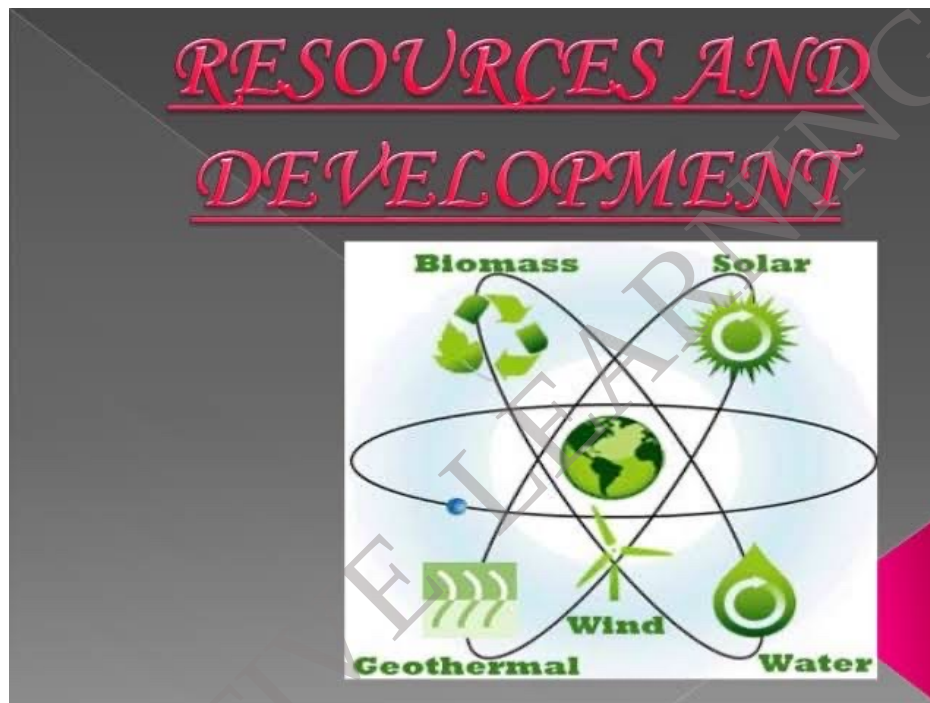


RESOURCES

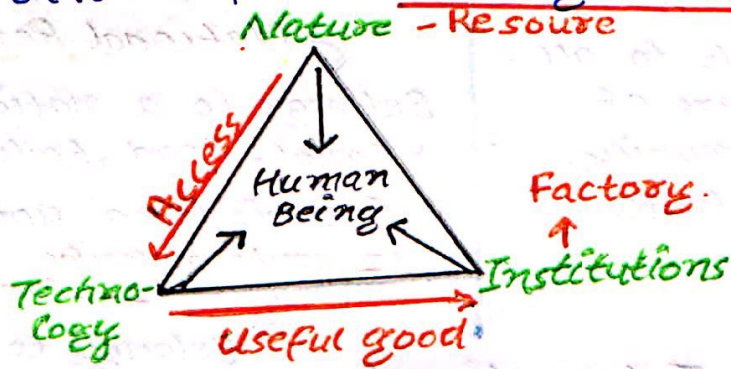


COMPLETE NOTES

As per the reduced syllabus

By- Kriti Sharma

Resources are natural substance provide by nature that helps to satisfy our needs.



Classification Of Resources.

Flora, Fauna

Biotic {LIVING}

Obtained from Biosphere.

1. On the basis of Origin.

Abiotic {Non-LIVING}

Rocks, Metals.

2. On the basis of Exhaustibility.

Resources which can be renewed — Chemical
Physical
Mechanical } Process

Renewable.

Replenishable Resources

Limited

Wind, Water, Forests, Solar

Takes millions of Year in formation

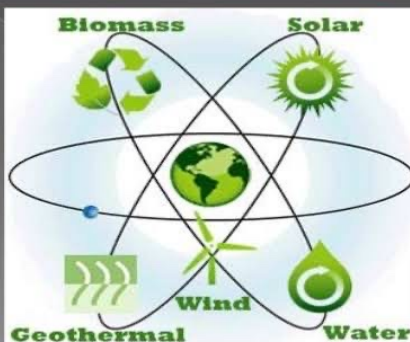
Non-Renewable.

Fossil fuels

minerals

Unlimited.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



On the Basis of Ownership.

Individual

Owned Privately
by Individuals.
↳ House, Plot

Community Owned

Accessible to all
members of
Community.
↳ Public Park.

National Resource

Belongs to a nation
↳ Canal, Road, Railway
↳ Oceanic Area upto
12 nautical miles
(22.2km)

Belongs to
country
{ Territorial
Water }

International

Regulated by Inter-
national Institution
↳ Ocean.

On the Basis of Development.

Potential

Not Utilised

Gujarat, Rajasthan

Enormous Solar Energy
but not developed
properly.

Developed

Currently use.

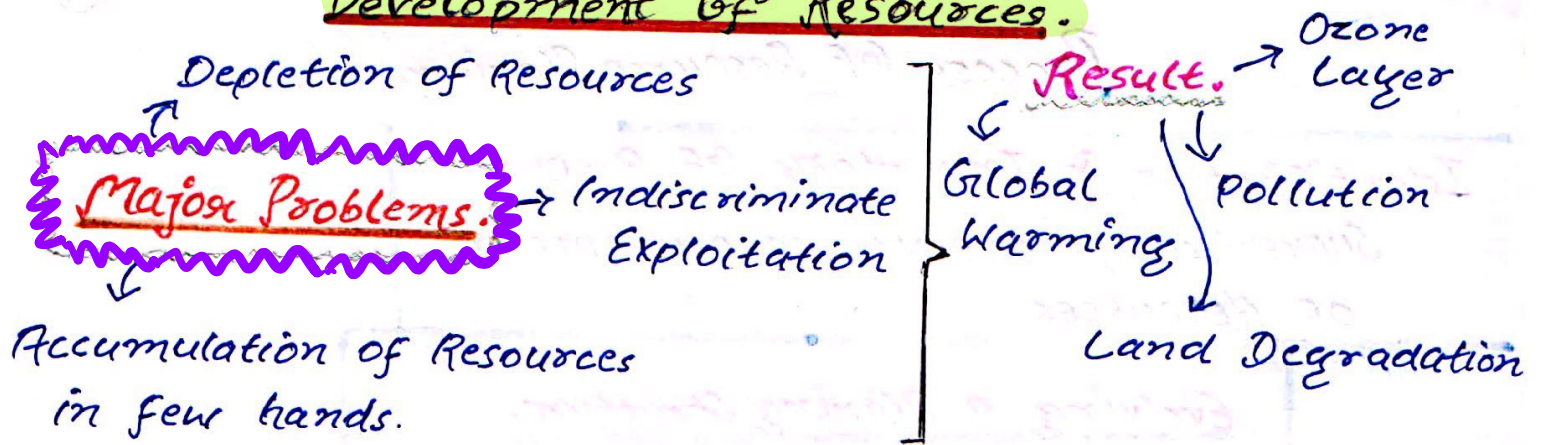
Reserves.

Future Require
ments.

Stock.

Have potential to satisfy
human needs but we donot
have appropriate tech. to
access them.

Development Of Resources.



Sustainable Development - Means Development should take place without damaging the environment and development should not compromise with future needs.

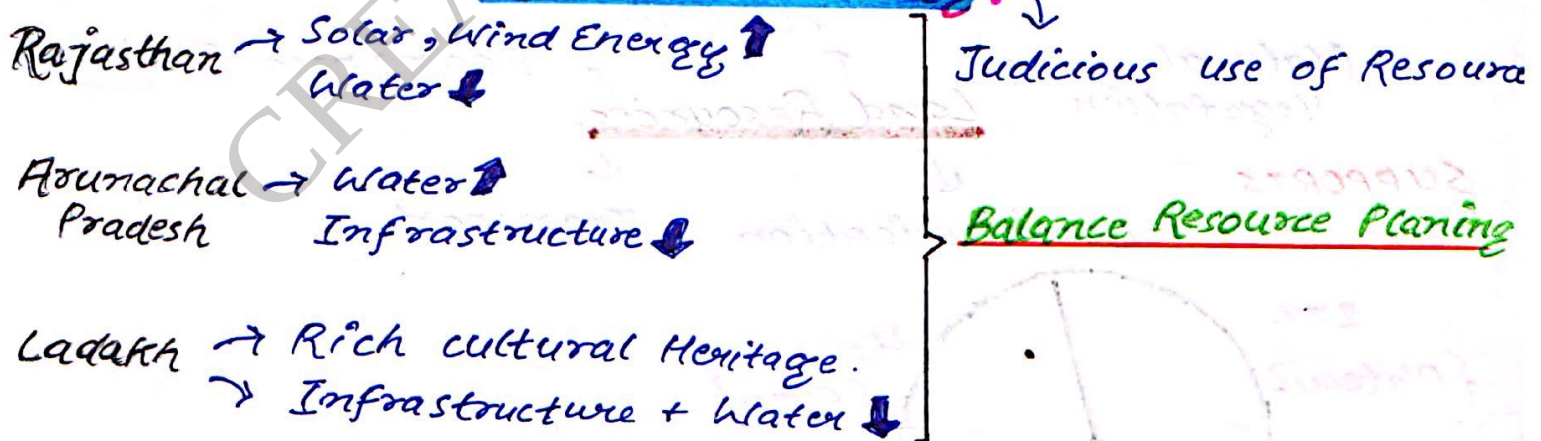
Rio de Janeiro Earth } ENVIRONMENT SUMMIT (EARTH...)

June 1992, Brazil (Rio) → AGENDA-21

Aim :- Achieving sustainable development

Combat environmental damage, poverty, disease.

Resource Planning.



Process Of Resource Planning.

Identification & Inventory Of Resources.

SURVEYING, MAPPING, MEASUREMENT OF RESOURCES.

Evolving a Planning Structure.

Appropriate technology & Skill.

Matching the Resource development plans with overall nations plan.

Conservation Of Resource.

Judicious Use



Conservation of Natural Resources:
Energy, Soil, Land and Recycling

8SCIENCE: Wed, Jan. 19 and Thurs.
Jan. 20



3R's

Reuse

Recycle

R

Natural Vegetation

Wild Life

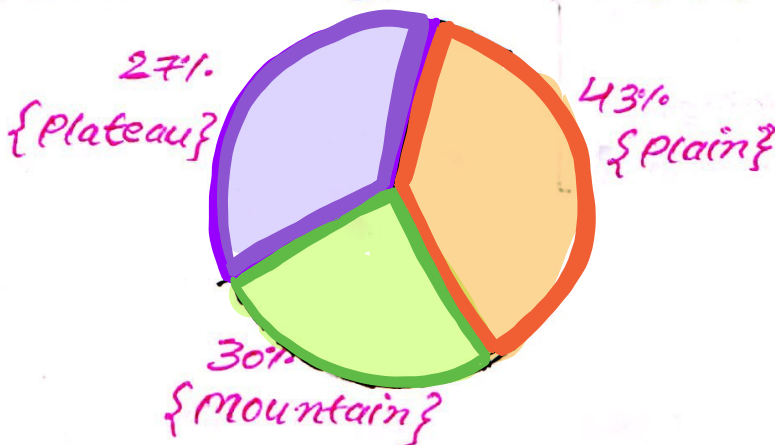
Economic Activities

Land Resources.

SUPPORTS

Communication

Transport.



Fallow Land } Land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one year. Land } Blank (Fallow) (5)

Net Sown Area } Total Area - Sown + harvest Fertility ↑

Gross Cropped Area (GCA) } Area Sown more than once in a year plus Net Sown Area (NSA)

Industrial waste ↑ LAND DEGRADATION ↑ Mining ↑ Over-Irrigation ↑ CAUSES Deforestation ← LAND DEGRADATION → Overgrazing

Decrease in the quality of land due to human and natural activities which makes it unfit for agriculture.

CONSERVATION OF LAND

Afforestation



Proper management of Grazing.

Proper discharge & disposal of Industrial waste



Medium of
Plant's growth

Soil as a Resource.

Supports diff.
Living organism

Consists. Organic (Humus)
& Inorganic Material.

Renewable natural
Resource.

Classification of Soil.

→ Northern Plain
Alluvial Soils. deposited by
→ Indus
→ Ganga
→ Brahmaputra
(2 mark)

Khadar
New Alluvial
Doesn't contain
Kankars
More fertile

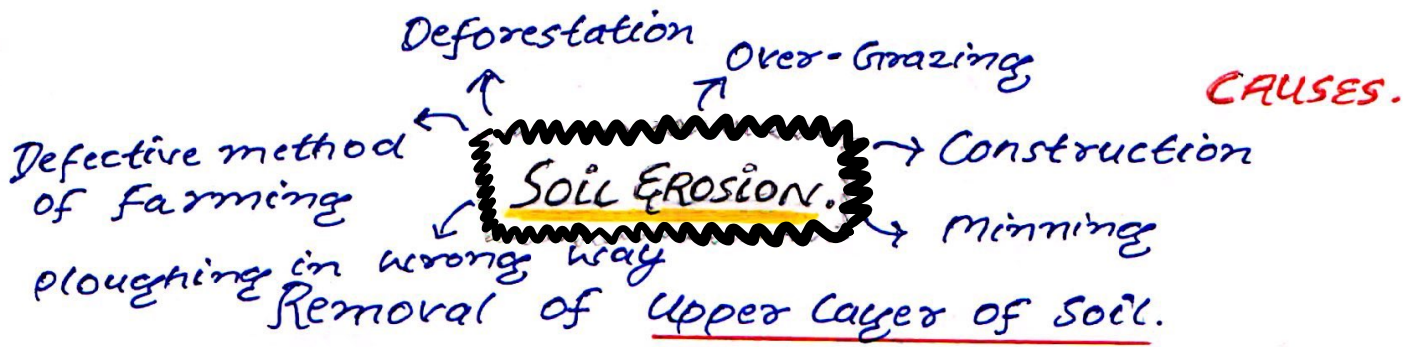
Bhangar
Old Alluvial
Contain Kan-
Kars.
Less fertile

→ Black colour - **REGUR SOIL**

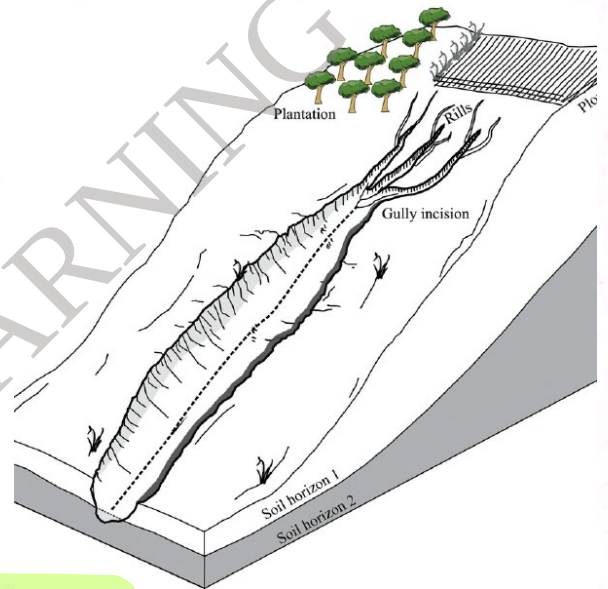
Black Soil → Ideal for growing cotton.
→ Deccan Plateau
Made of lava

Red & Yellow Soil → Areas of low
Rainfall.
→ Crystalline Igneous
Rock.

Laterite, Arid & Forest Soil, etc.



Gullies. } The Running Water cuts through clayey soils & make deep channel.



Soil Conservation.

Contour Ploughing.

Ploughing along contour line can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.



Terrace farming.



Afforestation



Strip Cropping.

Large field divide - STRIPS
strips of grass are left b/w crop.
 This Breaks up the force of wind.