

A graphic of a fireball or comet streaking across the top of the page.

ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10 GEOGRAPHY

**RESOURCES AND
DEVELOPMENT**





ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

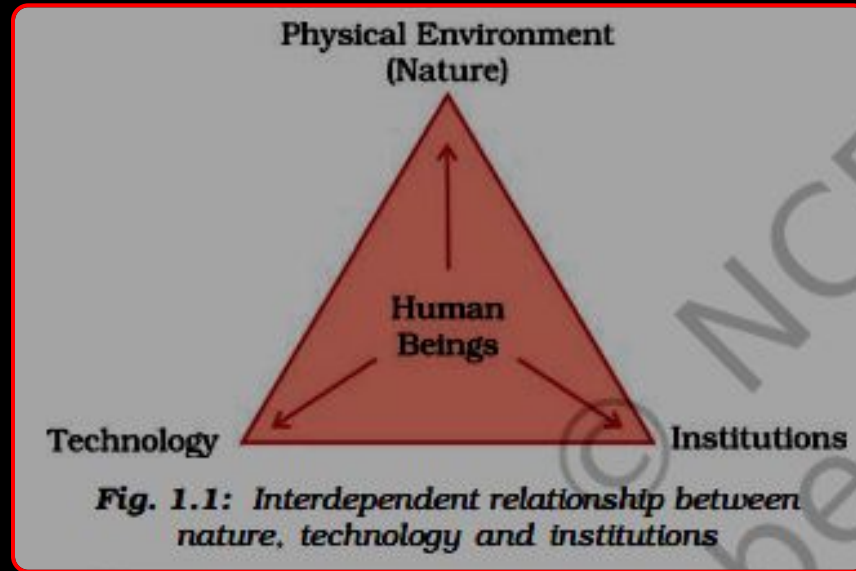
Resources and Development

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
20 Sep 23	Development	The story of village Palampur
21 Sep 23	Nationalism in India	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
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24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

Resources

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our need. It must be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as resources.





RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



Can you identify and name the various items used in making life comfortable in our villages and towns. List the items and name the material used in their making.

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'.



Fig. 1.1: Interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions



Fig. 1.2: Classification of resources

The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.

Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? They are not. Resources are a function of human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them. These resources can be classified in the following ways-

- 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.

Activity

Prepare a list of stock and reserve, resources that you are familiar with from your local area.

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. As a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems.

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a 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.

Activity

- Imagine, if the oil supply gets exhausted one day, how would this affect our life style?
- Plan a survey in your colony/village to investigate people's attitude towards recycling of the domestic/agricultural wastes. Ask questions about:
 - What do they think about resources they use?
 - What is their opinion about the wastes, and its utilisation?
 - Collage your results.

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

Therefore, resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.



Sustainable development

Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century.

Agenda 21

It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

RESOURCE PLANNING

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other

Development of Resources

Need

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a 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.
- ∴ A proper development plan and resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life.**

Sustainable Development

Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations'.

Sustainable development



Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992



Agenda 21



Declaration signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992



Achieving global sustainable development

How? and Why?

- Combat environmental damage, poverty and disease.
- Through global co-operation on common interest.

Mutual needs and shared responsibilities (local govt. should draw its own local agenda)

Resource Planning

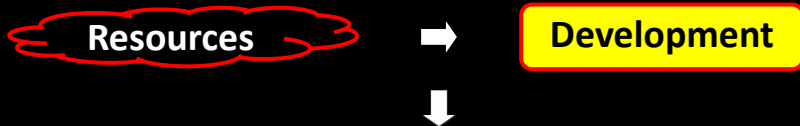
Uneven distribution but required by all for development.



∴ Balanced resource planning at the national, state regional and local level is required.

Resources planning in India -

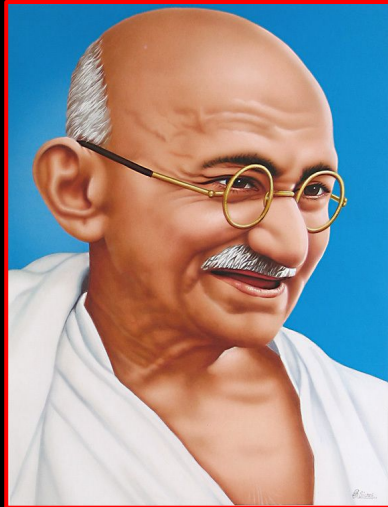
1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.



Role of technology and institutions (Reference from colonial period)

Conservation of resources

“There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed”



At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book **Small is Beautiful**. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled **Our Common Future**. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

Land Resources

→ **Uses** →

It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.

→ **Limitations** →

Land is an asset of finite magnitude.

→ **Distribution of Landmass**



Plain area 43%



Mountains 30%



Plateau 27%

Significance 🧐

Land utilisation

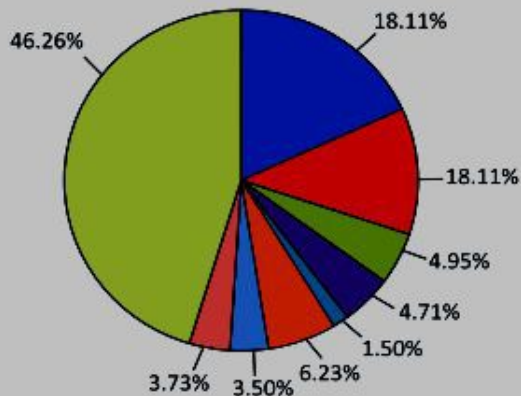
- **Forests**
- **Land not available for cultivation**
 - Barren and wasteland.
 - Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
- **Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)**
 - Permanent pastures and grazing land.
 - Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area).
 - Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
- **Fallow lands**
 - Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year).
 - 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.

Land use Pattern in India:

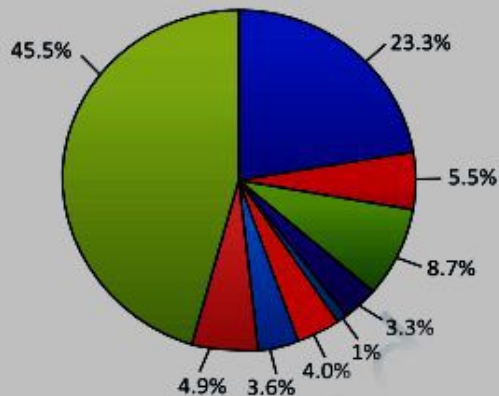
General land use categories-1960-61

General land use categories-2014-15

Reporting Area: 100 Per cent



- Forest
- Barren and unculturable waste land
- Area under non-agricultural uses
- Permanent pasture and grazing land
- Area under misc. tree crops and groves



- Culturable waste land
- Fallow other than current fallow
- Current fallow
- Net sown area

Land Degradation and Conservation Measures

Causes

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Mining
- Over irrigation
- Mineral processing

Measures of

conservation

- Afforestation
- Management of grazing land
- Regulating mining
- Drip irrigation, sprinklers
- Plantation of shelter belts
- Growing thorny bushes

Soil as a Resource

- Difference between soil and land. 🤔
- On the basis of the factors such as soil formation, colour, thickness, texture, age chemical and physical properties, of India are classified in different types.

Alluvial soil

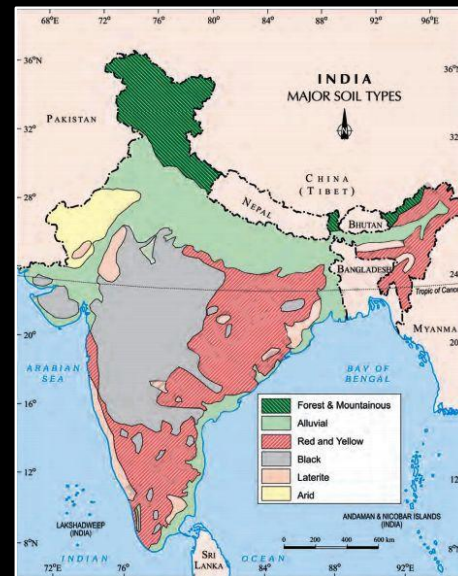
Black soil

Red and Yellow soil

Laterite

Arid soil

Forest soil



Ninja Technique To learn Soils

Soil	Basis	Area / State	Crop	Contain	X - Factor
Alluvial		Northern plains (Interplay of Indus, Ganga Brahmaputra)	Paddy, wheat, sugar cane and other cereal	Silt, sand and clay Potash, phosphoric acid and lime.	Khadar and bangar
Black		Deccan trap (Gujarat, M.P and Maharashtra)	Cotton	Fine clayey material Calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate but poor in phosphoric content.	Self aeration (develops cracks and sticky when dry and wet respectively.)
Red and Yellow		Odisha, chhattisgarh and piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.	Plantation (coffee)	Develops on crystalline igneous rocks and contain iron particles.	Reddish due to diffusion of iron and yellow when it occurs in hydrated form.
Laterite		Hilly areas of karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya(Tropical Evergreen areas.)	Cashew nuts, pineapple cultivation tea and coffee.	Poor in humans, deep and acidic and deficient in plant nutrients.	Intense leaching due to heavy rain.
Arid		Found in the Western parts of Rajasthan	Rainfed crops, Jowar, Bajra, Maize	Lacks humus and moisture, sandy in texture and saline in nature,Contain calcium.	After proper irrigation become cultivable
Forest		Hill and mountainous regions (J&K,HP,UK, Sikkim and AP)	Mountain vegetations and forests.	Loamy and silty in valley and coarse grained in upper slopes	Fertile on valley and terraces.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

What is soil erosion? 🤔



- The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.

Causes of soil erosion



Human activities ➡ Deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining, defective farming method.

Natural forces ➡ Wind, glaciers and water leads to soil erosion.



- **Gullies** are being created due to running water.
- Bad land known as **Ravines** in Chambal basin.
- **Sheet erosion**: When sheet of topsoil is washed away due to water flow.
- **Wind erosion**: When loose soil or soil at slope blows due to wind.

Soil conservation 🤔



- Contour ploughing
- Terrace farming
- Strip farming
- Shelterbelts



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
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For Upcoming sessions

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KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

