CLASS X
GEOGRAPHY
UNIT I
INDIA - RESOURCES AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

NOTES

1. **Resources -** Resources are everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy man's material needs and desire. It is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable ones.

2. Classification of resources

(i) Based on origin:

(a) Natural resources **e.g.** Natural vegetation and

(b) Human resources **e.g.** Human skill

(ii) Based on Exhaustibility:

(a) Renewable resources **e.g.** wind, solar energy

(b) Non- Renewable resources **e.g.** fossil fuels like coal

(iii) Based on ownership:

(a) Individual resources **e.g.** houses, plots.

(b) Community resources **e.g.** burial grounds, grazing fields.

(c) National resources **e.g.** wildlife, land within the political boundaries of a country.

(d) International resources **e.g.** open oceanic resources beyond 200 kms. of the exclusive economic zone of a country.

(iv) Based on the status of development:

(a) Potential resources **e.g.** wind and solar energy in the western parts of India.

(b) Developed resources: **e.g.** oil reserves in Digboi Oil Field (resources which have been surveyed and determined their quality and quantity for utilisation)

(c) Stock resources **e.g.** hydrogen in the atmosphere.

(d) Reserves **e.g.** the water in dams, forests etc.

3. **Biotic resources** - Biotic resources are those living things found in biosphere which include forests, animals, birds , marine life and human beings.

4. **Abiotic resources -** Abiotic resources are those non – living things of the environment like land, soils rocks and minerals.

5. **Renewable resources -** These are the resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes.

   Example - Wind, solar energy, water, forest, wildlife etc.

6. **Non – renewable resources -** These resources get exhausted and after used cannot be reproduced or replenished

   Example - petroleum, coal etc.

7. **Individual resources -** The resources which are owned privately by individual.

   Example - houses, plots, farmlands, ponds, wells etc.

8. **Community resources -** These are resources which are owned privately by individuals but are accessible to all the members of the community.

   Example - playgrounds, grazing grounds, burial grounds etc.

9. **National resources -** All resources belong to the nation. They owned by individual or community. So, private properties can be acquired by the nation for public good whenever they are required.

   Example - Roads, railways, canals etc.

10. **International resources -** Resources which cannot be used without the concurrence of International institutions.

    Example - Open oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the exclusive economic zone of a country.

11. **Potential resources -** Resources found in a region but have not been put to proper utilization.

    Example - wind and solar energy in the western parts of India.

12. **Developed resources -** Resources which have been surveyed and determined their quality and quantity for utilisation.

    Example - Oil reserves in Digboi oil field in Assam (India), fossil fuels.

13. Stock - Materials in the environment which have the potentials to satisfy human needs or wants but not exploited properly due to the lack of technical know-how required .

Example - Hydrogen in the atmosphere which has not been used.

14. Reserves - The resources that can be developed and exploited profitably with existing technology and kept to meet the future requirement.

Example- The water in dams, reserved forests etc.

15. Resource development - Adoption of better methods for better resource utilization and discovery of new resources with the advancement of the culture of man and technology.

16. Resource planning - Judicious use resources for sustainable existence of all life forms towards sustainable development.

17. Sustainable development - The process of development that takes place without damage to the quality of environment. Such development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.

18. Natural resources - These are the naturally endowed resources in the lithospheric, hydrospheric, atmospheric and biospheric zones of the earth which are of immense use e.g. land, soil, water, minerals etc.

19. The two most important natural resources of India

(i) Land resources – Land as a natural resources is used for production as well as residence and recreation.
(ii) Soil resources – The upper layer of the earth's crust which supports plant growth is referred to as soil.

20. Types of soil - On the basis of colour, thickness, texture, age, chemical and physical properties, the soil can be classified into different types as (i) Alluvial soil (ii) Regur or Black soil (iii) Red and Yellow soil (iv) Laterite soil (v) Arid or Desert soil (vi) Mountain or Forest soils .

21. Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

Soil Erosion – Soil erosion is the removal of the earth's soil covered by the forces of nature and human activities.

Natural forces - Running water, glacier, wind, etc.

Human forces - deforestation, over grazing, etc.

Soil Conservation - Maintaining and Enhancing the quality of soil by adopting various methods of cultivations and other programs and policies to avoid soil degradation. For soil conservation, checking of deforestation and over grazing, encouraging of afforestation programmes, terrace cultivation, environmental regeneration programmes are necessary.

22. Land degradation and conservation –

Land degradation – It is the reduction in the quality and usability of land due to natural and human activities which include natural forces of soil erosion, (running water, wind, glaciers etc.) which has been accelerated by human activities such as deforestation, over-grazing, mining, quarrying etc.

Land conservational measures – Certain measures will be taken up to conserve land such as taking up of afforestation programmes at different levels , proper management of wastelands, setting up of shelter belts, control of mining activities, quarrying and over-grazing, proper discharge of industrial effluents and scientific disposal of urban and other human wastes.

****