**GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, DD NAGAR, GWALIOR**

**OUR MOTTO- DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT**

**Class –X**

**Social Science**

**Geography ,Chapter-1**

**Resources and Development**

**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. TYPES OF RESOURCES** : These resources can be classified in the following ways –

(a) On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic

(b) On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable

(c) On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international

(d) On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves.

Biotic Resources obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora

and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.

All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources.

For example, rocks and metals.

**Renewable Resources** can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or

mechanical processes For example, solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife,

etc.

**Non-Renewable Resources** occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation.

**Individual Resources** are owned privately by individuals.

Example: Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue.

**Community Owned Resources** are resources which are accessible to all the members

of the community.

Example: Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots,playgrounds in urban areas etc.

**National Resources** Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.

**International Resources** are international institutions which regulate some resources.

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.

**Potential Resources**: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. 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.

**Developed Resources** Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity

have been determined for utilisation.

3**. DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES**

Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. Human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems:

Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.

Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor.

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

**4. Resource Planning in India :**

It involves :

identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.

Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

**5. Conservation of Resources:**

Resource conservation at various levels is important.

Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”

**6. LAND UTILISATION**

Land resources are used for the following

purposes:

Forests

Land not available for cultivation

(a) Barren and waste land

(b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.

Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)

(a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,

(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area).

(c) Cultruable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).

**Fallow lands**

(a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),

(b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

**Net sown area**

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross

cropped area.

**7. Land use Pattern in India :**

Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km.

Land use data however is available only for 93% of the total area because the land use reporting far most of the North-East States except Assam has not been done fully.

Some area of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.

.**Fallow land** - left without cultivation far one or less than one agricultural year.

**Net sown area total** -total area sown in an agricultural year.

More net sown area in Punjab and Haryana.

Less net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

National Forest Policy in India in 1952.

Waste land includes rocky, Arid and desert area and land put to other non agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.

Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

**8. LAND DEGRADATION AND CONSERVATION MEASURES**

At present, there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India.

Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.

In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation.

**Questions and answers**

**Question 1: Multiple choice questions.**

(i) Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?

(a) Renewable (b) Biotic (c) Flow (d)Non-renewable

(ii) Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

(a) Replenishable (b) Human-made (c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable

(iii) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

(iv) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

(a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand

(v) In which of the following states is black soil found?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand

**Answer**: (i) (d) non–renewable

Explanation: Once they have been used up, there will be no more. Most non-renewable resources are minerals, which are mined, for example, gold, iron ore, titanium. Coal and oil are known as fossil fuels and are also non-renewable.

(ii) (a) Replenishable

Explanation: Tidal energy is a replenishable resource since tides keep coming over and over

again due to the moon's force.

(iii) (c) over irrigation

Explanation: In Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for

land degradation due to waterlogging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

(iv) (d) Uttarakhand

Explanation: Terrace farming is done on hill slopes and Uttarakhand is the region having hill slopes and here terrace farming is practiced.

(v) (b) Gujrat

Explanation: It is mostly found in areas such as Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

It is formed by weathering of deccan basalt from last 60 million years and paleo organic

carbon resource.

**Question 2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

**i. Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.**

**ii. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main**

**features of this type of soil.**

**iii. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?**

**iv. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.**

Answer:

i. Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are states having black soil.

Cotton is mainly grown in black soil. Other crops which can be grown in black soil are

rice ,sugarcane,wheat ,Jawar,linseed etc.

ii. Alluvial Soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast.

Three features of alluvial soil:

Alluvial soils are very fertile.

It contains varied amounts of sand, silt and clay.

These soils contain ample amount of phosphoric acid, potash and lime so they are ideal for growing sugarcane, wheat and paddy.

The regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

iii. In hilly areas, soil erosion can be controlled by contour which refers ploughing across

contour-lines, making use of terrace farming techniques and using strips of grasses to

check soil erosion by wind and water.

iv. **Biotic Resources**: The resources which are obtained from the biosphere, from forest and

the materials derived from them and have life are called Biotic Resources.

For example, animals and plants including human beings.

**Abiotic Resources:** The resources which are composed of non-living things are called

Abiotic Resources. For example rocks ,water, minerals, metals, wind, solar energy etc.

**Question 3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

**i. Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much**

**since 1960-61?**

**ii. How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?**

Answer: (i) The use of land is determined by both physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions. Land resources in India are primarily divided into agricultural land, forest land, land meant for pasture and grazing, and waste land.

Wasteland includes rocky, arid and desert areas and land used for other non-agricultural

purposes such as housing, roads and industry. According to the recent data, about 54% of the

total land area is cultivable or fallow, 22.5% is covered by forests and 3.45% is used for

grazing. The rest is wasteland, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation.

The land under forest has not increased since 1960–61 because in the post-independence era

demand for more land to expand agriculture, mainly after Green Revolution, developmental

works and infrastructural facilities, led to clearance of forests areas. Industrialisation and urbanisation also decreased the forest area. Thus, land under forest has increased by only about 4% since 1960-61.

**(ii)** Technical and economic development has led to more consumption of resources on

account of various factors such as:

Technological development provides sophisticated equipment. As a result, production increases ultimately leading to consumption of more resources. Technological advancement leads to the conversion of more natural resources into useful resources thus the consumption also increases.

Technological development also leads to economic development. When the economic condition of a country rises, the needs of people also rise. It again results in more consumption of resources.

Economic development provides favourable environment for the development of

latest technologies. It helps to make or convert various materials found around us

into resources. Finally, it results in the consumption of newly available resources too.