


Class	X	Subject	GEOGRAPHY
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Prd	1	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Definition and features of resources
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1	Resource Everything in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs and is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is termed as 'Resource'.
2	Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to increase their economic development.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Physical Environment (Nature)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">HUMAN BEINGS</p> <p>Technology Institutions</p>
3	<p>Example:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think you have diesel (<u>natural resource or nature</u>). • Then you have a car that runs on diesel and the technology of diesel refineries (<u>technology</u>). • And then we have car factories and diesel refineries (<u>institutions</u>). <p>So, if diesel is not present the other two would not be there.</p>
4	<p>Home Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is nature, technology and institution interdependent on each other? 2. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

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Prd	2	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Types of resources
Teaching Aids To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1.	Resources and its primary classification is to identify variety of resources available to us. This help us to have better understanding and usage of resources. Students will be asked to name some of the resources on which their life is dependent and then topic will be initiated with basis of resource classification and explanation.

<p>2.ORIGIN</p>	
<p>3. EXHAUSTABILITY</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ON THE BASIS OF EXHAUSTIBILITY:</p> <p>RENEWABLE RESOURCES</p> <p>NON – RENEWABLE RESOURCES</p>
<p>4. OWNERSHIP</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES • COMMUNITY OWNED RESOURCES • NATIONAL RESOURCES • INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

<p>5. DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>Home Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classify and Explain resources on the basis of ownership? 2. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.


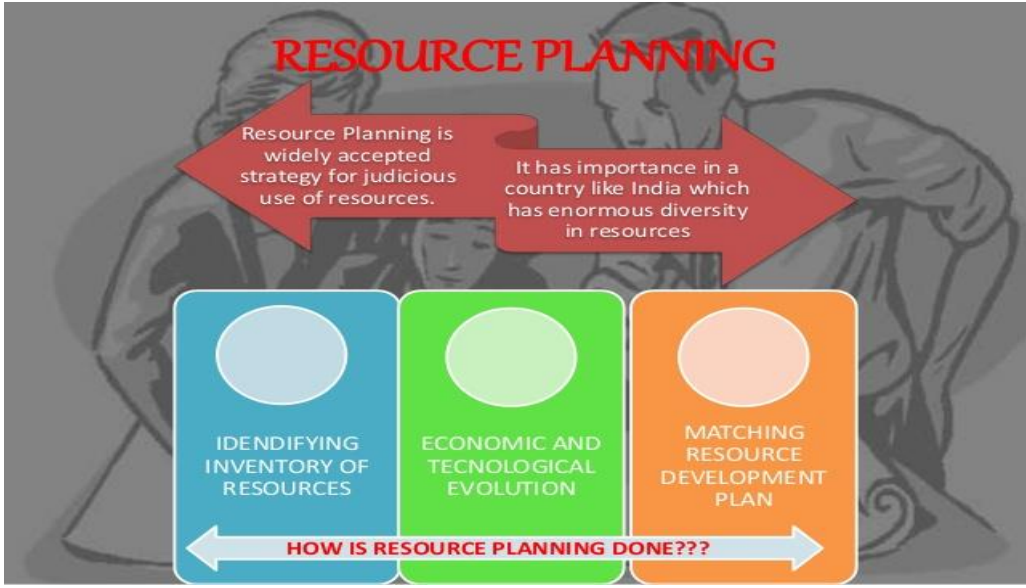
ODM Teachers' Note

Class	X	Subject	GEOGRAPHY
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Prd	3	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Development of Resources/Resource Planning
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1.Resource Use	<p>RESOURCES ARE NOT FREE, but when it was considered so, human beings started to use them irrationally and this has led to the following problems:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Depletion of resources</u> ▪ <u>Accumulation of resources</u> ▪ <u>Indiscriminate exploitation of resources</u>
2.Sustainable Development	<p>Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'</p>

<p>3.</p>	
<p>4. AGENDA 21</p>	<p>➤ It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.</p>
<p>5. Resource Planning</p>	
<p>5.</p>	<p>Home Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is resource planning? What are its different stages? 2. Write a short note on Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992. 3. What is resource planning? Why is resource planning essential?

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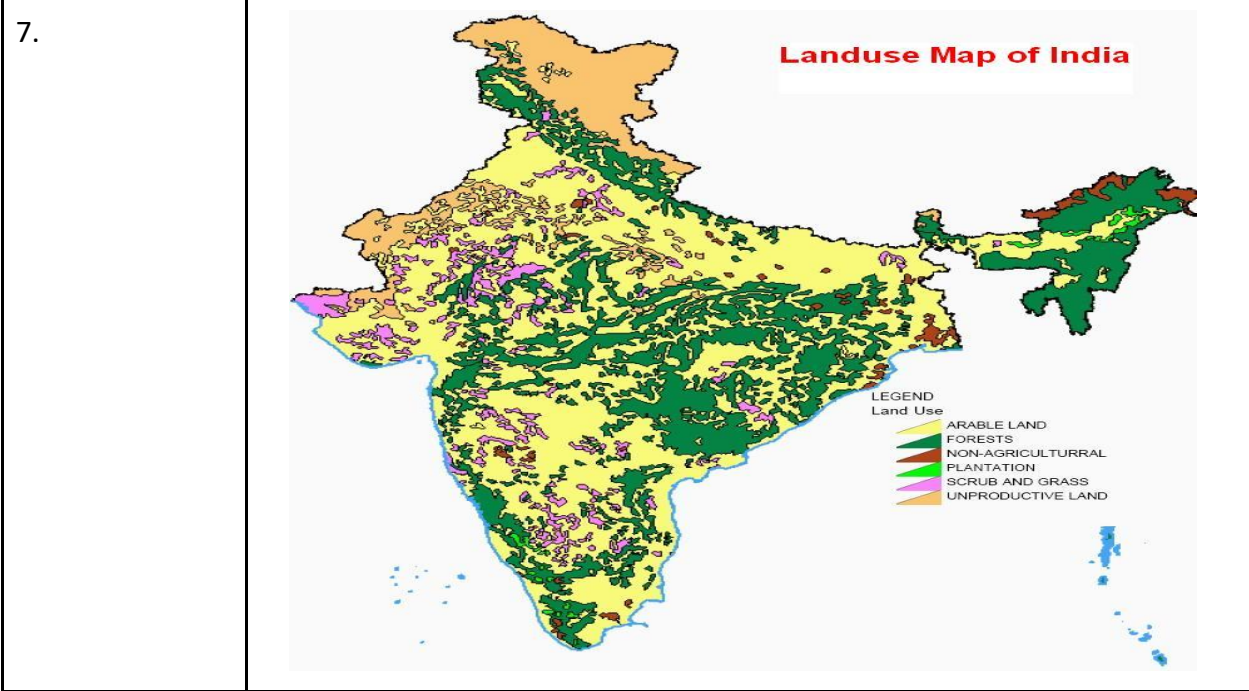
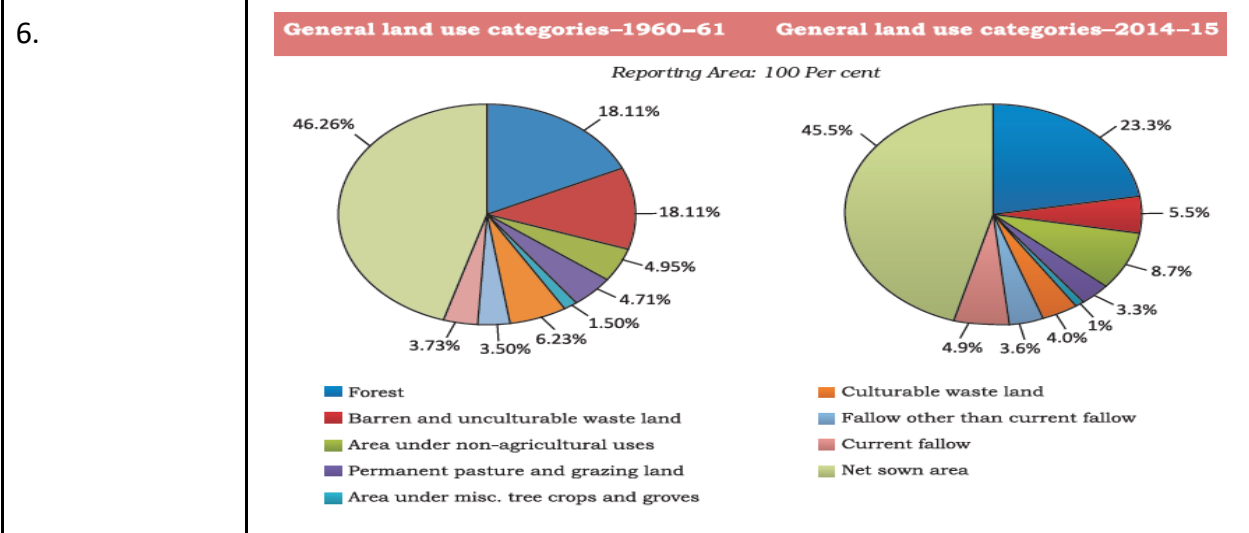
Prd	4	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Land as a Resource/Land Use Pattern in India
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1.Forest	A forest is a large area dominated by trees. Hundreds of more precise definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height and ecological function.
2.Land not available for cultivation	(a) barren and waste land (b) land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. Buildings, roads, factories, etc.
3.Other Uncultivated Land (excluding fallow land)	(a) permanent pastures and grazing land, (b) land under miscellaneous tree crops groves, (c) cultivable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).

4. Fallow lands (a) current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year), (b) other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

5. Net sown area Area sown more than once in an agricultural year.






8. Home Assignment:
 1. Why is it important to know the land use pattern of a country?
 2. Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?

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Prd	5	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Land Degradation and conservation measures
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

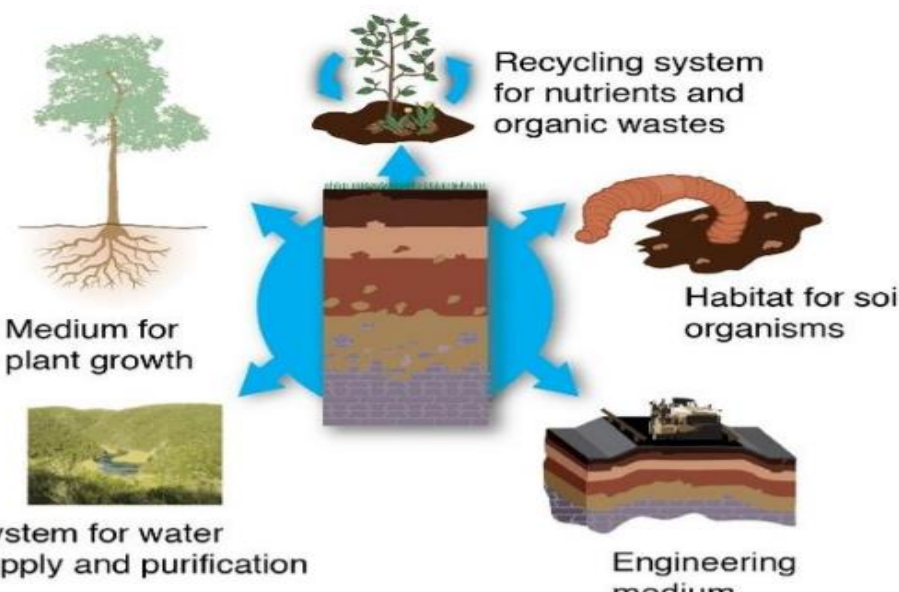
Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1.Land Degradation	It refers to the decline in productivity of cultivated land.
2. Mining	<p><u>Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete</u> leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.</p> 

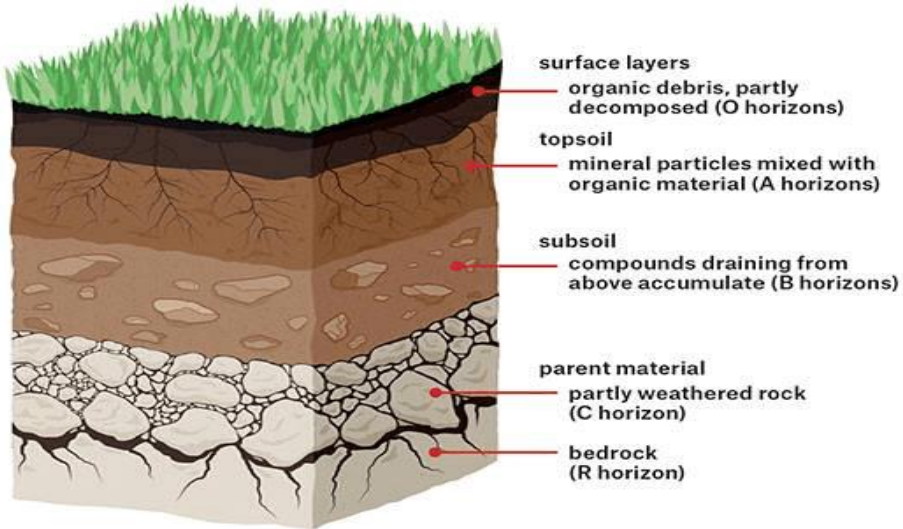
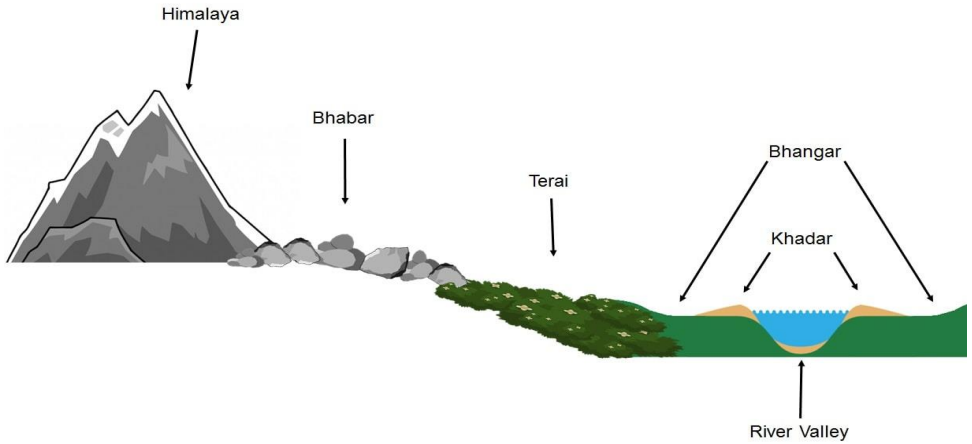
<p>3.Over Grazing</p>	<p><u>Overgrazing</u> is one of the main reasons for land degradation.</p> 
<p>4.Over Irrigation</p>	<p><u>Over irrigation</u> is responsible for land degradation, due to water logging that leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</p> 
<p>5.Conservation Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation and proper management of grazing. • Planting of shelter belts of plants. • Proper management of waste lands. • Control of mining activities.
<p>6. Home Assignment:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.What are the measures taken to control land degradation in different regions of India? 2. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

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Prd	6	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Soil as a Resource-Alluvial Soil
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1 SOIL AS A RESOURCE	

<p>2 SOIL PROFILE</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a soil profile with the following layers from top to bottom:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface layers: organic debris, partly decomposed (O horizons) topsoil: mineral particles mixed with organic material (A horizons) subsoil: compounds draining from above accumulate (B horizons) parent material: partly weathered rock (C horizon) bedrock (R horizon)
<p>3 Alluvial Soil</p>	<p>Found: Northern Plains , Deltas formed by the rivers of Deccan Plateau.</p> <p>Characteristics: This soil is very fertile.</p> <p>Crops Grown: Groundnut ,Wheat , Sugarcane, Rice, Pulses, Oilseeds and Jute</p>
<p>4 Khadar Banger</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of the landscape from the Himalaya mountains to a river valley. Key features include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Himalaya: The mountain range on the left. Bhabar: A rocky region where rivers descend from the mountains. Terai: A low-lying, fertile region between Bhabar and the river valley. Bhangar: An elevated, older alluvial deposit. Khadar: A newer, lower alluvial deposit in the river valley. River Valley: The central valley where the river flows.
<p>5</p>	<p>Home Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Name the widest spread soil of India. Give its characteristic features. 2. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.

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Prd	7	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	Soil -Black, Red, Laterite
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1Black Soil	<p>FOUND:- Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh</p> <p>CHARACTERISTICS :- The soil is ideal for growing cotton. This soil has fine texture and holds moisture.</p> <p>CROPS GROWN: - Cotton</p>
2Red Soil	<p>Found: Southern Plateau</p> <p>Characteristics: It is red in colour and it is not as fertile as Black soil.</p> <p>Crops Grown: Jowar , Bajra and Groundnut</p>


<p>3 Laterite Soil</p>	<p>Found: Western Ghats and parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka</p> <p>Characteristics: It is red in colour.</p> <p>Crops Grown: Coffee, Tea, Spices, coconut and rubber</p>
<p>4 Soil Distribution</p>	
<p>5</p>	<p>Home Assignment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are soils classified? 2. Which soil is known as cotton soil? Mention three features. 3. Write short note on laterite soil.

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Prd	8	Chapter-1	Resource and Development
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Sub-Concepts	(Forest & Arid) Soil Erosion and Conservation
Teaching Aid To be used	PowerPoint Presentation, A-V aids
Learning Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student will be able to apprise the importance of resources. • Student will be familiarized with different types of resources. • They will be able to analyze impact of human on resource, its uses and over exploitation. • Learners will be sensitized towards global concerns. • Awareness regarding conservation of resource. • Building righteous conduct. • Logical and Analytical thinking will be developed.

Sl. No	Step Wise (What to be done)
1Arid Soil	<p>The infographic features a background of cracked, brown earth. It contains five colored boxes with text: a light green box at the top left says 'Formed by Weathering of Rocks'; a medium green box at the top center says 'Rich in Salt'; a teal box at the top right says 'Deficiency in Humus'; a blue box at the bottom left says 'Dates, Melon, Bajra'; and a purple box at the bottom right says 'Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujrat'.</p>

2Forest Soil	<p>Found: Himalayan Region and in north-eastern parts of the country</p> <p>Characteristics: This soil is very rich in remains of plants and animals called humus.</p> <p>Crops Grown: Fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum etc...</p>
3Soil Erosion	<p>The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.</p>  <p>The image contains four photographs illustrating soil erosion. The top-left photo shows a steep, eroded cliff face with a small cave-like opening. The top-right photo shows a hillside with a road and a utility pole, with soil erosion visible on the slope. The bottom-left photo shows a deep, narrow gully with a fence line. The bottom-right photo shows a person walking through a muddy stream, with a large amount of soil being washed down the bank.</p>

4 Soil Conservation

Farming Methods that Reduce Soil Loss



Strip Cropping

Groundcover plants such as grasses are planted in strips between fields of crops. The strips of groundcover soak up rain and slow runoff.



Terracing

Step-like terraces are built on slopes. They prevent runoff from rushing downhill and carrying away the soil.



No Till Planting

Seeds are planted in the ground without first tilling (plowing) the soil. Dead plants from the previous crop remain on the ground. Their roots hold the soil in place.



Windbreaks

Rows of trees are planted between fields. The trees slow down the wind and reduce wind erosion.



Contour Cropping

Crops are planted in curving rows to follow the contour of hills. This slows runoff and reduces erosion.



Cover Crops

Fields are planted year-round, even in seasons when crops don't grow. The plants cover the soil and hold it in place.

5

Home Assignment:

1. What is soil erosion? How does running water lead to soil erosion?
2. Explain any five proper farming techniques which can be used for soil conservation.