



**INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**



Subject: Geography **CHPT.1.RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

Date: 25-03-2019

Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan

Name of the Student : _____ Class & Division : X Roll Number : _____

	<p>Important Points :</p> <p>Anything available in the environment that can be used to satisfy the needs of human being is called a resource, e.g. water, land, air, minerals, wildlife etc.</p> <p>Laterite soil is formed by leaching. Leaching is a process which takes place in areas of high temperature and rainfall. In this process minerals of the soil are dissolved into the rainwater and are carried away. Black soil is also called as ‘regur soil’, or black cotton soil.</p> <p>Manganese nodules are extracted from Indian Ocean.</p> <p>Full form of UNCED is United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.</p> <p>Rajasthan has abundant solar and wind energy potential.</p> <p>Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro [Brazil] in 1992.</p> <p>The book written by Schumacher is ‘Small is Beautiful’.</p> <p>Black soil is formed by weathering of lava rocks.</p> <p>Red soil is formed by weathering of igneous rocks. It looks red due to the presence of iron-oxide.</p> <p>Land degraded by gully erosion in Chambal River basin are called ‘Ravines’ or ‘Bad Lands’.</p>	
SL.NO.	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :-	MARKS
1.	<p>What do you mean by sustainable development?</p> <p>Sustainable development means that the process of development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present generation should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.</p>	1
2.	<p>Mention the most satisfactory feature of the land use pattern of our country?</p> <p>The most satisfactory feature of land use pattern of our country is the Barren and Waste land has reduced from 12.01% (1960-61) to 6.29% (2002-03).</p>	1
3.	<p>Which is the most unsatisfactory feature of our land use pattern?</p> <p>Land under forests has changed only marginally. It has not increased over the years. Forest area is 22.54% which is far lower than the desired 33% as outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952).</p>	1
4.	<p>What do you mean by ‘Agenda 21’?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is the declaration signed by the world leaders in 1992 at the UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janerio in Brazil. ➤ It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, diseases, through global co-operation on common interests, needs and shared responsibilities. ➤ One major objective of Agenda 21 is that every local go vernment should make their own local Agenda 21. 	3



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5.	<p>Why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61? Large scale development projects, industrialization and urbanization as well as agricultural expansion have widely reduced forest cover in various parts of our country. Though afforestation and social forestry measures have been adopted, it has led to only a marginal increase in the forest area.</p>	3
6.	<p>Explain the three factors for soil formation. Parent rock weathers to form smaller rocks and later into soil. Climate which provides the agents of weathering, like the temperature, rain, wind, ice and snow causes weathering, leading to soil formation. Relief – The topography or shape of the land affects the thickness of the soil.</p>	3
7.	<p>What are reasons for soil erosion? Deforestation – Cutting down of trees and forests Torrential [heavy] rainfall Overgrazing by cattle Unscientific agriculture [Ploughing land parallel to the slope] Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and over irrigation</p>	3
8.	<p>What are the measures to prevent soil erosion? Afforestation – Planting trees on degraded land Plugging of gullies, to prevent run-off, check overgrazing by cattle. Contour Ploughing- instead of up and down the slope. Crop rotation, Terrace farming and Planting of Shelter Belts are other methods.</p>	3
9.	<p>Why is resource planning important in country like India? Resource Planning in India is important in a country like India because (a) There is enormous diversity in the availability of resources. (b) There are regions which are rich or surplus in certain types of resources but deficient in other resources. (c) Helps in removing regional disparities and bring about a balanced regional development. Eg. 1. The State of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.</p>	3
10.	<p>‘Resource planning is a complex process’. Justify the statement. OR Explain three important stages involved in the process of resource planning in India. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:- i) 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. ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans. iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.</p>	3
11.	<p>Which are most fertile and widespread soil in India? Mention any two characteristics. Alluvial soil is the most important and widespread soil in India. Two characteristics of alluvial soil are:</p>	1+2=3



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	<p>1. This soil is formed by deposition of materials brought down by rivers 2. It is highly fertile which is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime.</p>																	
12.	<p>Distinguish between Khadar and Bhangar soils?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%;">Khadar soil</th> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%;">Bhangar soil</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>It is the newer alluvium . It is found adjacent to the river on either sides.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>It is the older alluvium It is found away from the river on either side</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>It forms flood plains and is light in color.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>It forms terraces and is dark in color.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>It is more fertile and has finer particles.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>It is less fertile, coarse and has kankar nodules in its substratum.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Khadar soil		Bhangar soil	1	It is the newer alluvium . It is found adjacent to the river on either sides.	2	It is the older alluvium It is found away from the river on either side	2	It forms flood plains and is light in color.	3	It forms terraces and is dark in color.	3	It is more fertile and has finer particles.	4	It is less fertile, coarse and has kankar nodules in its substratum.	3
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13.	<p>Distinguish between Individual resources and National resources.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES</th> <th style="width: 50%;">NATIONAL RESOURCES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individual resources are owned by individuals, privately.</td> <td>National resources belong to the nation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Many farmers own land which is allotted by the government against the payment of revenue, comes under individual resource.</td> <td>Private property can be acquired by the government for public use. Eg. At times roads, railways, canals are constructed by acquiring private property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In villages these are farmers with land ownership but many are landless too. In urban areas people posses their own plots, houses, ponds, water, wells etc.</td> <td>Urban Development Authorities get empowered by the government, to acquire land. All minerals, water, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and territorial waters, belong to the nation.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES	NATIONAL RESOURCES	Individual resources are owned by individuals, privately.	National resources belong to the nation.	Many farmers own land which is allotted by the government against the payment of revenue, comes under individual resource.	Private property can be acquired by the government for public use. Eg. At times roads, railways, canals are constructed by acquiring private property.	In villages these are farmers with land ownership but many are landless too. In urban areas people posses their own plots, houses, ponds, water, wells etc.	Urban Development Authorities get empowered by the government, to acquire land. All minerals, water, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and territorial waters, belong to the nation.	3								
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14.	<p>Write the important features of laterite soil .</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laterite soils develop over areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. 2. These soils undergo intense leaching due to heavy rain. 3. Humus content is low due to micro-organisms particularly the decomposers ,like bacteria, gets destroyed due to high temperature 4. Laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers. 5. They ae mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and in the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam. 	5																
15.	<p>Explain black soil under the following heads a) formation b) distribution c) nutrient content d) other characteristics</p> <p>The black soil is black in color and is also known as ‘regur soil’.</p>	5																



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	<p>Formation - Climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. It is formed due to weathering of basaltic lava rocks.</p> <p>Distribution- Black soils are found in the Deccan trap (basalt)region spread over northwest Deccan plateau . It covers the plateaus of Maharashtra Saurashtra, Malwa , Madhya Pradesh ,Chhattisgarh and extend in the southeast direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.</p> <p>Nutrient content - It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime, but poor in phosphoric contents.</p> <p>Other characteristics- Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.</p> <p>It is made up of extremely fine clayey material and is well known for its capacity to hold water. (high water retention capacity)</p> <p>It develops deep cracks during hot weather which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.</p> <p>It is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled soon after the first shower or during the pre- monsoon period.</p>	
16.	<p>Describe the characteristics of arid soils.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.2. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.3. Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.4. The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar nodules and has increasing calcium content in the substratum. The kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restricts the infiltration of water, affecting ground water recharge.5. After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of Rajasthan.	5
17.	<p>Write important features of Red and Yellow soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.➤ These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.➤ It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.➤ These soils are found in parts of Orissa ,Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.➤ They are found along the margins of black soil and in the north-east region.	5
18.	<p>Give a detailed account of the land use pattern in India.</p> <p>The total area of India is 3.28 million sq.km. according to the land use data. Records are available only for about 93% of the total area. The land is used for following purposes:</p> <p>Net sown area- It accounts for 43.41% of the land area . The pattern of NSA varies greatly one State to another .It is over 80% of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10% in Arunachal Pradesh ,Mizoram , Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar islands.</p> <p>2. Fallow land- Fallow land, other than the current fallow land is 3.82% of the total reported area. These lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years. These lands are of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high. If fallow lands are included, NSA will be about 54% of the total reporting area.</p>	5



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	<p>3. Permanent pasture- The land under permanent pasture has decreased in last few decades . It is quite difficult for the farmers to feed huge cattle population on this pasture land and it has affected the production of milk and other animal products.</p> <p>4. Forest area – Forest area in our country is far lower than the desired 33% of the geographical area, as outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952). In our country 22.57% of the total reported area is under forest. It was considered essential to have one third of the total area under forests to maintain the ecological balance. The livelihood of the millions of people who live on the fringes of these forests depends upon it.</p> <p>5. Land not available for cultivation:-</p> <p>Barren waste land- It includes rocky, arid and desert areas. Land under this category reduced from 12.01% to 6.29% which is the most satisfactory feature of our land use pattern.</p> <p>Land put to other non-agricultural uses- It includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc. It increased from 4.95% to 7.29% in last few decades due to increasing population, industrialization and urbanization.</p>	
19.	<p>How have technical and economic development led to more and faster consumption of resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.✓ In this process they often consume more quantity of resources which causes its depletion.✓ As technological develops, faster is the utilization of resource. Increasing population leads to increasing demand. Increased technology has found multiple uses for same resource.✓ Higher the economy, higher is the standard of life, placing more demand on resources.✓ Technological development along with economic development have led to more consumption of resources.	5
20.	<p>What is meant by land degradation? How do lands get degraded? OR What are the factors that lead to degradation of land?</p> <p>➤ Lowering the quality of land to such an extent that the land become unfit for any use, it is called as land degradation. About 130 million hectare of lands are degraded in India.</p> <p>Following are the causes of land degradation:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Deforestation leads to forest degraded land.➤ Water erosion, and increased salinity and alkalinity due to water logging leads to land degradation.➤ Human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over irrigation, and quarrying has also led to land degradation.➤ Mineral processing produces huge quantity of dust which retards infiltration of water into the soil.➤ Industrial effluents has become a major source of land and water pollution.	5



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