



Sample Book
Class 10 Geography
Chapter 1 Resources and Development

Important Terms

Resource: Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs.

Biotic resources: Resources which are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, etc.

Abiotic resources: Resources which are composed of non-living things such as rocks and metals.

Renewable resources: Resources which can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes such as solar and wind energy.

Non-renewable resources: Resources which cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use such as minerals and fossil fuels.

Individual resources: Resources which are owned privately by individuals.

Community-owned resources: Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community.

National resources: Resources which belong to the nation. All minerals, water resources, forest, etc. are national resources.

Potential resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized.

Developed resources: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization.

Reserves: They are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technology.

Soil: The uppermost layer of the earth.

Short Question Answer:-

Question 1. What do you understand by Resource ?

Answer: 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'.

Question 2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

Answer: Renewable and non-renewable resources.

Question 3. Classify resources on the basis of development.

Answer: Potential, developed stock and reserves.

Question 4. Give an example of Biotic resources.

Answer: Human beings, flora and fauna are examples of biotic resources.

Question 5. What types of resources are solar and wind energy ?

Answer: Solar and wind energy are renewable resources.

Question 6. Mention a non-renewable source that cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.

Answer: Fossil fuel.

Question 7. What do you understand by international resources ? Give example.

Answer: These resources are regulated by international institutions. Examples are the oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no [individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

Question 8. What are developed resources ?

Answer: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.

Question Answer in brief:-

Question-1 Write a short note on classification of resources.

Answer: The resources can be classified in the following ways –

- (a) On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic
- (b) On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable
- (c) On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international
- (d) On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves.

Question-2 Give the difference between renewable resources and non-renewable resources with examples.

Answer: The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources. While Non-renewable resources are resources that take millions of years in their formation.

Question-3 Give the two factors that determine soil fertility.

Answer: 1) Soil fertility depends on its composition. Sandy soil is not suitable for agriculture as they do not retain water which the plant roots need for survival. The ideal soils contain a mixture of sand and clay.

2) The humus content determines soil fertility. Organic farm yard manures improve the humus content.

Question-4 What is the classification of alluvial soil on the basis of their age? Mention their characteristics.

Answer: Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also classified on the basis of their age. According to their age, alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar .

Question-5 Give a short note on reserves.

Answer: Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilized only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

Question-6 Major problem faced due to the indiscriminate use of resources by Man- Discuss.

Answer: Human beings used the resources indiscriminately and this has led to the following problems.

1) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

2) Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two, segments i.e. haves and have-nots or rich and poor.

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises.

Question-7 Write a paragraph on resource planning.

Answer: Resource planning is a complex process, which involves:

(i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.

(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Question-8 What was the views of Gandhiji on resource conservation?

Answer: Gandhiji voiced his concern about resource conservation in the following words:

"There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource

depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Long Question Answer

Question-1 What has significantly contributed to land degradation?

Answer: Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Question-2 Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. Explain.

Answer: It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few cm in depth. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil. Chemical and organic changes, which take place in the soil, are equally important. Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

Question-3 List the resources on the basis of the status of development.

Answer: The classification of resources on the basis of status of development is as follows:

(i) Potential Resources – Resources that are found in the region but have not been utilized. For eg: Western part of India has enormous potential for solar and wind energy which have not been properly utilized.

(ii) Developed Resources – Resources which are surveyed their quantity is determined for utilization, its development depends on technology level of their feasibility.

(iii) Stock Resources – Material in the environment which has the potential to satisfy human needs but due to lack of technology human are not able to utilize them. E.g. – water is a compound of hydrogen oxygen they are the rich source of energy but due to lack of technology, we cannot use them.

(iv) Reserves – They are the subset of stock which can be put into use with the help of existing technological skills but their use has to not been started.

Question-4 Give a note on reserves.

Answer: Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilized only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.

