

Class X - Social Science

Resources and Development

CBSE NOTES

Resources and Development - Quick Look Revision Guide

Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Contemporary India.



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Key Points

1. Define 'Resource' with examples.

Resources are anything available in our environment that can satisfy our needs, provided they are technologically accessible, economically feasible, and culturally acceptable. Examples include water, minerals, and forests.

2. Classify resources based on origin.

Resources can be biotic (living, like forests) or abiotic (non-living, like minerals). This classification helps in understanding their availability and sustainability.

3. Difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable resources can be replenished (solar energy), while non-renewable ones cannot (coal). Overuse of non-renewables leads to depletion.

4. Explain sustainable development.

Sustainable development meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs. It balances economic growth with environmental protection.

5. Importance of resource planning.

Resource planning ensures equitable distribution and sustainable use. It involves identifying, inventorying, and developing resources with appropriate technology.

6. Rio Earth Summit 1992 key outcomes.

The Summit addressed global environmental issues, leading to Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development, emphasizing local and global cooperation.

7. Define Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 is a global action plan for sustainable development, focusing on combating environmental damage, poverty, and disease through cooperation.

8. Land use pattern in India.

India's land use includes forests, agriculture, and non-agricultural uses. Factors like climate, soil, and population density influence this pattern.

9. Causes of land degradation.

Deforestation, overgrazing, mining, and improper irrigation lead to land degradation, affecting soil fertility and biodiversity.

10. Methods to prevent soil erosion.

Contour ploughing, terrace farming, and afforestation are effective against soil erosion, preserving soil fertility and preventing landslides.

11. Alluvial soil features and distribution.

Found in northern plains, alluvial soil is fertile, rich in potash and lime, ideal for crops like wheat and sugarcane.

12. Black soil characteristics.

Black soil, high in clay, retains moisture and is perfect for cotton. It's found in Deccan plateau regions like Maharashtra.

13. Red and yellow soils formation.

Developed in low rainfall areas on igneous rocks, these soils are rich in iron oxide, giving them a reddish or yellow hue.

14. Laterite soil and its uses.

Formed in wet climates, laterite is rich in iron but poor in nutrients. It's used for tea and coffee plantations after treatment.

15. Arid soils and their challenges.

Found in deserts, arid soils are sandy and saline, requiring irrigation for cultivation, as seen in parts of Rajasthan.

16. Forest soils and their importance.

Forest soils, found in hilly areas, support diverse flora and fauna. They vary in texture and are crucial for ecological balance.

17. Impact of over-irrigation.

Over-irrigation leads to waterlogging and salinity, degrading soil quality, as observed in Punjab and Haryana.

18. Role of technology in resource development.

Technology enables efficient resource use and conservation, transforming materials into valuable resources and reducing waste.

19. Gandhiji's view on resource conservation.

Gandhiji advocated for sustainable use, opposing mass exploitation, emphasizing 'enough for everyone's need, not greed'.

20. Soil conservation techniques.

Shelter belts, strip cropping, and afforestation are key techniques to prevent soil erosion and maintain soil health.

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For Students

- Don't cram - space your revision over time
- Use flashcards to test yourself before sleeping
- Take short breaks to recharge your focus

For Teachers

- Simplify test prep with structured resources
- Use progress data to personalize help
- Track student growth with auto-generated insights

Speed Tip:

Use bullet points when writing long answers to save time.

Keep Going!

Great things take time - be patient and persistent.



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