

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 1

Types of resources- a) *On the basis of origin:* Biotic- Obtained from living things ex wood, fauna. Abiotic- obtained from non living things.eg rocks, metals.

b) *On the basis of exhaustibility:* Renewable- Which can be renewed or reproduced ex wind energy, solar energy. Non renewable- Which cannot be renewed or replenished. Ex coal, petroleum.

c) *On the basis of ownership:* Individual- Owned privately by individuals, Community- Owned by all the members of the community, National- Resources belong to a nation with in the political boundries and oceanic area up to 22.2 km, International- Do not belong to any one nation and can be used by international community.

d) *On the basis of stage of development:* Potential- Resources which are found in a region but have not been utilised. Developed- Resources which are being utilised in present. Stock- Not being utilised due to lack of technology. Reserve- Technology exists but their use has not been started.

Problems with indiscriminate use of resources- I) Depletion of resources. II) Divided the society into rich and poor .III) Ecological problems like global warming, pollution, land degradation.

Sustainable development- Development should take place without damaging the environment and saving resources for future generations as well. a) Minimising wastage. b) Recycle and reuse. c) Conservation of resources

Steps for Resource Planning- a) Identification of resources. b) Evolving technology, skills and institutions. c) Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Why resource planning is important for India- a) All regions do not have equal distribution of minerals. b) Some regions have mineral wealth while others do not. c) Chattisgarh, M.P, Odisha, Jharkhand have mineral and coal deposits. d) Rajasthan doesn't have mineral deposits but is rich in wind and solar energy. e) Arunachal Pradesh has water resources but lacks infrastructure.

Causes of land degradation- a) Mining in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh etc. b) Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh. c) Overgrazing in Rajasthan, Maharashtra. d) Over irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, U.P

Causes of soil erosion- Mining, deforestation, overgrazing, over irrigation, construction activities, wrong methods of farming.

Methods of soil conservation- a) *Contour ploughing-* ploughing along contour lines. b) *Terrace farming-* slopes are cut into steps and farming is done on the steps. c) *Strip cropping-* grass is left between rows of crops in the field. d) *Shelter belts-* rows of trees are planted along the fields to reduce wind force.

Types of soil-

Alluvial soil- Found in river valleys of Ganga, Brahmaputra, deltas of Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri. Very fertile soil. Divided into Khadar and Bhanger soil. Rich in potash, lime and phosphoric acid.

Black soil- Also known as Regur soil, Ideal for growing cotton sugarcane. Made up of lava rocks. Good moisture holding capacity. Found in Maharashtra, Gujarat , M.P.

Red and yellow soil- Looks reddish due to diffusion of iron. looks yellow in hydrated form. Develops from igneous rock. Found in Odisha, Chattisgarh and Western Ghats.

Laterite soil- Humus content is low. Develops in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall. Found in Kerala ,Karnataka, Tamil Nadu. Crops like cashew nuts can be grown after application of fertilisers and manure.

Arid or Desert soil- Sandy in texture and saline in nature. Soil lacks humus and moisture. Not useful for cultivation. Found in Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat and Haryana.

Forest soil- Found in hilly and mountain areas covered with forests. Soil is fertile in lower valleys. Loamy and silty in lower slopes and valleys.

Interdependent relationship between human beings, nature and technology- a) Human beings interact with nature. b) Human beings develop technology to make use of resources. c) Human beings create institutions to accelerate economic development.