

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL, PURNEA

Class : 10

Subject : Geography

Chapter 1 Resources and Development

1. What is resource?

Ans. 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'.

2. What are the main factors responsible for being resources?

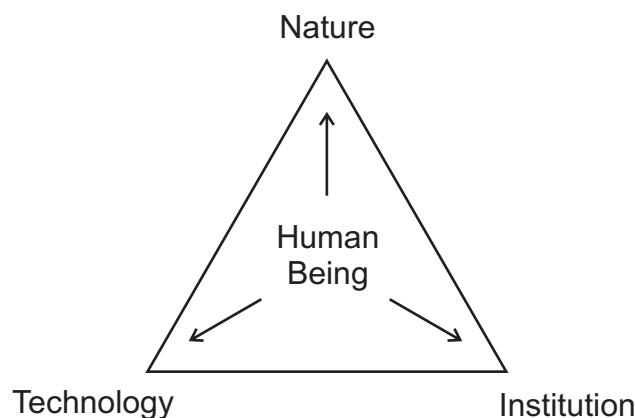
Ans. There are three factors are responsible being for resources given in the following way -

- Technology accessible
- Economically feasible
- Culturally acceptable

3. Explain the interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

[With the help of diagram]

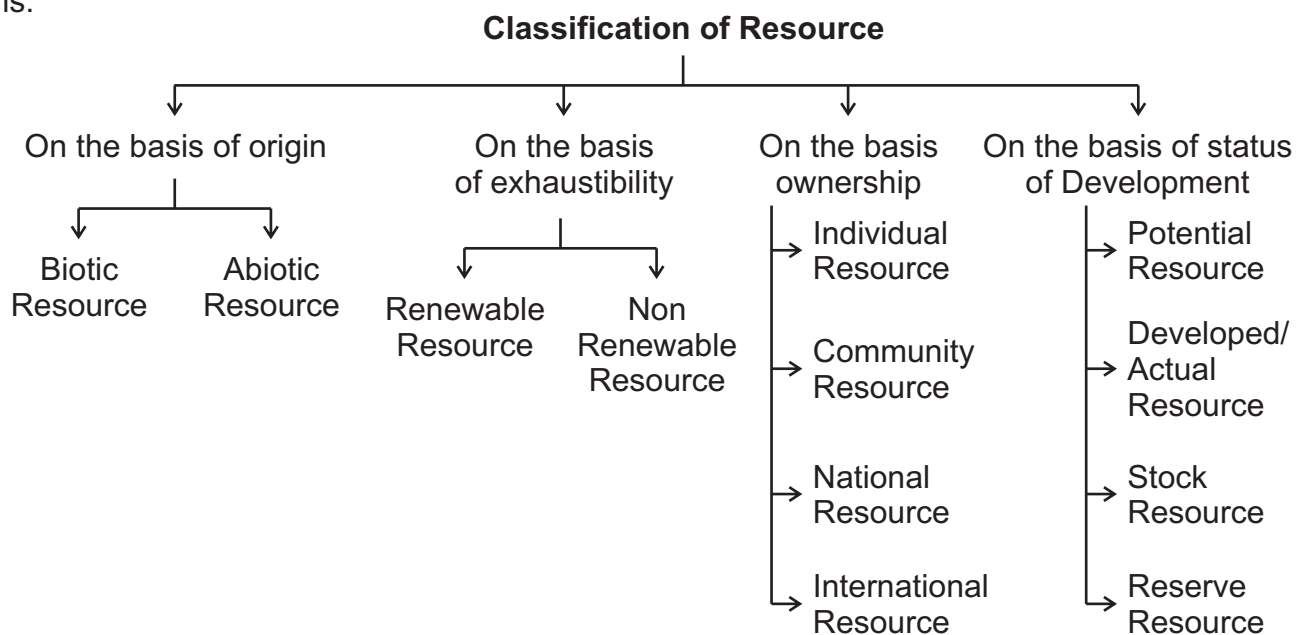
Ans.



- Human beings interact with nature through technology.
- They create institutions to accelerate their economic development.
- They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

4. Classify the resource with the help of a diagram.

Ans.



5. What are the differences between Biotic and Abiotic resources?

Ans.

Biotic Resources

- a. All those resources which are composed living things are called biotic.
- b. Biotic resources can be classified as producers, consumers and decomposers.
- c. Flora and Fauna are the best example of biotic resources.

Abiotic Resources

- a. All those resources which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resource.
- b. Abiotic resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable
- c. Rocks, metal, light, water etc. are example of non-renewable resources.

6. What are the differences between renewable and non-renewable resources?

Ans.

**Renewable Resources
(Non-conventional)**

- a. These are those resources which can be renewed and reused by physical, chemical and mechanical methods.
- b. These do not cause any pollution.
- c. These are free gift of nature.
- d. They are formed in a short period of time.
- e. Air, water, solar energy, wind energy are the examples of renewable resources.

**Non-renewable Resources
(Conventional)**

- a. These are those resources which can not be renewed and reused by any methods.
- b. These causes to environmental pollution. e.g. - Air pollution, water pollution, sound pollution
- c. These are not free gift of nature.
- d. They are formed in long period of time (million of years).
- e. Minerals, coal, natural gas and fossils fuels are examples of non-renewable resources.

7. What are the importance of resource and require to conserve resources?

Ans. Resources are important for the development of any country.

Examples:

- a. Coal, Petroleum and natural gas are essential to generate thermal energy.
- b. Mineral resources are important for industrial development.

Require to conserve resources:

- a. Their irrational consumption and over - utilisation have lead to socio - economic and environmental problems.
- b. It takes million years for formation of resources.
- c. Some natural resources are available in fixed quantity and they are non-renewable resource.

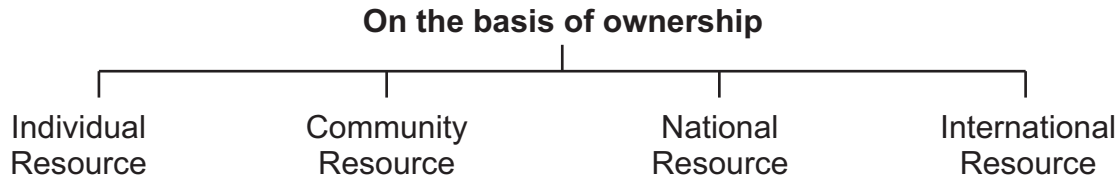
8. Explain the role of human in resource development.

Ans.

- a. Resource are the function of human activity.
- b. Human beings interconnect nature through technology and setup institutions to accelerate economic development.
- c. Human beings transfer the materials available in our environment in to resources and use them.
- d. For example: River is a natural resource endowed and it becomes resources when its water is used for irrigation, generation hydroelectric power and other purpose.

9. Explain the classification resources on the basis of ownership.

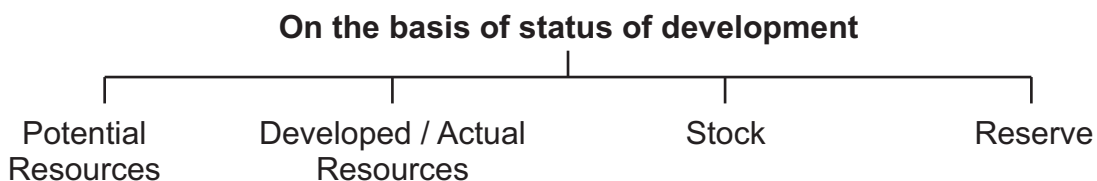
Ans.



- a. Individual Resource - The resources which are owned by private individuals are known as Individual resources. Plots, fields, houses are some examples of Individual resources.
- b. Community Resource - The resources which are accessible to all the members of the community are known as Community resources. Village ponds, public parks, picnic spots are example of Community resources.
- c. National Resource - All the resources which are under the control of Central or State government are known as National resources. All the land resources water resources, mineral resources are the example of National resources.
- d. International Resource - These resources beyond 200 national of the Exclusive Economic Zone belongs to open ocean. Any country can not use without permission of International Institution Example UNO.

10. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of status of development.

Ans.



- a. Potential Resources - The resources which exist in nature but have not been put to proper use are called Potential Resources. Example - Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy but so far these have not been developed properly.
- b. Developed / Actual Resources - The resources which have been surveyed and quantified for actual use are called Actual / Developed resources. Example - Raniganj mines, Digboi oil field are example of Developed resources.
- c. Stock - It is the amount of resources available for use but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these. Example :- Water is compound of two gases like hydrogen and oxygen, but human beings do not have the required technology to use them as sources of energy.
- d. Reserve - These are the subset of the stock which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how', but their has not been started. These can be used for meeting future needs. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently it is being utilised only to a limited extend. Thus the water in the dams, forest etc is a reserve which can be used in the future.

11. "India is rich a certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources"-

Support this statement with suitable examples.

Ans. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

Example -

- a. The state of Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh and M. P. are rich in minerals and coal deposits but lack of industrialisation.
- b. Arunachal Pradesh abundance of water resources but lack in infrastructure development.
- c. The state of Rajasthan, is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lack of water resources.
- d. The cold desert of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage but it has poor water infrastructure, transport and communication system.
- e. Most of North Eastern states are rich in natural vegetation but lack in fertile soil.

12. Describe the major problems faced by indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.

Ans. Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. As a result human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems -

- a. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- b. 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.
- c. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological arises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

13. What is sustainable development?

Sustainable Development - Sustainable Development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

14. "Land is a natural resources of utmost importance" - Support this statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Land is important resource, because -

- a. All economic activities are performed on land.
- b. It supports natural vegetation and wild life.
- c. Most of the minerals are found / formed in land.
- d. It is used for transport and communication system.
- e. Land is the store house of under groundwater.
- f. It supports human life and different economic activities.

15. What is Resource planning? Mention the steps which are involved in resource planning.

Ans. "Resource planning is a technique of proper utilisation of resources".

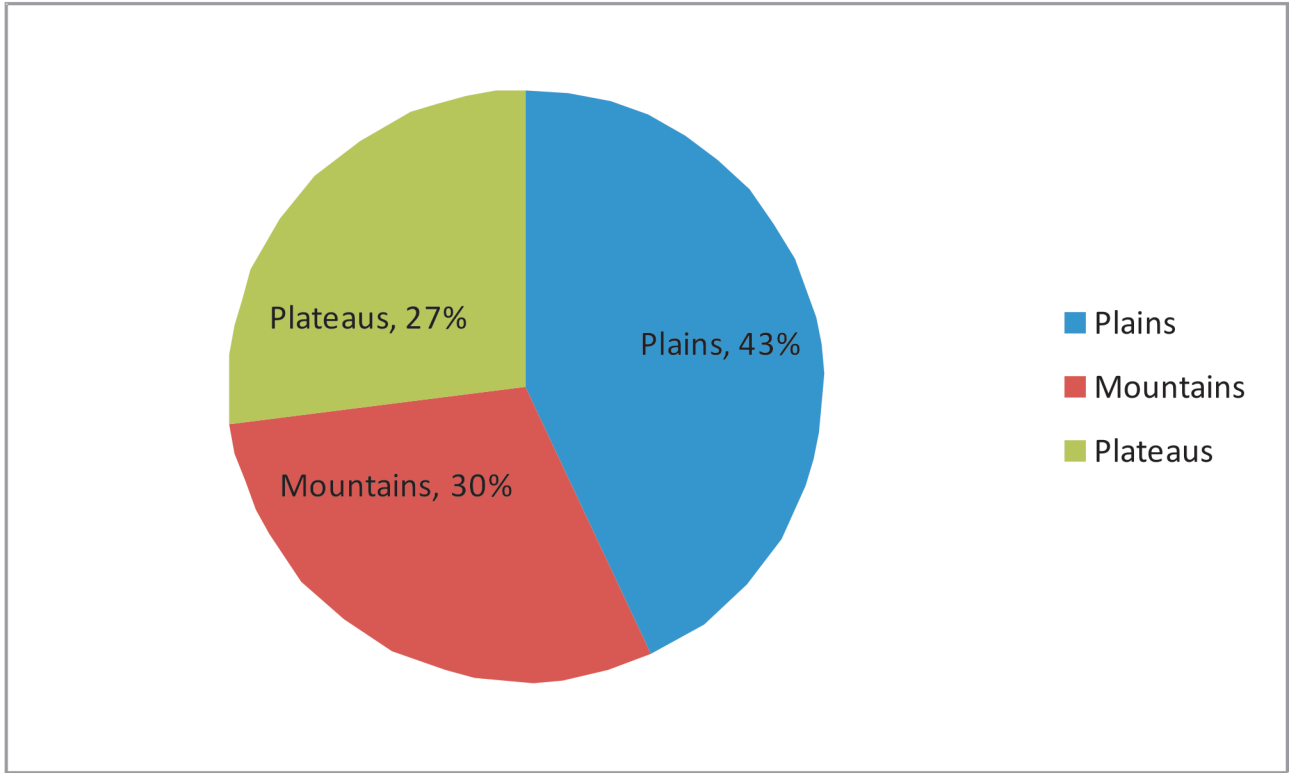
Resource planning is a complex process which involves

- a. 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.
- b. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- c. Making the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

16. Explain the main relief features of land with the help of a diagram.

Ans. There are three relief features of land :

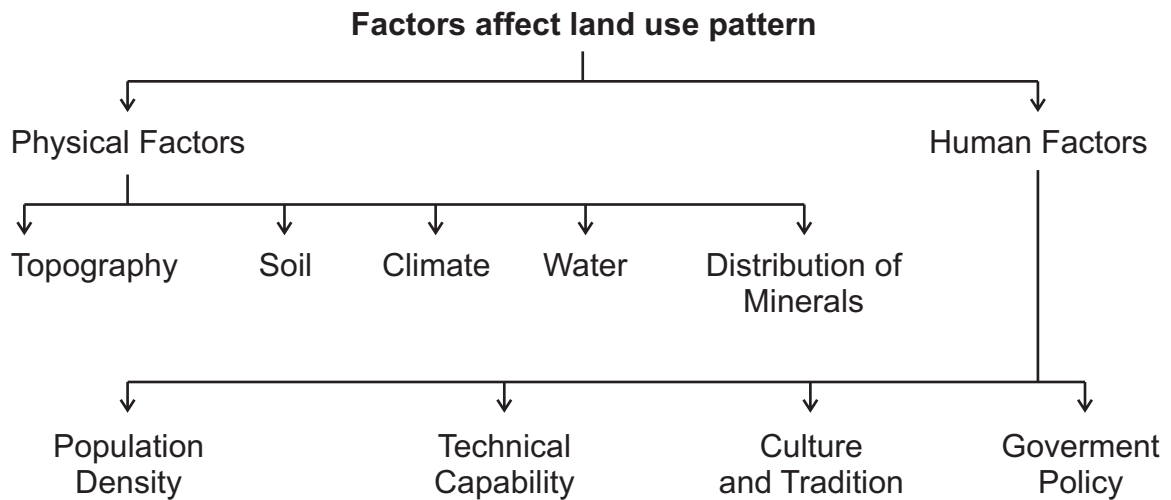
- a. Plains - 43%
- b. Mountains - 30%
- c. Plateaus - 27%



- a. Plains - About 43% of the land area is plain. It provides facilities for agriculture and industry. These are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for civilisation.
- b. Mountains - It occupies 30% of the land area. They are the major sources of water. They provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
- c. Plateaus : It occupies 27% of land area. It is the store house of minerals. It is helpful for development industrilisation of the country. It possesses rich resources of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

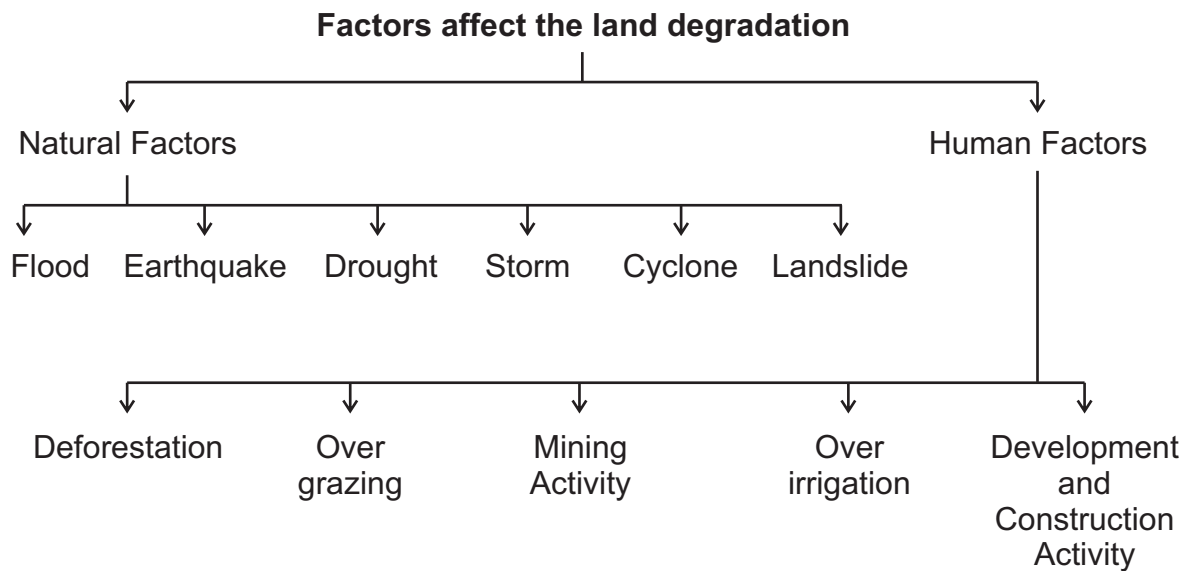
17. Name the factors affect the land use pattern.

Ans.



18. What is land degradation? Name of the factors affect the land degradation.

Ans. Lowering the land by the agent of erosion activities are called land degradation.



19. How can be solve the problems of land degradation? Suggest any five setup.

Ans. We can solve problems of land degradation in the following ways:

- a. Afforestation and proper management of grazing land.
- b. Planting of shelter belts of plants.
- c. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
- d. Control on mining and grazing activities.
- e. Proper management of waste lands.

20. Why soil is called a resource?

Ans. Soil is called a resources because

- a. Soil is the most important renewable resources.
- b. Soil is the medium of plant growth.
- c. It supports different types of living organism on the earth.
- d. It is a living system.
- e. It also consists of organic and inorganic materials.

21. State the main features of Alluvial Soil.

Ans. Features of Alluvial Soil

- a. The alluvial soil consist of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- b. They are very fertile.
- c. Mostly these soils contain adequate of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
- d. These soil are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
- e. Regions of alluvials are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

22. State the main features of Black Soil.

Ans. Features of black Soil:

- a. There soils are black in colour.
- b. These soils also known as regur soil.
- c. Black soils are ideal for growing cotton.
- d. These soils are made up to extremely fine such as clayey materials.
- e. It contains calcium, carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

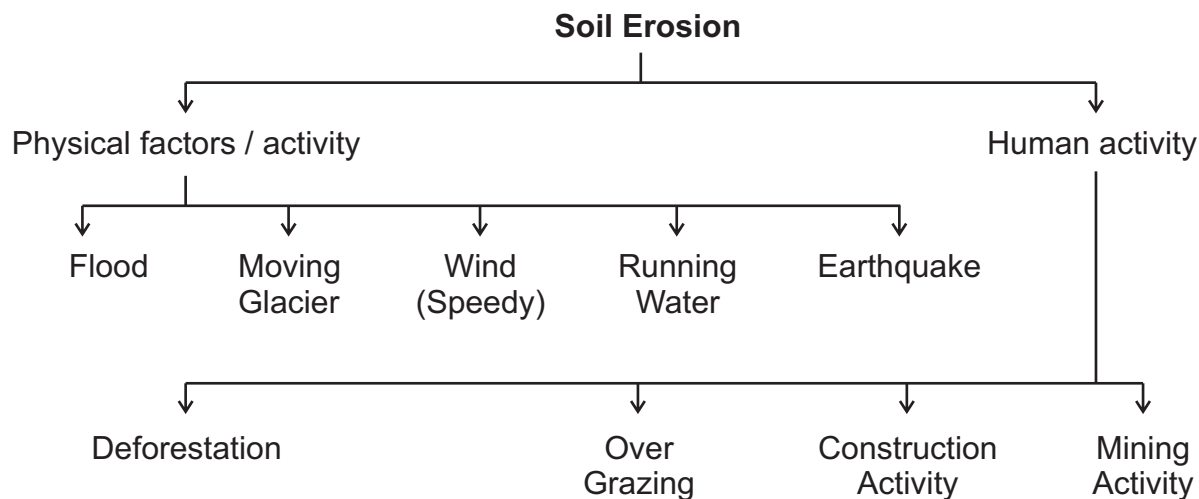
23. State the main features of Arid Soil.

Ans. Features of Arid soil:

- a. Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- b. These are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- c. These soil lacks of humus and moisture.
- d. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by 'Kankar'.
- e. The Kankar layer formation in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

24. Name the factors effect the soil erosion.

Ans. There are two factors effect the soil erosion.



25. How can be solve the problems of soil erosion? Suggest any five steps.

Ans. We can solve the problems of soil erosion in the following ways:

- a. Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.
- b. Terrace farming: In this farming steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and Central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.
- c. Strips farming: Large field can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.
- d. Shelter Belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts.
- e. Settled agriculture : Checking and reducing shifting agriculture by persuading the tribal people to switch over to settled agriculture.

26. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption to resources?

- Ans.
- a. Technological development has converted the substance farming into commercial farming and this has led to the over - utilisation of resource.
 - b. Technological development has led to industrialisation which has increased the use of national resources like as land, water, forest resources etc.
 - c. Economic development has led to urbanisation and modernisation which demands more resources.
 - d. Technological development has also improved the process of mining.
 - e. It has changed the living standard of humans and increases their per capita income.

27. Difference between red soils and laterite soils.

Red Soils

- a. Red soils have developed on crystalline igneous rocks in areas to low rain fall.
- b. Due to rocky / stony nature, they are less textile.
- c. They developed reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- d. Red soils are mainly found in eastern and southern of Deccan plateau.

Laterite Soils

- a. Laterite soils have developed in the areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- b. These soils are suitable for cultivation only with heavy doses of manures and fertilizers.
- c. Humus content in these soils are low.
- d. These soils are mainly found in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerela.

28. How is mountain soil formed? Mention the main features of mountain soil.

Ans. Formation of Mountain Soil : These soils are formed due to weathering caused by snow, rain and temperature variations.

- Features:
- a. These soils are very rich in humus but poor in potash, phosphoric and lime.
 - b. These soils are especially suitable for plantation agriculture, like tea, coffee, spices and tropical fruits.
 - c. These soil are hetrogeneous in nature and their character changes with environment and altitudes.
 - d. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in upper slopes.

29. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar.

Khadar

- a. It is newer alluvial soil
- b. It is found the nearby river.
- c. It is much fertile.
- d. It contains fine particles.
- e. There soils are ideal for intensive agriculture.

Bangar / Bhangar

- a. It is older alluvial soil
- b. It is found far away from river.
- c. It is less fertile.
- d. It contains Kankar nodules.
- e. These soil are suitable for extensive agriculture.

30. Define the terms.

- a. Gullies
 - b. Bad land
 - c. Sheet erosion
- a. Gullies : The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.
- b. Bad land : The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as Bad land.
- c. Sheet erosion : Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. this is known as sheet erosion.