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| Subject : Geography |  **CHPT.1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT** | Date of Notes : 26-03-2018 |
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|  | **IMPORTANT POINTS TO REMEMBER :*** Manganese nodules are extracted from the bed of the Indian Ocean.
* Full form of UNCED is United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
* Rajasthan has abundant solar and wind energy potential.
* Earth Summit was held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
* Land degraded by gully erosion in Chambal River basin is called ‘Ravines’ or ‘Bad Land’.
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| **SL.NO.** |  **Questions and Answers :-** | **MARKS** |
| 1**.** | What do you mean by sustainable development?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. | 3 |
| 2. | 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.
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| 3. | ‘Resource planning is a complex process’. Justify the statement. ORExplain 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.
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| 4. |  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:a. This soil is formed by deposition of materials brought down by riversb. It is highly fertile which is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime. | 1+2=3 |
| 5. | Distinguish between Individual resources and National resources.

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| INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES | NATIONAL RESOURCES |
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| 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 and 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 getempowered by the government. to acquire land. All minerals , water, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and territorial waters, belong to the nation. |

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| 6. | Write the important features of laterite soil .i) Laterite soils develop over areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.ii) These soils undergo intense leaching due to heavy rain.iii) Humus content is low due to micro-organisms particularly the decomposers ,like bacteria, gets destroyed due to high temperatureiv) Laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers.v) They ae mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and in the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam. | 5 |
| 7. | Explain black soil under the following heads 1. formation b) distribution c) nutrient content d) other characteristics
2. **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.
3. **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 along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
4. **Nutrient content** - It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime, but poor in phosphoric contents.
5. **Other characteristics**- ( write any 2 or 3 points)
6. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil or ‘regur’ soils.
7. It is made up of extremely fine clayey material and is well known for its capacity to hold water. ( high water retention capacity)
8. It develops deep cracks during hot weather which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.
9. It is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled soon after the first shower or during the pre- monsoon period.
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| 8. | Describe the characteristics of arid soils. i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.ii) They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.iii) Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.iv) 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. v) After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of Rajasthan. | 5 |
| 9. | Write important features of Red and Yellow soils* 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 metamphoric 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.
* It is also found along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats
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| 10. | Give a detailed account of the land use pattern in India.The total area of India is 3.28 million sq.km. Land use data are available only for about 93%of the total area . The land is used for following purposes:1. **Net sown area**- 43.41%area of the total reporting area is under this category. 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.
2. **Fallow land**- Fallow 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. If these are included in the NSA then the %of NSA in India comes to about 54%.
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. It has affected the production of milk and other animal products.
4. **Forest area** – Forest area in our country is far lower than the desired 33%of the geographical area, as it was outlined in the National Forest policy (1952). In our country we have 22.57% forest cover, but it is essential to have one third of the total area under forests for the maintenance of the ecological balance and biodiversity.
5. **Land not available for cultivation:-**
6. **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.
7. **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.
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| 11. | How have technical and economic development led to more and fasterconsumption of resources?Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.As more technological development occur, there is increased need of industrial input and utilization of resources . For example, more factories provide more employment, it requires more input of raw materials. (agricultural and minerals) For this mining of minerals increases causing land degradation and depletion of mineral resources. Higher levels of technology has found multiple uses for the same resource. This has speeded up the utilization of the resource.Increased population has created larger demand for primary resources and finished products.As technological development is linked to economic development we can say that both these together have led to more consumption of resources. | 5 |
| 12. | What are the problems associated with indiscriminate use of resources? Howcan it be solved?Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are the free gifts of nature. as a result, human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems:a. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.b. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which in turn, divided the society into rich and poor.c. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.d. **SOLUTION:** An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life. | 5 |
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