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Extra Questions for Class 10th: Ch 1 Resources and Development Geograph

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Extra Questions for Class 10th: Ch 1 Resources and Development Social Studie (S.St) Important Questions Answer Included

Very Short Answer Questions (VSAQs):

1. Which soil is also known as cotton soil?

Answer

Black soil is known as cotton soil.

2. How can resources be classified on the basis of origin?

Answer

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into biotic and abiotic resources.

3. Give two examples of Renewable resources.

Answer





4. What do you mean by 'international resources'?

Answer

The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone are international resources.

5. What are the factors which help in the formation of soil?

Answer

Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

6. What is resource planning?

Answer

Resource planning is proper and judicious planning of resources.

7. What is Agenda 21?

Answer

Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

Short Answer Questions (SAQs):

1. What is resource planning? Give three phases of resource planning.

Answer

Resource planning is proper and judicious planning of resources.

The phases of resource planning are:

- Identification and inventory of resources across various regions of the country. It involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- Evolving a planning structure, endowed with appropriate technological skill and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans.



**Answer**

Anything which can be used to satisfy our needs is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

The resources can be classified into various categories:

- 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.

3. Describe any three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation?**Answer**

Three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation:

- Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
- Planting of shelter belts of plants and control on over grazing.
- Proper management of waste lands and control of mining activities.

4. Describe any three main characteristics of arid soil of India.**Answer**

Three characteristics of Arid soils in India are:

- (i) These soils range from red to brown in colour.
- (ii) These soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.

5. Describe the type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility.**Answer**

The resources on the basis of exhaustibility are classified into two categories:

- Renewable Resources: The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable or replenishable resources. For example, solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.
- Non-Renewable Resources: These resources take millions of years in their formation. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and can be reused.

**Answer**

The soil erosion in hilly areas can be controlled by:

- Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down slopes.
- Terrace cultivation: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces which restricts erosion.
- Strip cropping: Large fields are divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between crops.

7. Why is resource planning essential?**Answer**

It is essential to have resource planning because:

- Resources are limited in supply.
- Resources are unevenly distributed over the surface of the earth.
- Exploitation and over utilisation of resources must be checked.

Long Answer Questions (LAQs):**1. What is soil? Analyse the factors which help in the formation of soil.****Answer**

The uppermost layer of earth is called soil. It is the most important renewable natural resource the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.

The four main factors which help in the formation of soil are:

- 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.

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

OR

Provide a suitable classification for resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of such resources.





Classification of resources on the basis of ownership:

- Individual Resources: Resources which are owned privately by individuals such as plots, house, plantation, pasture lands, ponds etc.
- Community Owned Resources: Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community such as grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds etc.
- National Resources: All the resources within the political boundaries and oceanic area upto 12 nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.
- International Resources: The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

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