

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topics:

Geography: Chapter 1 Resources and Development

Subject: Geography & Economics

Economics : Chapter 1 Development

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which one of the following statements is true about the term resources?

- (a) Resources are free gifts of nature.
- (b) **They are the functions of human activities.**
- (c) All those things which are found in nature.
- (d) Things which cannot be used to fulfill our needs.

2. Under which of the following type of resource can Iron ore be put?

- (a) Biotic
- (b) Renewable
- (c) **Non-Renewable**
- (d) Stock

3) Which of the following statements are true?

- a) Abiotic resources are obtained from the biosphere and have life, such as human beings, flora and fauna.
- b) Biotic resources are all those things which are composed of non-living things like rocks and metals.
- c) **Both the above statements are false.**
- d) Both the options (a) and (b) are true.

4. All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to _____ from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.

- a) 20 nautical miles
- b) 25 nautical miles
- c) 15 nautical miles
- d) **12 nautical miles**

5. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted _____ for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

- a) Agenda 20
- b) **Agenda 21**
- c) Agenda 19
- d) Agenda 22

Short Answer Type Questions and Answers:

Q1. What do you understand by the term "Resource".

Ans) Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, is called a resource. However, It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Q2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility with two examples.

Ans. On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as:

i) RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by Physical, Chemical or Mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.

Two examples are Water and Forests.

ii) NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

Resources which are used once and get exhausted are known as non-renewable resources.

Two examples are Coal and Petrol.

Q3. What are International Resources? Give an example.

Ans) Resources regulated by International bodies are called International Resources. For example – Resources found in Ocean or sea beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone are considered as International resources. No individual country can utilize these resources without the permission of International bodies.

Q4. What are potential resources ? Give two examples.

Ans. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised due to lack of capital or other reasons. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.

Q5. What is stock ? Give two examples.

Ans. These are material in the environment which have the potential to satisfy the human needs but could not be used as the human beings do not have the appropriate technology to convert them into usable form. For example, water (H₂O) is a compound of two inflammable gases i.e. hydrogen and oxygen but human beings do not have the required technology to use them as a source of energy.

ECONOMICS:

Q1. Define the term National Income?

Ans. National income is defined as the total value of all final goods and services produced with a country plus net income from transactions like (export and import) with other countries.

Q2. Define GDP.

Ans. GDP or Gross Domestic Product is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year in a country.

Q3. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?

Ans. The World Bank uses average income or per capita income as a criterion for classifying different countries.

Q4. Why is the total income of countries not used to make comparisons between them?

Ans. The total income of countries is not used to make comparisons between them, because the population of different countries is different and does not give a clear picture if comparisons are made on this basis.

Q5. What is Human Development Index?

Ans. Human Development Index is a composite index of achievements of a nation in terms of three important variables, namely—longevity, knowledge and standard of living, that determine the quality of life.