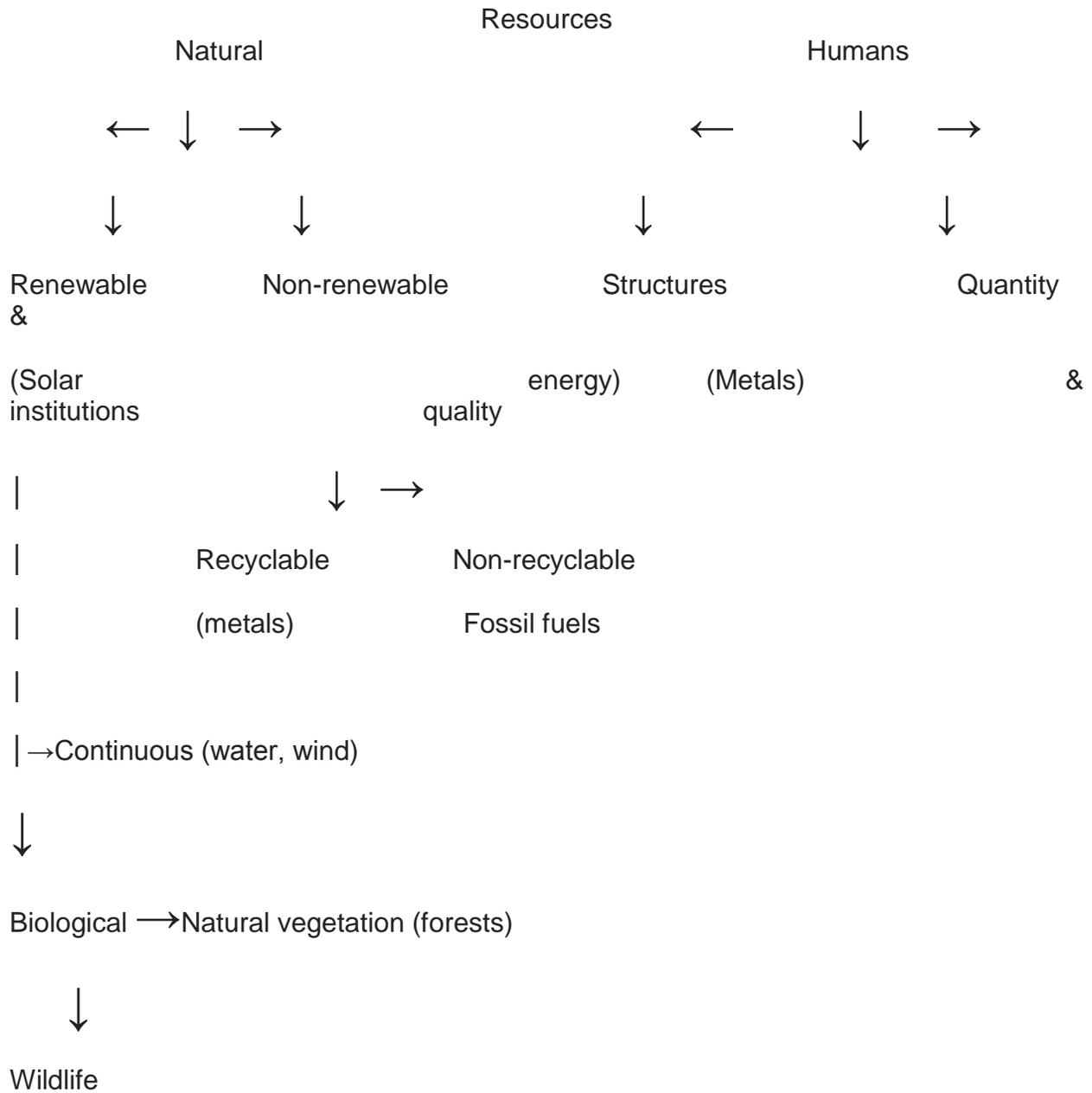


Class X Social Science

Geography

Chapter 1

Resources and Development



Resource Planning

Definition - Resource Planning is adopted for judicious use of natural resources.

NEED

1. Resources should be used in a planned manner because they are available in limited quantities and some of them are non renewable.
2. They are distributed unevenly over the country. All the states do not have all types of resources, they have some and lack others. Some examples are :- Arunachal Pradesh has water resources but lacks infrastructure, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and MP have minerals but lack technology.

Steps of planning

- 1 Identification, surveying, mapping – quantitative and qualitative estimation of the resources across the regions of the country. And planning structures appropriate
- 2 Evolving and planning structures, appropriate technology, skills and institutional set ups
- 3 Matching the resources development plans with the overall national development plans

LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

Forests - 22.78%

Barren and uncultivable waste land - 8.61%

Cultivable waste land 4.17%

Net sown area – 46.2%

Non-agricultural land 14.81%

Land degradation – Destroying the fertility of land by deforestation, over grazing, mining, quarrying, over irrigation, discharge of industrial effluents and wastes makes the land unsuitable for agriculture,

Conservation of land

1. Afforestation- growing of more and more trees whose roots bind the soil together.
2. Proper management of grazing- preventing over grazing
3. Shelter belts – planting lines of trees to decrease the speed of wind to prevent wind erosion
4. Making of waste lands fertile
5. Controlling of mining, quarrying and proper disposal of industrial effluents.
6. Controlled irrigation

SOIL – the uppermost fertile layer of land which contains minerals and organic material is called soil.

SOIL Erosion- Removal of top soil by the pressure of water, wind, overgrazing, over use of land for agriculture which remove its fertility is called soil erosion.

Soil conservation

1. Afforestation
2. Contour ploughing- planting along the contours de-accelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
3. Strip cropping- strips of grass or a different crop is grown between a certain crop.

Attempt all questions at the end of the chapter in your NCERT Book.

If there are any doubts please post the same on the website.

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

1. Normal species-population level considered to be normal eg cattle, trees like sal
2. Endangered species-those species that are in danger of [extinction.eg](#) black buck, sangai
3. Vulnerable species-those species that are vulnerable to get extinct. Eg blue sheep gangetic dolphin
4. Rare species- those species that are small in number and may move into the endangered or vulnerable category eg desert fox, hornbill.
5. Endemic species- species which are found only in some geographical areas usually isolated by natural or geographical [barriers.eg](#) Andaman teal Mithun in AP.
6. Extinct species- species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur.Eeg Pink head duck, Asiatic cheetah.

Ecology or ecological system Humans with all other living organisms are interdependent on each other form an ecological system.

Biodiversity-sum total of all varieties of species of plants animals and micro organisms

Flora- plant life

Fauna- animal life

Causes for depletion of flora and fauna

1. Over utilization of forests to fulfill human needs of food, fodder, rubber, barks, leaves medicines, dyes and fuel etc.
2. During the colonial period forests were cleared for railways, agriculture, mining, commercial and scientific forestry.

3. Agricultural expansion due to increase in population and hence demand of food.
4. Multipurpose projects:- to set up these projects thousands of hectares of forests were cleared.
5. Mining to get minerals led to clearing of forests.
6. Over grazing and fuel wood collection led to depletion of forests. Small plants were eaten by animals or got trampled under their feet.

The depletion of forests leads to

- a) Tribal communities lose their habitat
- b) It leads to droughts, as there is less rainfall, which result in less agricultural produce.
- c) Floods when there is rain there being no trees water flows fast and also there is less underground seepage which results in floods.
- d) There being no trees to bind the soil it leads to soil erosion.

Types of forests

1. Reserved forests. They are regarded as the most valuable. No activity is allowed within these areas. They are permanently earmarked. Controlled by the government. They cover approximately 50% of total forests.
2. Protected forests they are protected from any further depletion. Limited activity is allowed. Controlled by the government. They cover approximately 33% of total forests.
3. Un-classed forests. Consist of in accessible forests or waste lands. They cover approximately 17% of total forests. They are owned by the Government or private companies or individuals.

Steps taken by government for conservation of forests

1. 100 National parks, 17 biosphere and 515 wildlife sanctuaries setup to protect and preserve flora and fauna.
2. Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented in 1972 banning hunting giving legal protection o their habitat and restricting trade wildlife.
3. Special projects to protect specific species like the Kashmir stag, freshwater crocodile, gharial, Asiatic lion, black buck, Indian elephant, snow leopard have been given full or partial protection.

Project Tiger started in 1973 banned trade of their skin and bones for medicines because of which they were on the verge of extinction.

It has been realized that local communities must be made aware and involved for conservation to establish sustainable forest management.

Odisha was the first state to start **Joint Forest Management (JFM)** to protect the forest from encroachment, grazing, theft and fire. The **Forest Department** is made responsible to organize and provide the technical and administrative support to them

Some of the steps thus taken are:-

Sariska Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan:- Villagers themselves are protecting the habitat of the Tigers.

The Mundas and Santhals worship mahua and kadamba

The tribals of Odisha and bihar worship Tamarind and Mango

The Chipko movement to protect deforestation, and the Beej Bachao Andolan have been successful in the Himalayas.

Attempt all questions at the end of the chapter in your NCERT Book.

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