

Chapter -

Resources and development..

Que-1) Define resources.

Everything that satisfies human needs and demands is a resource.

Q-2) How can we classify resources?

→ On the basis of origin -

• Biotic - resources obtained from biosphere or living things are known as biotic resources

Eg → plants, animals

• Abiotic - resources obtained from non-living things like rocks, mountains, rivers.

→ On the basis of exhaustibility -

• Renewable resources - resources which can be used again and again and are inexhaustible are known as renewable resources.

• Non-renewable resources - resources which can not be used again and again are known as non-renewable resources.

→ On the basis of ownership -

• Individual resources - resources which are owned privately by the individuals are known as individual.

Community resources - resources which are available to all the members of the community or society are known as community resources.
eg → pond, well, community hall.

National resources - resources which are available to all people of a nation, or country or lie within the political boundary of the country.

International resources - resources which are commonly shared between countries of the world, ^{and} are owned and controlled by international organisations that lie beyond 200 km of the exclusive economic zone.

→ On the basis of level of development -

Potential resources - Resources which are estimated in terms of their availability but will be developed in the near future are known as potential resources.

Developed resources - resources which ^{have} ~~are~~ been surveyed and developed for meeting the needs of the present generation are known as developed.

Stock - These resources which are capable of satisfying the basic needs of man but are not developed due to lack of technology.

Reserves - These are those resources which are present and could be used, but are saved for future generations.

Why do we need to conserve resources? OR
Why is resource planning essential?
i) Since resources are limited and exhaustible and can be non-renewable, hence their conservation is necessary

ii) They are unevenly distributed therefore some people have abundance of resources while some have scarcity of resources.

For eg → Rajasthan has potential for solar energy and wind energy but lack water.

→ Ladakh has rich cultural heritage but lacks water and minerals.

→ Jharkhand has abundant water resource but lacks infrastructure

Hence it is very important to plan resources at national and regional levels

1) What is resource planning and how is it done? ~~3mf~~

It refers to the strategy for planned and judicious utilization of resources for the balanced development of the country.

There are three stages of resource planning
It involves preparation of inventory of resources -

It involves surveying, mapping and classifying resources in terms of quality and quantity of resources.

Evaluation in terms of economy, need and available technology
Planning for exploitation of resources, which involves action-oriented planning, involving use and reuse of resources

Land resource -
Forest resources in any country should be 33% of total land area.

Q) what are the causes of land degradation in India?

Mining →

Tharland, MP, Chattisgarh, Orissa

Over grazing → Gujrat, MH, Rajasthan

Water logging leading to increase in salinity, alkalinity → Punjab, Haryana, UP.

Grinding of limestone in cement industry and calcite and sandstone in ceramic industry generate huge amount of dust which retards infiltration.

Q) what are the different ways of soil conservation?

1) Afforestation

Management of grazing land

Planting of shelter belts

Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes

Proper management of waste lands.
Control of mining activities.
Proper discharge and disposal of all industrial effluents.

Soil as a resource
The topmost layer of the earth, responsible for the growth of plants is known as soil.

Factors affecting soil formation
Forces of nature such as water, wind, sun
Change in temp.
Action of ~~is~~ running water
Activity of decomposer
Mineral and organic changes.

Define soil erosion
The denudation of soil cover and subsequently washing down is known as soil erosion.

Factors causing soil erosion
Human activities like deforestation, over grazing, construction and mining.
Natural forces like wind, water, glacier.
Ploughing in a wrong manner i.e. up and down the slope leads to blowing faster.

Define gullies.

The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels known as gullies

Define sheet erosion

Sometimes water flows as a sheet over a large area down a slope, in such cases the soil is washed away causing sheet erosion

How can we prevent soil erosion?

Counter ploughing - ploughing along contour line decelerates the flow of water down the slopes

Terrace farming - Steps are cut on the slopes making terraces, this retards the flow of water

Strip cropping - large fields can be divided into strips and grass or crop crops are grown on these strips. These breaks the force of wind

Shelter belts - Planting of shelter belts helps in stabilization of sand dunes and prevent soil erosion