

## Management of Natural Resources

### ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What are coliform bacteria? [All India 2017]

Ans :

Coliform bacteria are E. coli bacteria which live on organic matter and also found in human intestine. Presence of these bacteria indicated contamination of water by disease causing bacteria.

2. Where are coliform bacteria found in human beings?

Ans : [CBSE 2016]

In the colon (large intestine).

3. Name two ancient water harvesting structures in Maharashtra. [CBSE 2016]

Ans :

Bandharas and tals in Maharashtra

4. Give one protective function of forest.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

- Brings rainfall so protects from drought.
- Protects soil from eroding.

5. Write two methods of waste disposal.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

- Recycling it as compost and biogas
- Sending it to landfills

6. Mention any two reasons for failure to sustain underground water. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

- Over use by drilling it out for agriculture and industrial use.
- Removal of forest cover, disruption of water cycle and erratic rain fall

7. Name any two wastes which can be recycled and reused.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Paper, plastic.

8. "We need to manage our resources". List two reasons to justify this statement. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

- We need to manage our resources because they are not unlimited
- the demand is increasing due to human population rate increase because of improved health care.
- for sustainable development.

9. Why do we need alternative sources of energy?

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Sources of energy like fossil fuel are not unlimited.

They cause air pollution. In ancient times, wood was the most common source of heat energy.

The growing demand for energy was largely met by the fossil fuels - coal and petroleum. The fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy, so we need to conserve them. If we were to continue consuming these sources at such alarming rates, we would soon run out of energy! In order to avoid this, alternate sources of energy must be found. Burning fossil fuels has other disadvantages too.

The air pollution, acid rain, the greenhouse effect and global warming due to gases like carbon dioxide.

10. Why management of natural resources should ensure equitable distribution of resources? [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

There should be equitable distribution of resources as resources are limited and demand is more. It will ensure distribution to all and not to only rich and powerful.

#### NO NEED TO PURCHASE ANY BOOKS

For session 2019-2020 free pdf will be available at [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) for

- Previous 15 Years Exams Chapter-wise Question Bank
- Previous Ten Years Exam Paper (Paper-wise).
- 20 Model Paper (All Solved).
- NCERT Solutions

All material will be solved and free pdf. It will be provided by 30 September and will be updated regularly.

Disclaimer : [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) is not affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi in any manner. [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) is a private organization which provide free study material pdfs to students. At [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) CBSE stands for Canny Books For School Education

11. Why should biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes be discarded in two separate dustbins?

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Disposal of household waste is carried out in green and blue bins, respectively. It will be very useful in the separate disposal of biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes. This will also ensure the application of 3Rs— reduce, reuse and recycle. Garbage from green bins is sent to compost pits and biogas plants while from blue bins to factories for recycling.

Advantage: Segregation of wastes into biodegradable and non biodegradable wastes at the initial stage of disposal saves time and energy.

12. What is meant by “biodiversity hotspots”?

**Ans :** [CBSE 2015]

A region with large biodiversity of endangered species, many of them being highly endemic and such regions being subjected to large scale destruction are designated as “Hot spots” by ecologists. Forests are hotspots because they have large number of species of plants and animals.

13. Name the industries which are based on forest produce.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2015]

Two industries which are dependent on forests for raw materials are furniture, sports, and timber and paper industries.

14. List two items which can be easily recycled, but we generally throw them in the dustbin.

**Ans :** [All India 2014]

Paper, plastic items.

15. Name the group of bacteria the presence of which confirms the contamination of water of a river.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2014]

**Ans :**

Coliform bacteria.

16. Mention the action taken by Government to save river Ganga.

[CBSE 2014]

**Ans :**

An attempt was made to stop Disposal of industrial effluents , activities like bathing, washing, immersion of ashes, etc.

Disposal of untreated sewage was causing harmful effects on health-Spreads water borne diseases, - Consumptions of contaminated fishes hence a multicore project called Ganga Action Plan was put in place. It was mainly to clean Ganga and stop further pollution.

17. Write one negative effect of affluent lifestyle of few persons on the environment.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2014, All India 2016]

It will prevent equitable distribution of resources so that not all, and just a handful of rich and powerful people, benefit from the development of these resources. They will exploit it for their own interest and maybe cause more damage to them.

18. List two items which can easily be recycled, but we generally throw them in the dustbins.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2014]

Paper, plastic items.

19. What is meant by recycle?

**Ans :** [All India 2013]

Converting something not useful/waste to something useful.

20. Where can flora and fauna be preserved? Give one reason for preserving it.

[Delhi 2012]

**Ans :**

Flora and fauna can be preserved in forests. Forests need to be preserved due to loss of ecological stability.

21. Give one example each from your daily life where the household waste can be effectively reused and recycled respectively.

[CBSE 2011,13]

**Ans :**

Reuse: Used envelopes can be used again by reversing. Recycle: Papers can be recycled by sending these back into factories.

22. State one reason for the conservation of forest and wildlife.

[CBSE 2011,13]

**Ans :**

Main reason for conserving forest and wildlife is maintenance of biodiversity and hence ecological balance. Every organism plays a very important part in food chain that is responsible for the survival of other organism.

23. List two industries which are dependent on forests for raw materials.

[All India 2010]

**Ans :**

Two industries which are dependent on forests for raw materials are furniture, sports, and timber and paper industries.

24. Name two categories of natural resources.

**Ans :** [Delhi 2009]

Renewable and non-renewable.

25. What are renewable resources? Give one example.

**Ans :** [All India 2009]

The renewable resources are those which can be replenished in nature through fast natural cycles such as groundwater and forests.

26. Which of the following a renewable resource?

Natural gas, petroleum, ground water, coal.

**Ans :** [All India 2008]

Ground water.

27. How does the flow of acid rain water into a river make the survival of aquatic life in the river difficult?

**Ans :** [All India 2008]

Acid water lowers the pH of river water making the survival of aquatic life difficult.

## TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

28. List four stakeholders which may be helpful in the conservation of forests.

**Ans :** [All India 2018]

Stakeholders are:

- People living in or around forests who are fully dependent on forests for their life
- The Forests Department of Government- owners of the land are working to control the resources from forests
- The industrialists are using forest produce but

not dependent on the forests in any one area.

- d. People involved in wildlife and nature conservation.
  - e. Each of the above groups depends on forests in a different way
29. The construction of large dams leads to social and environmental problems. List two problems of each category. [All India 2018]

Ans :

- a. Social problems — they displace large number of peasants and tribals without adequate compensation or rehabilitation.
  - b. Environmental problems—they contribute enormously to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
30. List four advantages of properly managed watershed management. [Delhi 2016]

Ans :

Advantages:

- a. It helps in restoring fertility of soil and thus raising crop production.
- b. It provides clean drinking water for all.
- c. Infrastructure for storage, transport and agricultural market.
- d. It helped in local water supply for irrigation, hydro power stations, prevention of floods.

31. Why are forests considered biodiversity hotspots? List two ways in which an individual contribute effectively in the management of forests and wildlife. [Delhi 2015]

or

Why are forest termed as “biodiversity hotspots”. List two ways to manage this resource.

Ans : [CBSE2012]

Forests are considered biodiversity hotspots because large number of life forms / range of life forms such as bacteria, fungi, fern, nematodes, insects, birds, reptiles, mammals, gymnosperms and angiosperms are found there. The main aim of these hotspots is to try and preserve the biodiversity we have inherited.

Two ways —

- (i) Not allowing cutting of trees.
- (ii) To promote / make people aware about the importance of forests and wild life.
- (iii) Not using wildlife products like fur coat or any other named product, (any two).

or

Forests are hotspots because they have large number of species of plants and animals.

Two ways in which management of forests and wildlife can be done by Afforestation and Local people should be involved.

32. What is meant by “sustainable management”? Why is reuse considered better than recycling?

Ans : [Delhi 2015,2017]

A type of management which encourages utilization of resources that meet current basic human needs while preserving the resources for the needs of future generations.

Reuse is better than recycling because the process

of recycling uses some energy.

33. What is meant by the three types of ‘R’ (3-R’s) to save the environment? Explain with examples how you would follow the 3-R’s in your school to save the environment.

Ans : [Foreign 2015]

3R-Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Examples - Switch off the fans and bulbs when not in use, - Reuse of paper, polythene bags, etc., - Reduce the wastage of water/paper or any other item (or any other relevant example) (any two).

**NO NEED TO PURCHASE ANY BOOKS**

For session 2019-2020 free pdf will be available at [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) for

1. Previous 15 Years Exams Chapter-wise Question Bank
2. Previous Ten Years Exam Paper (Paper-wise).
3. 20 Model Paper (All Solved).
4. NCERT Solutions

All material will be solved and free pdf. It will be provided by 30 September and will be updated regularly.

Disclaimer : www.cbse.online is not affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi in any manner. www.cbse.online is a private organization which provide free study material pdfs to students. At www.cbse.online CBSE stands for Canny Books For School Education

34. List four advantage of water stored in the ground as “groundwater”. [Foreign 2015]

or

List any four advantages of groundwater over surface water. [Delhi 2014]

Ans :

The advantages of groundwater are:

- a. It does not evaporate
- b. It spreads out to recharge wells, provides moisture to vegetation over a wide area.
- c. It does not provide breeding ground for mosquitoes like stagnant water.
- d. It is protected from contamination and pollution by human and animal waste.
- e. It provides moisture for vegetation over a large area.

35. List two main causes of the pollution of water of the river Ganga. State how pollution and contamination of river water prove harmful for the health of the people of neighbouring areas.

Ans : [All India 2015]

Two main causes of the pollution of water of the river Ganga :

1. Disposal of industrial effluents. Human activities like bathing, washing, immersion of ashes, etc.
2. Disposal of untreated sewage.

Harmful effects on health :

- a. Spreads water borne diseases
- b. Consumptions of contaminated fishes (or any other relevant affect).

36. What is biodiversity ? What will happen if biodiversity of an area is not preserved? Mention one effect of it.

Ans : [All India 2015]

Biodiversity - number and range of variety of species of life forms in an area. Effect - loss of diversity may lead to a loss of ecological stability.

37. List any two advantages associated with water stored in the ground. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

Watershed management not only increases the production and income of the watershed community, but also mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs.

It develops primary resources of land and water, to produce secondary resources of , plants and animals for use in a manner which will not cause ecological imbalance.

38. We often observe domestic waste decomposing in the bylanes of our homes. List four ways to make the residents aware that the improper disposal of wastes is harmful to the environment and also for their own health. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

Creating environmental awareness amongst the residents spreading the same in the society can be done by

- Organizing cleanliness drives.
- Insisting on segregating garbage in blue and green bins.
- Reducing the garbage generated from home by reusing and reducing strategy.
- Organizing programs to tell them about disease spread due to dirty surroundings.

39. What is meant by biodiversity? List two advantages of conserving forests and wildlife. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

Biodiversity means large number of life forms / range of life forms (such as bacteria, fungi, fern, nematodes, insects, birds, reptiles, mammals, gymnosperms and angiosperms)

Advantages of conserving forests and wildlife:

- Bio diversity maintains ecological stability.
- Forests are very important to maintain water cycle, providing some products and maintaining soil fertility.

40. Why is sustainable management of natural resources necessary? Out of the two - reuse and recycle - which, in your opinion, is better to practise? Give reason.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

A type of management which encourages utilization of resources that meet current basic human needs while preserving the resources for the needs of future generations.

Reuse is better as it does not consume energy.

41. State the main purpose of water harvesting management and mention the source which fills the ponds behind harvesting structures.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Water harvesting is an age old technique adopted by local people for catching every drop of water falling

on land as rain or snow, by making the traditional structures like ponds, tanks, small earthen dams, constructing dykes, sand and limestone reservoirs etc. It recharges groundwater locally.

42. Water is a valuable resource. List two ways that you would suggest every family member to save this resource.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Using water judiciously by—

- Using mug and bucket instead of shower to take bath or while washing car or floor.
- Reusing water like after washing vegetables we can use it for watering plants.

43. List two measures that you would suggest for the better management of water resources. [CBSE 2015]

Ans :

- Rainwater harvesting.
- Treatment of waste water.
- Storage of water in large tanks, ponds for use in agriculture and industry, etc.

44. What is watershed management? List two benefits derived by the communities that participate in this system.

Ans : [All India 2014]

Ans :

Watershed management emphasises scientific soil and water conservation in order to increase the biomass production. The aim is to develop primary resources of land and water, to produce secondary resources of plants and animals for use in a manner which will not cause ecological imbalance.

Watershed management not only increases the production and income of the watershed community, but also mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs.

45. In what way watershed management is useful for the community? [All India 2014-15]

or

Explain two main advantages associated with water harvesting at community level. [All India 2017]

Ans :

Watershed management:

- increases the production and income of the watershed community,
- mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs.

46. State two main concepts of sustainable development.

Ans : [CBSE 2014]

Sustainable development means to adopt such means of development to fulfil the human needs which can maintain a balance between environment and development and prevent degradation of the environment thereby sustaining the resources for further use. We must increase the vegetation and green grasses patches between the concrete buildings. We should use environmentally sound technologies which do not pollute the environment.

47. What do the three R's refer to save the environment? Which one of these would be the best for environment?

**Ans :** [CBSE 2014,15]

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Examples—Switch off the fans and bulbs when not in use,

Reuse of paper, polythene bags, etc., Reduce the wastage of water/paper or any other item (or any other relevant example) (any two)

48. Industrialisation are one of the major causes of deforestation. State two reasons. [CBSE 2014]

**Ans :**

- Forests also provide raw material for industries like rubber, wood, timber.
- They also provide fuel wood, paper, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin, kattha, edible fruits and medicinal plants for industries.

49. List the products of combustion of fossil fuels. What are their adverse effects on the environment?

**Ans :** [All India 2013]

Fossil fuels are used in industries and produce large amount of acidic and greenhouse gases, oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, carbon-di-oxide, that are given out during burning of fossil fuel and contribute towards acid rain formation. Acid rain occur due to air pollution. When oxides of nitrogen and sulphur in air dissolve in rain water, they form nitric acid and sulphuric acid respectively. Rain carrying these acids is called acid rain. Besides corrosion of monuments, it also makes soil acidic thereby declining the soil productivity.

50. List two measures for better management of water resources. [All India 2013]

**Ans :**

Two measures for better management of water resources:

- water harvesting
- reducing the use
- reusing (any two)

51. Write the harmful effects of using plastic bags, on the environment. Suggest alternatives to plastic bags.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2013]

Harmful effects of using plastic bags :

- Plastic bags persist in environment without getting degraded.
- They block water drains and clogging stagnates dirty water serving as breeding ground of mosquitoes.
- Burning plastic pollutes air.

Alternatives to plastic bags :

- Reuse of things such as poly-bags, etc.
- Recycle of waste
- Use of cotton jute bags for carrying vegetables etc.

52. "We need to use fossil fuels judiciously". Justify the statement.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2013]

We need to use fossil fuels judiciously because—

- Fossil fuels are non-renewable. They are depleting at very fast rate.
- Products of combustion of fossil fuel are CO<sub>2</sub> and CO which are green house gases. They are responsible for greenhouse effect as they trap heat reflected by earth so they cause global warming.
- Soot and smoke cause air pollution.
- Gases dissolve in rain water and cause acid rain.

53. Local people around forests are referred to as "stakeholders" for conservation of forests. Give reasons. [CBSE 2013]

**Ans :**

Stakeholders are people who have some sort of interest in the forests.

- Forests serve as a source of income to tribal societies even today. In turn they look after the plants and animals living in the forests.
- Local people around forests: People living in or around forests who are fully dependent on forests for their life.
  - Use of bamboo to make huts
  - Use of baskets for collecting and storing food materials
  - Use of wood to make implements for agriculture, fishing and hunting
  - Do fishing and hunting in forest
  - Gather fruits, nuts and medicines from forests
  - Graze cattle in forests

These people lived in forests for centuries and ensured sustainable use of resources.

54. What is Sustainable management? Which strategy is better - reuse or recycle for attaining sustainable development?

**Ans :** [Delhi 2011]

Sustainable development means to adopt such means of development to fulfill the human needs which can maintain a balance between environment and development and prevent degradation of the environment thereby sustaining the resources for further use. We must increase in vegetation and green grasses patches between the concrete buildings. We should use environmentally sound technologies which do not pollute the environment.

Reuse is better than recycling as it does not require energy.

55. What are fossil fuels? Give two examples of fossil fuels.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2011]

The fossils fuels are the fuels formed when plants and animal get buried under

- Soil and do not get decompose much due to lack of oxygen.
- Coal and petroleum

56. List any four methods of conserving fossil fuels.

**Ans :** [CBSE 2011]

- Using solar cooker
- Use of pressure cooker
- Using public transport

- d. Using CFL  
e. Avoid using lift or AC  
f. Switching off engine at traffic light.
57. (a) Why are coal and petroleum called fossil fuels?  
(b) Name any two elements present in fossil fuels in addition in carbon. [CBSE 2011]

Ans :

- (a) Because they form when plants and animal get buried under soil and do not get decomposed much due to lack of oxygen.  
(b) Nitrogen and sulphur.
58. Mention four advantages of exploiting sources with short-term perspective.

Ans : [Delhi 2009]

Exploiting sources with short-term perspective means using the natural resources keeping in mind the benefits to only present generation.

The four advantages are:

- a. It will be providing food, clothes and other things for comfort of present generation.  
b. There will be development in all fields.  
c. In general, progress will be visible as powerful and rich people will be able to setup more industries gaining a lot of money and power.  
d. Living standards of people will rise.

59. How is exploiting our resources with short-term perspectives different from exploiting them with a long-term perspective.

Ans : [All India 2009, Delhi 2017]

Exploiting sources with short-term perspective will be providing food, clothes and other things for comfort of present generation. There will be development in all fields. Presently natural resources are able to give us these advantages. When we exploit our resources with a long-term perspective, it would lead to sustainable development. There will be enough for the comforts of present and still left for future generation. There would not be pollution or other environment related problems. There will be equitable distribution of sources among all, not just with rich and powerful.

60. What is wildlife? How is it preserved? Why is it important to preserve it?

Ans : [Delhi 2009]

Wild life means our flora and fauna. Its biodiversity i.e., various species of plants and animals should be preserved in botanical gardens, national parks, zoological parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Wild life is important:

- a. to preserve bio-diversity.  
b. Each species has a position in the food chain so wildlife helps in balancing the nature.

61. What is water harvesting? Name some ways followed by local people for it.

Ans : [All India 2009 C]

Water harvesting is a technique to collect water from rain in underground or overhead reservoirs so that it can seep down the soil once more to form groundwater

in that area rather than running off to water bodies and going to far off places.

It is an age-old technique adopted by local people by making the traditional structures like ponds, tanks, small earthen dams, constructing dykes, sand and limestone reservoirs etc.

The terms used in different states and languages are used for water harvesting structures are:

- a. khadins, tanks and nadis in Rajasthan.  
b. Bandharas and tals in Maharashtra

62. As an individual how can you contribute or make a difference to the management of resources to use them in a sustainable manner.

Ans : [Delhi 2008C, All India 2009]

As an individual I can contribute or make a difference to the management of resources to use them in a sustainable manner in the following manner:

- a. using paper on both side.  
b. using a jute bag instead of plastic or polythene bag.  
c. Throwing organic and recyclable waste in separate bins.  
d. Growing more plants.

### THREE MARKS QUESTIONS

63. What is a dam? Why do we seek to build large dams? While building large dams, which three main problems should particularly be addressed to maintain peace among local people? Mention them.

Ans : [All India 2018]

Dams are large structure built across rivers to obstruct the water. Large dam ensure adequate amount of water stored for irrigation and to produce hydroelectricity. Ill planned dams cause following problems:

- a. social problems because they displace large number of peasants and tribals without adequate compensation or rehabilitation.  
b. Economic problems because they swallow up huge amount of public money without generation of proportionate benefits  
c. Environmental problems because they contribute enormously to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
64. (a) Water is an elixir of life, a very important natural resource. Your science teacher wants you to prepare a plan for your formative assessment, how to save water- a vital natural resource". Write two ways that you will suggest to bring awareness in your neighbourhood, on how to save water.  
(b) Name and explain one-way by which underground water table does not go down further.

Ans : [All India 2017]]

- (a) (1) will arrange guest speaker program, poster making competition and make everyone aware of the reducing water resources for us.  
(2) I will make models on water harvesting and through exhibits teach people in neighbourhood the technique to collect

water from rain in underground or overhead reservoirs so that it can seep down the soil once more to form groundwater in that area rather than running off to water bodies and going to far off places.

(b) Water harvesting is an age old technique adopted by local people by making the traditional structures like ponds, tanks, small earthen dams, constructing dykes, sand and limestone reservoirs etc.

65. What were the main reasons behind “Ganga Action Plan” which was initiated in 1985? What values can be learnt from such plans? [CBSE 2016]

Ans :

The Ganga Action Plan was initiated in 1985 to clean up the Ganga river. We know that the Ganga is facing serious problem of pollution due to industrial effluents, domestic sewage, etc.

Rivers are one of the main sources for drinking water. It is also used for irrigation. So we must do everything to keep our rivers clean. Life in the Indo-Gangetic plain depends upon a clean River Ganga.

66. Differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances with the help of one example each. List two changes in habit that people must adopt to dispose non-biodegradable waste, for saving the environment.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Biodegradable substances - can be broken down into simpler substances by nature / decomposers/ bacteria/ saprophytes. Example: Human excreta/ vegetable peels, etc.

Non-biodegradable substances - can't be broken down into simpler substances by nature / decomposers. Example: Plastic/ glass (or any other)

Habits:

- Use of separate dustbins for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.
- Reuse of things such as poly-bags, metal glass and plastic cans, bottles again instead of throwing them.
- Recycle of waste.
- Use of cotton /jute bags for carrying vegetables etc.

Ans : (any two)

67. List three merits of watershed management.

Ans : [CBSE 2015]

Watershed management emphasises scientific soil and water conservation in order to increase the biomass production. The aim is to develop primary resources of land and water, to produce secondary resources of plants and animals for use in a manner which will not cause ecological imbalance.

Watershed management not only increases the production and income of the watershed community, but also mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs.

68. Sunday morning scene is described in a household.

Washing machine is on, father is washing his car with the hose-pipe, daughter is brushing with the tap on, son is enjoying shower for more than half hour and the mother is washing the floor with the bucket full of water.

- What changes in the above situation can be done to conserve water?
- Why do we need to conserve water when water is non-exhaustible renewable resource?
- What values are being neglected by the family?

Ans : [All India 2014-15]

- In the above situation to conserve water one should try to reduce the use by using bucket and mug for taking bath, washing clothes and car. Tap should be closed while brushing teeth.
- Fresh water resources are very less. Ocean water can not be used for daily activities.
- Concern for environment, economy in use

69. Describe the structure of a traditional water harvesting system with the help of a diagram.

Ans : [All India 2013]

The structure of a traditional water harvesting system is shown below.



The structure of a traditional water harvesting system. In largely level terrain, water harvesting structures are generally crescent shaped earthen embankments or low , straight, concrete and rubble, check dams, built across a seasonally flooded gullies. Monsoon rains fill the ponds behind structures. Only the largest structure hold the water year round. Most of them dry up six months or less after the monsoon.

- Mention any two advantages of constructing dams.
- Name a dam which was a subject of much opposition from locals as well as NGO's.
- Mention any three problems which may arise due to construction of large dams.

Ans : [CBSE 2013]

Dams are large structure built across rivers to obstruct the water. Large dam ensure adequate amount of water stored for irrigation and to produce hydroelectricity. Ill planned dams like Sardar Sarovar dam cause following problems:

- social problems because they displace large number of peasants and tribals without adequate compensation or rehabilitation.
- Economic problems because they swallow up huge amount of public money without generation of proportionate benefits.
- Environmental problems because they contribute enormously to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

71. (a) What is meant by fossil fuel?  
 (b) Which fossil fuel is usually conserved when we save on electricity?  
 (c) At the present rate of consumption how long will the known reserves of coal and petroleum last?

Ans : [CBSE2012]

- (a) The fossils fuels are the fuels formed when plants and animal get buried under soil and do not get decompose much due to lack of oxygen.  
 (b) Coal.  
 (c) Not too long. The estimated coal reserves are said to be enough to last us for another two hundred years.

72. What are the consequences of inequitable distribution of natural resources? Give two reasons for using the resources judiciously. [Foreign 2011]

Ans :

Only rich and powerful people are benefited:

We need to use resources carefully because -

- a. they are not unlimited  
 b. the demand is increasing due to human population rate increase because of improved health care.  
 c. for sustainable development

73. Why should we aim at sustainable development while utilizing our natural resources? [Delhi 2010]

Ans :

Sustainable development means to adopt such means of development to fulfill the human needs which can maintain a balance between environment and development and prevent degradation of the environment thereby sustaining the resources for further use. We must

increase the vegetation and green grasses patches between the concrete building. We should use environmentally sound technologies which do not pollute the environment.

The advantages may be:

- a. To make life comfortable and healthy for all. Prevent degradation of the environment or to check pollution.  
 b. To leave the resources for further use. There will be enough for the comforts of present and still left for future generation.  
 c. There would not be pollution or other environment related problems.  
 d. There will be equitable distribution of resources among all, not just with rich and powerful.

74. Mrs. Joshi is a house wife and wants to contribute for conservation of natural resources. List any six activities that she can do on her own.

Ans : [Sample Paper 2010]

- a. Using solar cooker  
 b. Collecting waste separately  
 c. Using public transport  
 d. Using CFL  
 e. Avoid using lift or AC  
 f. Getting leaking taps repaired immediately  
 g. Use of pressure cooker.  
 h. Switching off engine at traffic light

Ans : (any other suitable examples)

75. What is a natural resource? Why should there be equitable distribution of resources? Mention two factors that work against an equitable distribution of these resources.

Ans : [All India 2009]

A natural resource is a component of natural environment that can be utilized by man to promote his welfare.

The important resources are soil, water, land, energy, marine and minerals. There should be equitable distribution of resources as resources are limited and demand is more. It will ensure distribution to all and not to only rich and powerful.

Two factors that work against an equitable distribution of these resources are:

- a. Social disparity and Political forces  
 b. Economical disparity.

76. Suggest any six approaches towards the conservation of forests. [CBSE 2008 C]

Ans :

We should conserve forest because

- a. Forests purify the air, prevent pollution of air, regulate the climate by maintaining the level of rainfall necessary for their own existence.  
 b. Forests are necessary to replenish ground water, check floods and soil erosion and maintain soil fertility.  
 c. These forests also provide rubber, wood, timber, fuel wood, paper, fodder, gum, resin, kattha, edible fruits and medicinal plants for industries as well as local people. The forests also provide animal products like honey, wax, lac etc.  
 d. Forests are a storehouse of biodiversity. A large number of species are found there.  
 e. Forests serve as a source of income to tribal societies even today.

Two ways of conservation of forest:

- (i) Afforestation is required to save the forests. Silviculture is one of the major programmes started to replenish forests. Afforestation should be there in the areas which are unfit for agriculture, along highways and rivers.  
 (ii) Awareness programmes should be there. A special programme of tree plantation called Van Mahotsava is held every year in our country. It should be made more popular.

WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

**NO NEED TO PURCHASE ANY BOOKS**

For session 2019-2020 free pdf will be available at [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) for

1. Previous 15 Years Exams Chapter-wise Question Bank
2. Previous Ten Years Exam Paper (Paper-wise).
3. 20 Model Paper (All Solved).
4. NCERT Solutions

All material will be solved and free pdf. It will be provided by 30 September and will be updated regularly.

Disclaimer : [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) is not affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi in any manner. [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) is a private organization which provide free study material pdfs to students. At [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) CBSE stands for Carry Books For School Education