

# 1. RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT



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## TERMS TO REMEMBER

- RESOURCE
- INTERNATIONAL RE-SOURCE
- RESOURCE PLANNING
- NET SOWN AREA
- BANGAR
- GULLIES
- BAD LANDS
- RAVINE
- SHEET EROSION
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- CONTOUR PLOUGHING
- POTENTIAL RESOURCES
- STOCK
- RESERVES
- WASTE LANDS.

## EXPLANATION

1. Everything that can satisfy human needs, provided technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be called **resources**.

2. Resources belonging to the entire human race and can be used by any country with an agreement with International institutions is called **International resources**.

3. **Resource planning** is the judicious use of resources by human beings.

4. **Net sown area** is the area brought under cultivation in a year.

5. Old alluvial soil is called **Bangar**.

6. **Gullies** are the deep channels formed due to the running water that cuts through clayey soils.

7. Due to the formation of gullies, the land becomes unfit for cultivation and that is known as **badlands**.

8. A **ravine** is a deep narrow valley on earth's surface formed by running water.

9. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over a large area down the slope, washing the top soil away and it is called **Sheet erosion**.

10. **Sustainable development means** that development takes place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

11. **Ploughing along the contour** lines to solve the problem of land degradation. It can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.

12. **Potential resources** are those resources available in a region but have not been utilized and not have been developed at a large scale.

13. **Stock**, resources have the potential to satisfy human wants and needs but appropriate technology is not yet available to make use of them.

14. **Reserves** are part of stock that can be put into use with the support of technology.

15. **Waste lands** are the rocky, arid and desert areas and land put to non-agricultural use like roads, railways and settlements..



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