

RESOURCE PLANNING

Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.

India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

Some regions are rich in different types of resources. Certainly, some other regions are deficient in some resources.

Some states or regions are self sufficient and some have acute shortage of resources.

Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhyapradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits but lacks in infrastructural development.

Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

This situation demands for balanced resource planning in India at all levels.

RESOURCE PLANNING IN INDIA

Resource planning involves:

- a) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions in India. It includes surveying , mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of resources.
- b) Developing a planning structure endowed with apt technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans
- c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- d) India has been making continuous efforts for achieving the goals of resource planning since 1951 through launching the Five Year Plans.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

Gandhiji voiced, “ There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed “.

He reiterated that the greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

He never supported mass production and always demanded the production by masses.

Hence, resources are essential for any economic developmental activities of a nation. But irrational use of them result it many socio-economic and environment problems.

So as far India is concerned, development in general and resource development in particular not only involves the availability of resources but also the availability of technology, skill , quality of human resources and historical experience of the people .

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ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN YOUR NOTE BOOK?

Q.9. EXPLAIN ANY FOUR FACTORS FOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA. 3 MARKS

Q.10. DISCUSS THE ROLE OF RESOURCES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY. 3 MARKS

Q.11. WHY SHOULD WE CONSERVE RESOURCES? EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER IN THE LIGHT OF GANDHIJI'S VIEW. 5 MARKS.

Q.12. SUGGEST THREE WAYS HOW RESOURCES IN YOUR LOCALITY CAN BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE. 3 MARKS

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LAND RESOURCES

LAND – A NATURAL RESOURCE OF IMPORTANCE

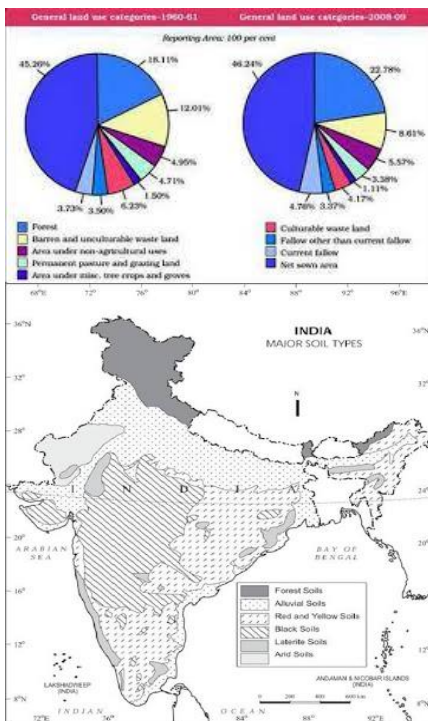
- Supports Natural Vegetation
- Human beings and wild life depends upon them.
- A number of economic activities and transport and communication systems are developed .
- India has land under a variety of relief features- mountains, plateaus, plains and islands,
- 43% of land area is under plains
- 30% area is under Mountains
- 23% area is the plateau region.
- They altogether facilitates agriculture , Industry, tourism and provides rich minerals , fossil fuels and forest materials.

UTILIZATION OF LAND AREA

- Purposes
- Forests
- Land put to non-agricultural uses (settlement , roads, factories)
- Barren and waste land
- Permanent pastures and grazing land
- Land under diverse tree crops
- Culturable wasteland – left uncultivated for more than 5 years
- Fallow lands – left without cultivation for one agricultural year or less.
- Net sown area- area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area

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THE USE OF LAND IS DETERMINED BY PHYSICAL FACTORS AND HUMAN FACTORS
LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA
 PHYSICAL FACTORS INCLUDE SUCH AS TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, SOIL TYPES. HUMAN FACTORS INCLUDE SUCH AS POPULATION DENSITY, TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY AND CULTURE AND TRADITIONS.

INDIA- TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA IS 3.28 MILLION SQUARE KMS. LAND USE DATA IS AVAILABLE FOR 93% . THE REST 7% IS NOT SURVEYED AS THEY ARE PAK -CHINA OCCUPIED KASHMIR, AND SOME AREAS ARE IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATES EXCEPT ASSAM.

THE LAND UNDER PERMANENT PASTURE HAS DECREASED.

OTHER THAN THE CURRENT FALLOW LANDS ARE EITHER OF POOR QUALITY OR THE COST OF CULTIVATION OF SUCH LAND IS VERY HIGH. SO THESE LANDS ARE CULTIVATED ONCE OR TWICE IN ABOUT TWO TO THREE YEARS.

PATTERN OF NSA – NET SOWN AREA VARIES GREATLY FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER. IT IS OVER 80% OF THE TOTAL AREA IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA AND LESS THAN 10% IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH , MIZORAM , MANIPUR AND ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS.

AREA UNDER FOREST IS FAR LOWER THAN THE DESIRED 33%. IT IS ABOUT 22% OF THE REPORTED AREA

DUE TO ROUGH TOPOGRAPHY, SANDY AND DRY AREAS AND ROCKY SLOPES AND LACK OF WATER RESOURCES 5% OF THE LAND IS STILL NOT UTILISED FOR CULTIVATION.

DUE TO PRESSURE OF POPULATION ABOUT 14% OF THE AREA IS PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USE

ABOUT 16% OF THE NET SOWN AREA IS CULTIVATED MORE THAN ONCE IN A YEAR.

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• Q. 13. MATCH THE FOLLOWING – Note Book activity

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. An area sown more than once in an agricultural year • 2. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. • Land put to non-agricultural uses • Land left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years | <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. Culturable waste land • B. Roads and factories • C. Net Sown Area / Gross cropped area • D. Fallow lands |
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QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN YOUR NOTE BOOK.

14. EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF LAND AS A RESOURCE IN INDIA. 3 MARKS

15. EXPLAIN HOW LAND IS UTILIZED IN INDIA. 3 MARKS

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Q.16 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE AND LEARNING

1. COAL, IRON ORE, PETROLEUM, DIESEL ETC. ARE THE EXAMPLES OF
A) BIOTIC RESOURCES B) ABIOTIC RESOURCES C) RENEWABLE RESOURCES D) NON RENEWABLE RESOURCES
2. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SOIL IS THE BEST FOR COTTON CULTIVATION ?
A) RED SOIL B) BLACK SOIL C) LATERITE SOIL D) ALLUVIAL SOIL
3. HOW MUCH PERCENTAGE OF FOREST AREA IN THE COUNTRY ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL FOREST POLICY.
A) 33% B) 37% C) 27% D) 31%
4. WHICH TYPE OF SOIL DEVELOPS DUE TO HIGH TEMPERATURE AND EVAPORATION ?
A) ARID SOIL B) FOREST SOIL C) BLACK SOIL D) RED SOIL
5. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING RESOURCES CAN BE ACQUIRED BY THE NATION ?
A) POTENTIAL RESOURCES B) INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES C) NATIONAL RESOURCES D) PUBLIC RESOURCES
6. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SHEET EROSION ?
A) UNDERGROUND WATER B) WIND C) GLACIER D) WATER
7. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHOD IS USED TO BREAK UP THE FORCE OF WIND ?
A) SHELTER BELT B) STRIP CROPPING C) CONTOUR PLOUGHING D) TERRACE FARMING
8. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF LAND DEGRADATION IN MADHYA PRADESH ?
A) MINING B) OVERGRAZING C) DEFORESTATION D) OVER IRRIGATION
9. WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS REFERS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ?
A) OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS RESOURCES B) DEVELOPMENT SHOULD TAKE PLACE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE ENVIRONMENT.
C) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE. D) DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE DESIRES OF THE MEMBERS OF ALL COMMUNITIES

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