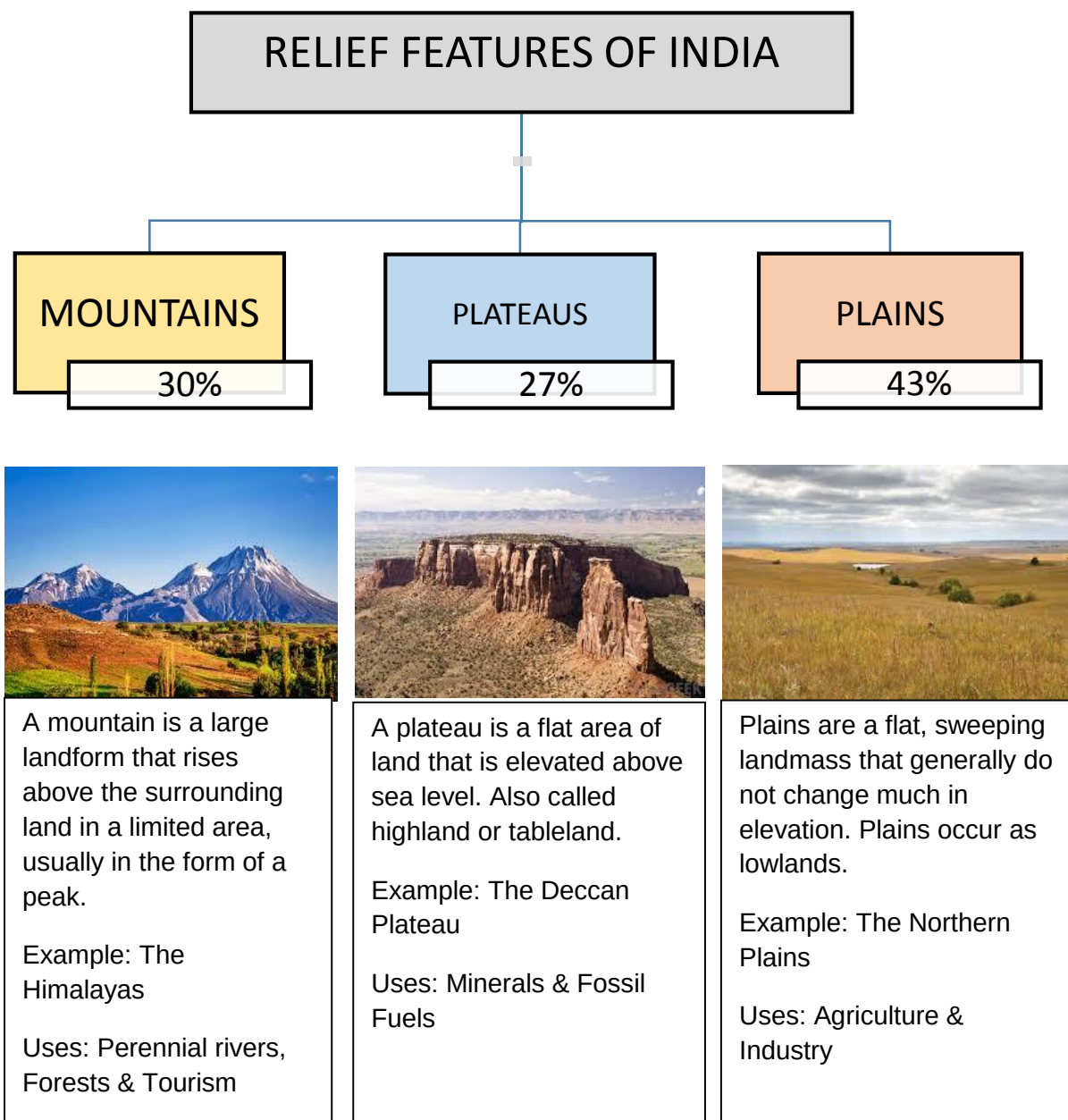


GEOGRAPHY , Class 10

CHAPTER 1 -RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Explanation resource and Concept map



CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

BASIS OF ORIGIN

BIOTIC

Composed of living things.
Example: Flora, Fauna etc.

ABIOTIC

Composed of non-living things
Example: Rocks, Water etc.

BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes
Example: Solar energy etc.

NON – RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Get exhausted after their use, some are recyclable.
Example: Fossil fuels, minerals

BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

Resources owned by an individual
1. Urban. Example: Houses etc.
2. Rural. Example: Fields etc.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

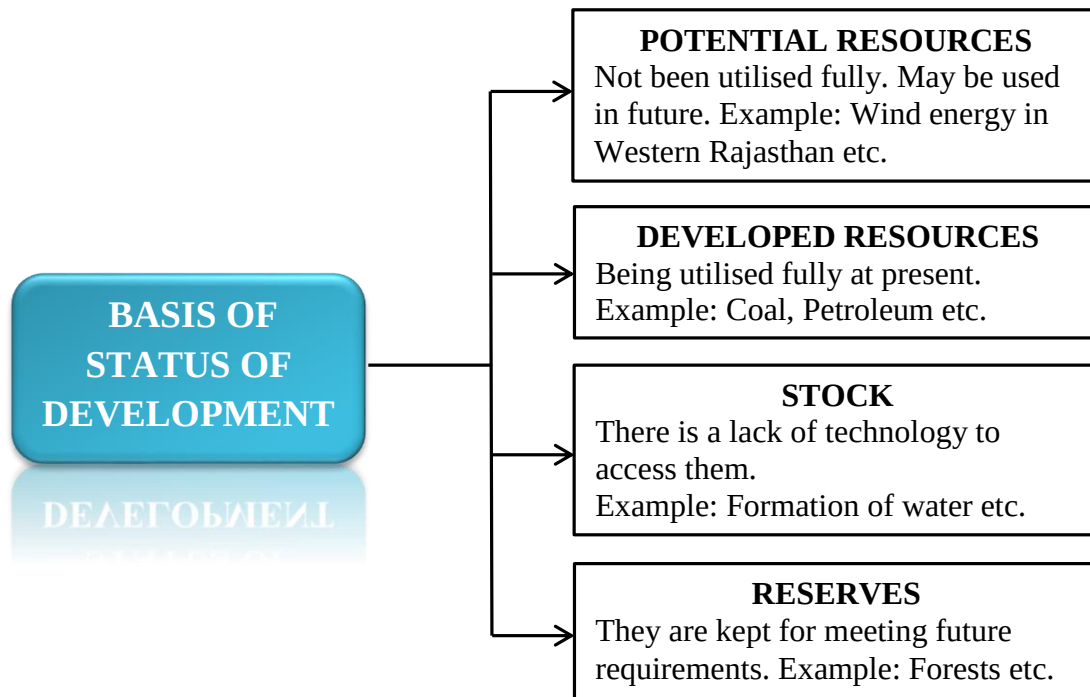
Accessible to all the people.
Example: Grazing grounds etc.

NATIONAL RESOURCES

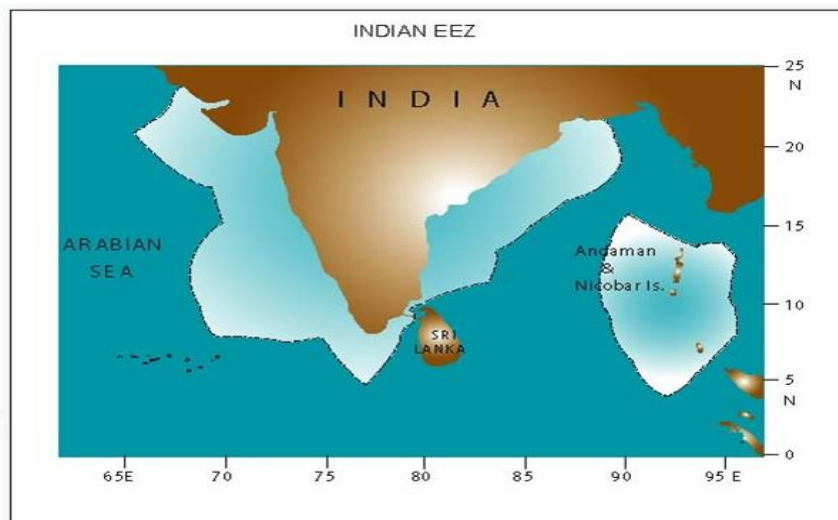
Resources belonging to a nation.
Example: Minerals, Forests etc.

INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

Resources belonging to the countries of the world.
Example: Oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the 'Exclusive Economic Zone.'



Exclusive Economic Zone



The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) comprises an area which extends either from the coast, or in federal systems from the seaward boundaries of the constituent states (3 to 12 nautical miles, in most cases) to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast.

TYPES OF SOILS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FERTILITY</u>	<u>FORMATION</u>	<u>AREAS</u>	<u>OTHER FEATURES</u>
Alluvial Soil	1] Extremely fertile. 2] Intensively cultivated. 3] Rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime.	1] Deposited by 3 river systems – The Ganga, The Indus, The Brahmaputra .	1] The Northern plains . 2] Eastern Coastal plains. 3] Deltas of rivers.	1] It is of 2 types- Khadar and Bangar. 2] Alkaline, most widespread soil. 3] Crops- wheat, paddy, sugarcane etc. are cultivated.
Black Soil / Regur Soil / Black Cotton Soil	1] Extremely fertile. 2] Rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. 3] Poor in phosphoric contents.	1] Made up of lava flows during volcanic activities and consists of extremely clayey material.	1] Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. 2] Malwa and Chhattisgarh. 3] Valleys of rivers Godavri and Krishna.	1] Holds moisture. 2] They develop deep cracks during hot weather which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. 3] These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on, unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.
Red and Yellow Soil	1] Not very fertile. 2] Present in areas of low rainfall.	1] Develops on crystalline igneous rocks.	1] Odisha, Ganga Plains and Chhattisgarh. 2] South Deccan Plateau and Western Ghats.	1] Looks yellow when hydrated. 2] Develops red colour due to presence of iron content. 3] Crops are grown using fertilizers.

Laterite Soil	1] Crops can be grown only after proper usage of manure, fertilizers and good technology.	1] Develops due to intense leaching that occurs due to heavy rainfall. 2] It is poor in humus and is acidic.	1] Western Ghats region of Maharashtra. 2] Odisha. 3] Parts of West Bengal and North-eastern states.	1] Nutrient deficient. 2] Tea, coffee and cashew etc. can be grown with the help of fertilizers and manure. 3] Very acidic soil. 4] Prone to erosion.
Arid Soil	1] It can be used only after proper irrigation. 2] It is sandy and saline in nature.	1] Formed by deposition of sand due to fast blowing winds. 2] Reddish-brown in colour.	1] Western Rajasthan	1] The soil lacks humus and moisture. 2] Contains increased calcium content (Kankar) in the lower horizons. 3] Common salt (NaCl) may also be obtained by evaporating the water.
Forest Soil	1] Depends from area to area. 2] It is loamy and silty in valleys. 3] Fertile on river terraces.	1] Formed mainly due to deposits of silt made by rivers.	1] Hilly and mountain area where sufficient rain forests are available.	1] Soil is acidic with low amount of humus in the Himalayas. 2] It experiences denudation (soil erosion).

STEPS TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION

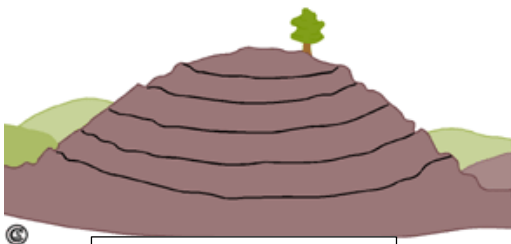


Image Credit: Anette Stumptner 2007

CONTOUR PLOUGHING

Contour ploughing :

.Ploughing along the contour lines can reduce the flow of water and soil down the slopes.

. The soil is ploughed along the contour instead of up- and downward.

.This decreases the velocity of runoff and soil erosion by concentrating water in the downward furrows .



TERRACE FARMING

Terrace Farming

.Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces.

.Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.

.Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.

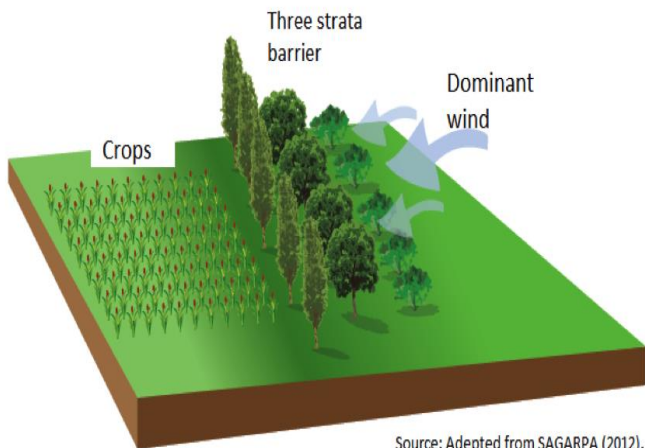


STRIP CROPPING

Strip cropping.

.Large fields can be divided into strips.

.Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.



Source: Adepted from SAGARPA (2012).

SHELTER BELTS

SHELTER BELTS

Rows of trees are planted in rows to break the force of the wind. They are called shelter belts.

These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.