

DPP – 02

CLASS – 10th

TOPIC – RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Q.1.** What is meant by sustainable development?
- Q.2.** Why was Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit convened in 1992?
- Q.3.** What are the human factors that determine the use of land?
- Q.4.** Name the four states where mining have caused severe land degradation.
- Q.5.** What is Agenda 21? What does it aim at?
- Q.6.** Resource planning is a complex process'. Explain.
- Q.7.** Mention three problems which have been caused due to indiscriminate use of resources.
- Q.8.** 'India has land under a variety of relief features'. Support the statement with the help of a pie chart.

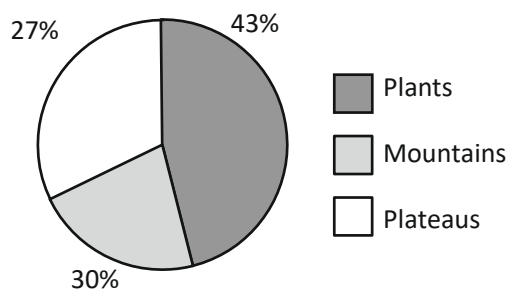


Fig.: India: Land under Relief Features

- Q.9.** Why is there a need to conserve resources? What was said by Gandhiji's opinion regarding the conservation of resources?
- Q.10.** What is meant by land degradation? Write two human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

HINTS AND SOLUTION

- Sol.1.** 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 generations.
- Sol.2.** The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.
- Sol.3.** The human factors that determine the use of land are – population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.
- Sol.4.** These states are- Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
- Sol.5.** On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as Biotic and Abiotic. Biotic Resources are obtained from the biosphere. They have life or are living resources, e.g., human beings, fisheries, forests, etc. Abiotic Resources include all non-living things, e.g., rocks and minerals.
- Sol.6.** Two types of renewable resources are as follows: Continuous or Flow Resources, e.g., wind and water resources. Biological Resources, e.g., natural vegetation (forests) and wildlife.
- Sol.7.** Accumulation of resources in a few hands. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- Sol.8.** Non-renewable resources are resources which once get exhausted, cannot be replenished. They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years, in their formation. Their quantity is limited, and they require cautious usage. Example- Minerals, Fossil fuels, etc.
- Sol.9.** 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.
- Sol.10.** 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.
- Sol.11.** (1) 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) Four basis to classify resources are as mentioned below :
On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic. On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable. On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international. On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves.
- Sol.12.** No. Resources are not free gifts of nature. Resources are a function of human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
- Sol.13.** (a) The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.
- (b). Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.
- (c). Resources are the functions of activities.