

Class – 10

Social Science

Short answer type questions: -

1. Distinguish between the renewable and non -renewable resources.

Ans: - (i) Renewable resources: Resources which can be renewed or reproduced by mechanical, physical or chemical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources, e.g., solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.

(ii) Non-renewable resources: These occur over very long geological times. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some of them such as fossil fuels cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

2. Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain any three reasons.

Ans: - (i) If the present trend of resource depletion by few individuals continues, the future of our 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 crises.

3. "In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources". Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three examples.

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

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

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance 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 the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.

4. Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.

Ans:- (i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.

(ii) Planting of shelter belts, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.

(iii) Proper management of wastelands, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

(iv) contour ploughing is another step to conserve land. The fields are ploughed, harrowed and sown along the natural contour of the hills.

5. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh? How can it be checked? Explain.

Ans: - (i) Main Cause: Large scale overgrazing has caused severe land degradation.

(ii) Measures to check land degradation due to overgrazing:

a. Afforestation

b. Proper management and control on overgrazing

