# **FOCUS ACADEMY**

# Kg to 12 English&Gujarati Medium

BRANCH 1- 19-B MUSLIM SOC, B/H FIRDOS MASJID DANILIMDA AHMEDABAD BRANCH2-2<sup>ND</sup> 3<sup>RD</sup> AND 4<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR,UNIQUE APT. JUHAPURA CROSS ROAD, AHMEDABAD

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Class 10

**Social Science** 

**Chapter 8** 

- Natural Resources.
- Meaning- Natural resources are materials created in nature that are used and usable by humans. They include natural substances (e.g., soil, water) and energy supplies (e.g., coal, gas) that serve to
- satisfy human needs and wants.

### **USES OF RESOURCES**

- · As food-fruits, vegetables, honey, milk etc
- As a source of raw material wool, cotton, mineral ores etc
- · As energy resource- solar insolation, wind, sea waves etc
- On the basis of ownership
- Individual
- National
- Global
- On the basis of distribution
- Universal

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- · Generally available
- Rare
- Solitary

### **Detail of Resource**

- ❖ Individual Resource
- Owned by individual or family
- Example Land, building etc.
- National Resources
- Owned by country or a region.
- Example- Army, international trade
- Global resources
- ❖ All physical and non-physical resources used for human welfare
- ❖ Example-the high oceans, the atmosphere and outer space
- \* Universal resources
- Useful gases in the atmosphere
- Example- Oxygen, Nitrogen
- Generally available resources
- Easily available
- Example- Land, Soil, Water, pasture land etc
- Rare resources
- Available at limited place.
- ❖ Example- Petroleum, coal, gold etc.
- ❖ Solitary resources
- ❖ Available at 1 or 2 place.

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# Conservation

- Conservation is a <u>plan</u> for <u>avoiding</u> the <u>unnecessary</u> use of <u>natural materials</u> such as <u>wood</u>, <u>water</u>, or <u>fuel</u>.
- When there is a danger of existence on the life of tree or a human life,
   the arrangement made for it is called a conservation

# (T.B pg no 60)

#### **Alluvial soil**

- > This soil is spread over about of total area of India. 43%
- > The formation of alluvial soil is due to the alluvial deposition by the rivers.
- ➤ In this soil there is <u>more</u> proportion of potash, Phosphoric acid and lime stone.
- In this soil there is <u>less</u> proportion of nitrogen and humus.
- In this soil crops like wheat, paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton, maize, oil seeds etc

#### Red soil

- ➤ This soil is spread over about <u>19%</u> of total area of India.
- > The soil is red in colour due to presence of <u>ferric oxide</u> and it becomes yellow as it go down.
- There is <u>deficiency</u> of lime, magnesium, phosphet, nitrogen and potash in this soil.
- In this soil crops like millet, cotton, wheat, jowar, linseed, groundnut potato etc can be grown.

# Black soil {IMP}

This soil is spread over about <u>15%</u> of total area of India.

- The other names of black soil are **Regur soil** and **Black cotton soil**.
- This soil was formed due to the spreading of <u>Deccan lava</u>.
- In this soil there is <u>more</u> proportion of iron, calcium, potash, aluminium and magnesium carbonate.
- This soil has capacity of retaining more moisture.
- In this soil crops like cotton, linseed, mustard, groundnut, tobacco etc are grown.
- As this soil is suitable to the cotton, the soil is also known as "Black cotton Soil".

# Desert soil

- √ This type of soil is seen in the area where climate is arid or semi arid.
- ✓ This type of soil is sandy and infertile.
- ✓ This soil is found in Rajasthan, Haryana and southern Punjab, and in Kutch and same part of Saurashtra in Gujarat.
- ✓ With irrigation facility crops millet and jowar can be cultivated in this soil.

# **Mountain soil**

- This type of soil is found in the valley and sloppy regions of Himalayas.
- The layer of this soil is very thin and underdeveloped.
- This soil is found in Assam, Darjeeling, Uttrakhand, Himachal pradesh and Kashimir.
- In Himalayas this soil is found at general altitude in the regions of pine and chid trees.

# **FOREST SOIL**

❖ This soil is founded in limited area.

- This type of soil is found within the altitude between 3000 to 3100 metres.
- The upper part of this soil becomes black due to increase of humus due to decaying leaves.
- ❖ In this type of soil tea, coffee, spices etc can be grown.

# Marshy or peaty soil

- This type of soil develops in humid regions due to accumulation of biotic elements.
- In this soil there is less phosphate and potash.
- Such soil is found in Odisha, west Bengal, coastal Tamil Nadu etc,
- o This soil has very limited extent.
- Paddy can be grown on this type of soil.

# **Soil Erosion**

- "Soil that is naturally removed by the action of water or wind is called soil erosion"
- "Soil erosion is the natural process in which the topsoil of a field is carried away by physical sources such as wind and water."
- "Soil erosion is defined as the wearing away of topsoil"

# SOIL CONSERVATION

- Soil conservation means to prevent the soil erosion and to maintain its quality."
- Soil conservation is a method to maintain the fertility of the soil by protecting the soil from erosion and nutrient loss.
- "Soil conservation is the prevention or reduction of soil erosion and soil depletion by protective measures against water and wind damage"

# Remedies of soil conservation

- Afforestation
- Checking Overgrazing
- **❖** Constructing Dams
- Changing Agricultural Practices
- Crop Rotation
- Strip Cropping
- Use of Early Maturing Varieties
- Contour Ploughing
- Terracing and Contour Bunding
- Ploughing the Land in Right Direction

