

1. 1. Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods or services according to their abilities and demands

2. 3. Maximize the depletion of natural resources

3. 4. Natural Resources

4. 5. Natural Resources

6. A (ii) (iv)

B (i) (i)

C. (ii) (v)

D. " (ii)

E. (iii)

7. everywhere

Temperature, rain and humidity

Resource conservation

Potential resources

8. Wind power is a pollution free, inexhaustible, source of energy. In this, the kinetic energy of wind is converted into electrical energy through turbines.

Wind mills have been used for grinding grains and lifting water since the ancient times. Wind farms with clusters of such wind mills are located in coastal regions and mountain passes where strong and steady winds blow.

9. Private land = It belongs to an individual.

Community land = It is owned by or a group of people in a community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts, or medicinal herbs.

10. Today there is a great change in land use pattern with people encroaching upon lands, to build commercial, industrial and residential structures and in urban and rural areas, the size and extent of agriculture and forest lands are decreasing at rapid rate.

The number of people and their needs are growing, but the availability of land is limited as it is a finite resource.

As pressure on land increases it usually leads to land degradation.

Over exploitation of land resources and concentration causes land degradation, land slides, soil erosion. Generally land degradation results from ~~unavoidable~~ unavoidable and ~~once~~ once infertile land

Factors responsible for degradation of land include, desertification, concentration etc.

Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, planting of shelter belt are some of common measures to ~~conserve~~ conserve land.

11.

11. To ensure that natural resources are not depleted and to maintain ecological balance, the present rate of degradation of land resources must be checked.

Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers, planting of shelter belts, controlled mining and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land.

12. Turn off the fan when you leave a room

Close your draper and draw your window shades during the day.

Wash your clothes in cold water

Wrap or cover food and drinks in refrigerators

Always use the cold water faucet unless you really want hot water

(14)

India
in Asia

Atomat
found

The iron
Nagpur
industries

The iron
, Karm

Madhya
are some

15

POWER

The world
wonders
oil.

Petroleum
layers

143

India has one of the largest reserves of iron-ore in the world.

Hematite and magnetite are two types of iron-ore found in India.

The iron-ore mines are found to coal in Chota Nagpur plateau which has an advantage for industrial development.

The mineral is found mainly in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka.

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and Rajasthan are some other places where iron-ore is found.

15. POWER PETROLEUM

The word 'petroleum' is derived from the Latin words 'petra' meaning rock and 'oleum' meaning oil.

Petroleum is found as crude oil trapped in between layers of sedimentary rock.

It is black, It is drilled from on-shore and off-shore oil fields. Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines, in automobiles, railway and aircraft.

Crude oil is sent to refineries where it is processed and numerous by products such as fertilisers, synthetic rubber, petroleum jelly, lubricants and wax are produced.

It is also called as black gold and liquid gold as it is highly valuable.

The world leader in petroleum production is USA. Venezuela contains largest reserves of petroleum.

In India petroleum is drilled from oil fields at Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai and Deltan of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

16. Water dam, turbine, rotating electric power

17. Pucca Coastal

Andhra

18. Silicon

19. Bauxite

20.

16. Water from rivers and rain is stored in dam. This water falls from great height on to turbine blades making blades rotate. The rotating blades then turn generator to produce electricity. This is called hydroelectric (hydel) power.

17. Rural areas: Fire wood and biogas
Coastal areas = tidal power and wind power
Arid Areas = solar energy and geothermal energy

18. silicon

19. Bauxite

20.

In shifting cultivation, a small area of a forest is cleared by cutting down all trees and the area is burned. The ashes are mixed with the soil to make it more fertile and this land is used for growing crops.

After a couple of years, when the land becomes less fertile it is abandoned. Later, another such area is identified and cleared for cultivation. This type of farming is generally practiced in regions with heavy rainfall, so regeneration of forests is very quick.

Shifting cultivation is practiced mainly in thick forests of North-East India, South-East Asia and Amazon Basin.

Shifting cultivation is known differently in places - jhum in north-eastern states of India, roça in Brazil in South America, milpa in Mexico, Central America, masole in Congo Basin and ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

It causes

deforestation

soil degradation

sedimentation

unsustainable land use systems

Subsistence Farming

Intensive Farming

Done to fulfil demand
of family members

Done on a small
scale using simple tools

Depends upon monsoons

Government subsidies

Done continuously
year after year to feed
the growing population

24. Nomadic farming refers to the practice of farming in which herdsmen move from one place to another, with their families and their livestock in search of pastures, fodder and water.

Cattle, sheep, yak and goats are the animals that are most commonly reared by nomads. From these animals, the farmers get milk, meat, wool, hides, and other products.

Nomadic herding is practised in arid and semi-arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India like Rajasthan and Karnataka.

25. Intensive subsistence farming. Because in this type of farming a farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and large amount of labour.

26. Both of these

27. China

28. 'Wet culture'