

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALAKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

## Social Science Class 10 Important Questions Geography Chapter 1 Resources and Development

Question 1.

What do you understand by a 'Resource'? Give examples. (2015)

Answer:

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..

Question 2.

"Resources are a function of human activities." Justify this statement.

Answer:

Mere presence of resources, as free gifts of nature, does not make them resources. Human beings are essential components of resources because they transform material available in our environment into resources. The utility of resources depends on the stage of cultural development of man and the tools and technology used by him.

Question 3.

Write the classification of resources on four different bases. (2015)

Answer:

Resources can be classified in the following four ways:

(a) On the basis of Origin:

- Biotic
- Abiotic

(b) On the basis of exhaustibility:

- Renewable
- Non-renewable

(c) On the basis of ownership:

- Individual (Personal)

- Community
- National
- International

(d) On the basis of status and development:

- Potential
- Developed
- Reserve
- Stock

Question 4.

Explain the classification of resources on the basis of origin and give one example of each.

Answer:

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.

Question 5.

Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility and give two examples of each.

Answer:

On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as: Renewable and Non-renewable.

**Renewable Resources.** The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources, e.g., water, wildlife, forests, solar energy, wind energy etc.

**Non-renewable Resources.** The resources which once get exhausted, cannot be remade. They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years in their formation, e.g., minerals, fossil fuels etc.

SUBJECT TEACHER MUKESH KUMAR