



RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

“There is enough for everyone's
need and not for any body's
greed”

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MAHATAMA GANDHI

RESOURCES

- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.



What all in
this
presentation.

Types of Resources

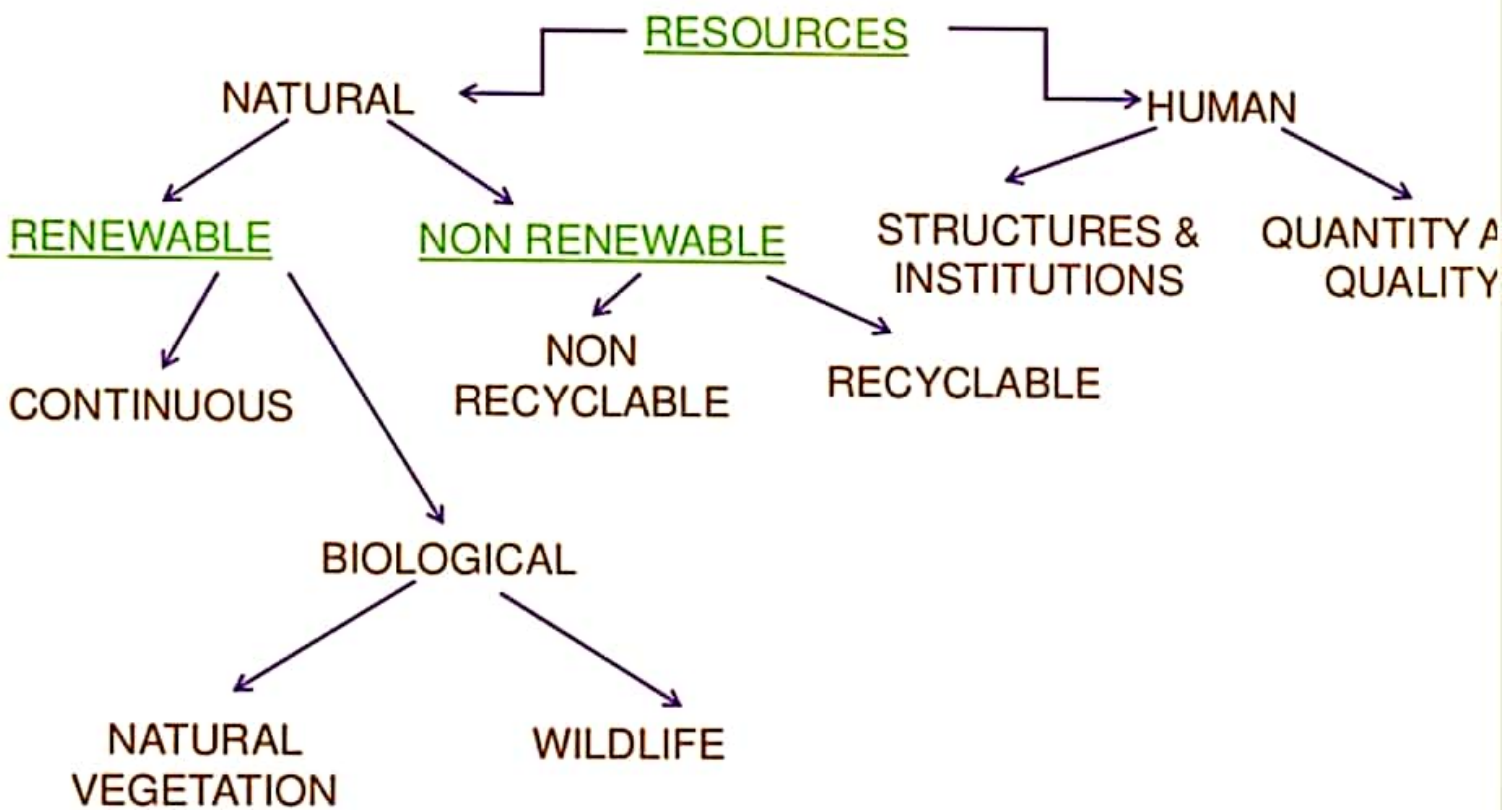
Development of Resources


Resource planning

Land resources

Soil as a resource

TYPES OF RESOURCES





Classification of
On the basis of Origin: Biotic and Abiotic
Resources

On the basis of Exhaustibility: Renewable and Non-Renewable

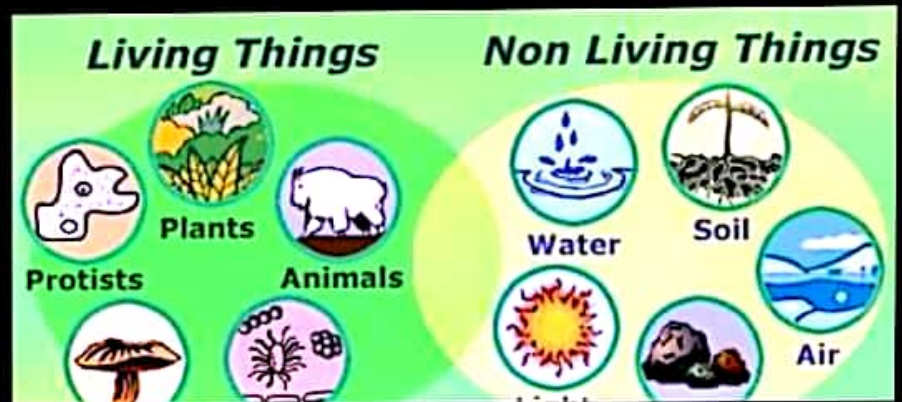
On the basis of Ownership: Individual, Community, National
and International

On the basis of Status of Development: Potential, Developed,
Stock and Reserves

On the basis of origin -biotic and abiotic resources



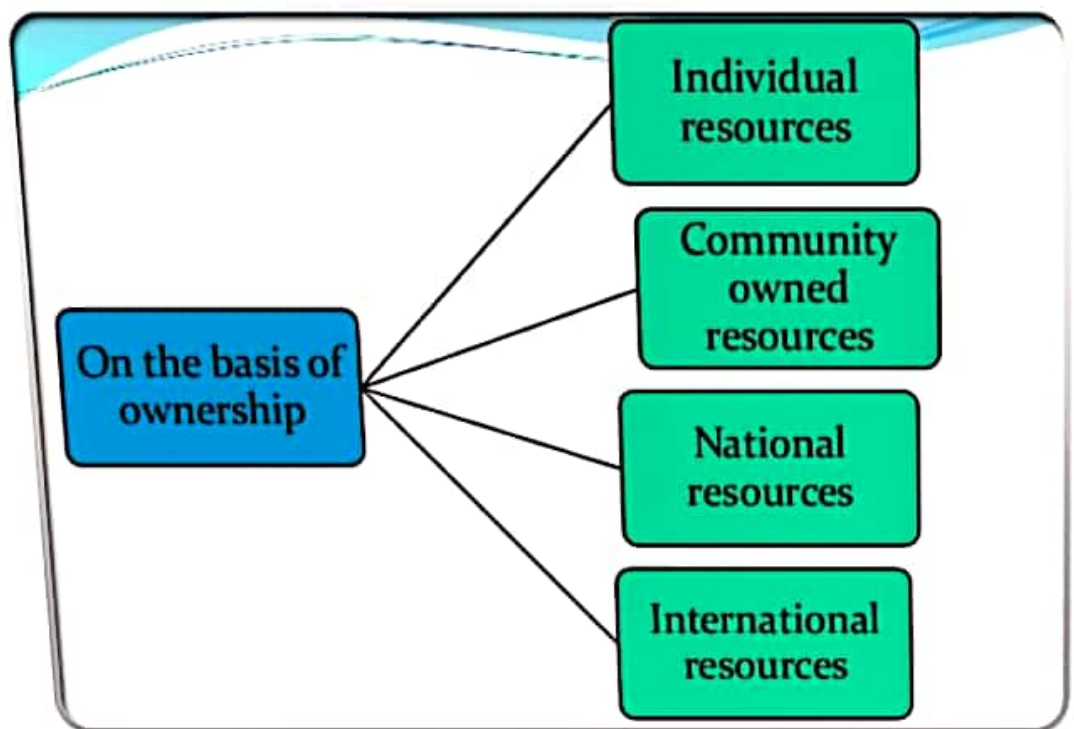
LIVING AND NON LIVING



- Biotic and abiotic resources

RENEWABLE AND
NONRENEWABLE
RESOURCES.





ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

OWNER SHIP

Individual Resources: These are also owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. In villages there are people with land ownership but there are many who are landless. Urban people own plots, houses and other property

Community Owned Resources: There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots

National Resources: Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.

International Resources: There are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

ON THE BASIS OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT

- **Potential resources:** resources which have not been put to use but are found in a region are called potential resources. Like Rajasthan and Gujarat can be utilized for their solar and wind energies .
- **Developed resources:** it includes resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization.

- **Stock:** the materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but cannot be used because of technology, are included among stock.
- **Reserves:** they are the subset of stock which are used with the help of existing technical knowledge. For example water in lakes, dams, forests etc is a reserve which can be used in the future.

Development of Resources

- Resources are vital for human survivals well as for maintaining the quality of life.
- Human being used them indiscriminately and this has led to many problem such as:
 - i. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
 - ii. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn divided the society into two segments i.e. rich and poor or haves and have not's.



CONTINUED

- iii. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- * If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.
- * Therefore, Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all life forms.



Resource Planning

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

WHY DO WE NEED RESOURCE PLANNING?

- **IMPORTANCE OF RESOURCE PLANNING-**

- It has importance in a country like India , which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
- There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some resources. For example Jharkhand , Chhattisgarh rich in coal, Rajasthan rich in solar energy.
- We have to save for future generation and to avoid wastage of resources.
- To reduce regional and personal disparity.
- To control global ecological crises- global warming, depletion of ozone layer.

HOW RESOURCE PLANNING IS DONE IN INDIA.

Resource planning is a complex process which involves :

(i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & AGENDA 21

- **Sustainable development** – It is the development which is done without compromising the needs of future generation or damaging the nature.
- **Agenda 21**- Aims at achieving global sustainable development. For diminishing poverty, environmental damages

AGENDA 21

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

- In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the **first International Earth Summit**.
- The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level.
- The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity.
- The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted *Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development* in the 21st century

LAND AS A RESOURCE

Land is the habitat of man.

All the economic activities are performed on land.

The soil cover on the land is essential for plant growth. So land is necessary for agriculture
Land is used to setup industrial units.

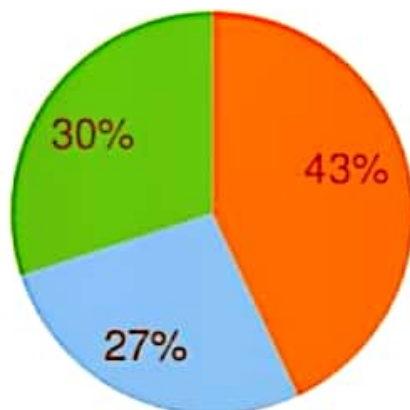
Roads and Railways are built on land.

Natural vegetation and wildlife are supported by land.

LAND USE IN INDIA

Land under important Relief Features

■ Plains ■ Mountains ■ Plateaus



Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33% of geographical area as it was outlined in the National Forest Policy (1952).

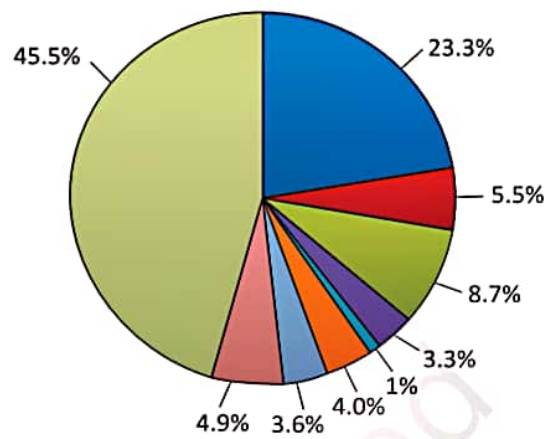
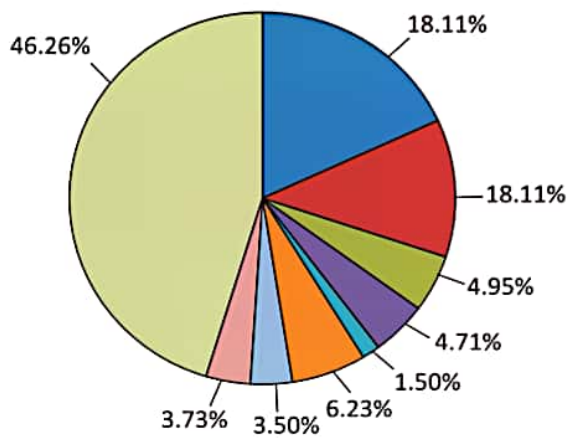
HOW TO UTILIZE LAND

- Land resources are used for the following purposes:
- 1. Forests 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 (not included in net sown area), (c) Culturable 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 plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.

General land use categories-1960-61

General land use categories-2014-15

Reporting Area: 100 Per cent



- Forest
- Culturable waste land
- Barren and unculturable waste land
- Fallow other than current fallow
- Area under non-agricultural uses
- Current fallow
- Permanent pasture and grazing land
- Net sown area
- Area under misc. tree crops and groves