroleum, take millions of years to form and cannot be replenished in a human lifetime. Both are vital for human survival but require different management strategies to ensure sustainability.

3. Discuss the impact of indiscriminate use of resources on society and the environment.

Hint: Consider both social and environmental consequences.

Solution: Indiscriminate use of resources leads to depletion of resources, accumulation in few hands, and global ecological crises like global warming and ozone layer depletion. It divides society into haves and have-nots, exacerbating inequality and threatening global peace and sustainable development.

4. What is sustainable development? Explain its importance with reference to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.

Hint: Link the definition to the outcomes of the Earth Summit.

Solution: Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992, was pivotal in promoting this concept globally, leading to agreements like Agenda 21, which aims for sustainable development through global cooperation.

5. Describe the process of resource planning in India and its significance.

Hint: Break down the process into steps and explain each step's importance.

Solution: Resource planning in India involves identifying and inventorying resources, developing a planning structure with appropriate technology and institutions, and aligning resource development with national development plans. It's significant for balanced regional development, especially in a country with diverse resource availability like India.

6. Explain the classification of soils in India and their distribution.

Hint: Focus on the characteristics and geographical distribution of each soil type.

Solution: Soils in India are classified into alluvial, black, red and yellow, laterite, arid, and forest soils, based on factors like origin, color, and texture. They are distributed across various regions, with alluvial soils in the northern plains, black soils in the Deccan plateau, and laterite soils in high rainfall areas.

7. What are the causes and consequences of land degradation in India? Suggest measures to combat it.

Hint: List causes, consequences, and then preventive measures.

Solution: Land degradation in India is caused by deforestation, overgrazing, mining, and over-irrigation, leading to reduced soil fertility and ecological imbalance. Measures to combat it include afforestation, proper grazing management, and sustainable agricultural practices.

8. Compare the land use pattern in India between 1960-61 and 2014-15. Why has the land under forest not increased much?

Hint: Compare the pie charts and consider human activities impacting forest cover.

Solution: The land use pattern shows marginal changes in net sown area and forest cover due to urbanization and agricultural expansion. The forest cover hasn't increased much due to population pressure and lack of effective implementation of afforestation policies.

9. How does soil erosion occur, and what are the methods to prevent it?

Hint: Identify natural and human causes, then match them with prevention techniques.

Solution: Soil erosion occurs due to water, wind, and human activities like deforestation. Prevention methods include contour ploughing, terrace farming, strip cropping, and planting shelter belts to reduce erosion.

10. Analyze the role of technology and economic development in the consumption of resources.

Hint: Consider both the increase in consumption and potential for sustainable solutions.

Solution: Technology and economic development lead to higher resource consumption by enabling more efficient extraction and use of resources. However, they also offer solutions for sustainable use through innovations like renewable energy technologies.

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