

DPP – 01**CLASS – 10th****TOPIC – RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

- Q.1.** Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called:
- (a) Renewable resources
 - (b) Reserve
 - (c) Community resources
 - (d) Non-renewable resources
- Q.2.** How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?
- (a) Biotic and Abiotic
 - (b) Renewable and Non-renewable
 - (c) Individual and Community
 - (d) Potential and Reserves
- Q.3.** Which one of the following is not the community owned resource?
- (a) Grazing grounds
 - (b) Burial grounds
 - (c) Village ponds
 - (d) Privately owned house
- Q.4.** What do you understand by a 'Resource'? Give examples. (2015)
- Q.5.** Explain the classification of resources on the basis of origin and give one example of each.
- Q.6.** Write two types of renewable resources and give one example of each type.
- Q.7.** Which are the results of using resources indiscriminately by human beings ? Mention any two.
- Q.8.** Give any two examples of non-renewable resources.
- Q.9.** What do you understand by international resources ? Give example.
- Q.10.** What are developed resources ?
- Q.11.** What is meant by resource ? Mention the four basis to classify the resources.
- Q.12.** Are resources free gifts of nature ?
- Q.13.** Explain the interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

HINTS AND SOLUTION

Sol.1. (d)

Sol.2. (a)

Sol.3. (d)

Sol.4. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a 'Resource'. Examples are: minerals, forests, fossil fuels etc..

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.