

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
GEOGRAPHY – Resources and Development



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

Ans. (i) Individual resources: - Resources which are owned by private individuals are known as individual resources. Plots, fields, houses, cars, books etc are some examples of individual resources.

(ii) Community owned resources: The resources which are accessible to all the members of the community are known as community resources. Village ponds, public parks, playgrounds, etc are some examples of community resources.

(iii) National resources: All the resources which are under the control of state or union government are called national resources. All resources within political boundaries are national resources because the government has the power to acquire even the private properties.

(iv) International resources: These resources are accessible to all nations for peaceful utilization under the regulation of international organization, such as resources are open sea used for peaceful navigation, open sky for flight movements, etc.

2. Why is there a need for resource planning?

Ans. (i) Most of the resources are limited in supply.

(ii) Most of the resources are unevenly distributed over the country.

(iii) Overutilization of the resources may lead to pollution of the environment.

(iv) There is a need to plan the human resources because only then we would be able to develop our natural resources.

3. How is land a natural resource of utmost importance? Explain with four facts.

Ans. (i) All economic activities are performed on land.

(ii) It supports natural vegetation and wildlife.

(iii) Most of the minerals are formed in land.

(iv) It is used for transport and communication systems.

4. Distinguish between Khaddar and Bhangar.

Ans. Khaddar (New)

(i) The Khaddar soils are found in the low areas of the valley bottom of a valley which are flooded every year.

(ii) These soils are finer in texture.

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(iii) The khaddar soils are more fertile as these are found in the low areas of the bottom of a valley which are flooded almost every year.

Bhangar (Old)

(i) The Bhangar soils are found in the higher reaches, about 30 m above the flood level.

(ii) These are coarse in texture.

(iii) These soils are less fertile as these are found on the higher reaches, about 30 m above the flood level.

5. How is red soil formed? Mention its three characteristics.

Ans. Formation: - Most of the red soils have come into existence due to weathering of ancient crystalline igneous rocks.

Features:-

(i) It covers 10.6% of India's total geographical area.

(ii) The colour of these soils is generally red, often grading into brown, chocolate or yellow. The red colour is due to wide diffusion rather than a high percentage of iron content. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.

(iii) Soils are deficient in phosphoric acid, organic matter and nitrogenous materials but are fairly rich in potash. But crops are cultivated with the use of fertilizers.

(iv) It is found in Tamil Nadu, Odisha, M.P., Karnataka and Chota Nagpur Plateau.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Here are objective type questions and answers for your reference:

1. 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

Ans: (A)

2. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their exhaustibility?
(A) Biotic and abiotic (B) Renewable and non-renewable
(C) Individual and community (D) Potential and reserves

Ans: (B)

3. Which one of the following is a biotic resource?
(A) Land (B) Water (C) Human beings (D) Rocks

Ans: (C)

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Vipin Sir says about NTSE.

M. Pareek

An
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4. “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed.” Who said these words?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Subhash Chandra Bose (D) Mahatma Gandhi
Ans: (D)

5. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus a net sown area is known as
(A) Gross Cropped Area (B) Gross Agricultural Area
(C) Gross Production Area (D) Gross Domestic Product
Ans: (A)

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