RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

IMP

RESOURCES: everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

→ global ecological crisis

* why development of resource is important?
→ depletion
→ accumulation in few hands

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES:

- depletion of resources for satisfy the greed of a few individual.
- Accumulation of resources in few hands which turn, divide the society into 2 segments.
- Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis.

sustainable development: means' development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation

what steps were taken to achieve sustainable development

← Rio de Janeiro earth summit

→ Agenda 21 ↓ outcome of RDJE.

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

⇒ June 1992
⇒ also called Earth summit.
⇒ Aim:
The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of ENVIORNMENTAL PROTECTION and SOCIO-ECONOMIC development at global level.
⇒ Agend 21 was outcome of earth summit.

Agenda 21

⇒ UNCED
united Nations conference on enviornment and Development.

⇒ Aim:
achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat
- enviornmental damage
- poverty
- diseases

⇒ One major objective of Agenda 21 is that every local govt should draw its own local A21.

Q. WHY RESOURCE PLANNING IS IMPORTANT?

A. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources & there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.
- Resources are unevenly distributed.

PYQ "Resource planning is a complex process" EXPLAIN.

- identification and inventory of resources.
  - this involves
    ⇒ surveying
    ⇒ mapping
    ⇒ qualitative & quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources
- evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skills and institutions.
- matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

The availability of resources is a necessary condition for development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of technology may hinder development.

India had wide range of resources BUOHOT zayada but lack of updated technology so because of low self esteem India got colonized.

resources

"There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed"
→ He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the gross root level cause for resource depletion at the global level.

THE CLUB OF ROME
⇒ 1968 (1st time)
⇒ gandhian philosophy was written in book small is Beautiful in 1974

⇒ BRUNDTLAND COMMISSION REPORT
- our common future
- 1989
- aimed SDGs
- Rio de Janeiro. (pehle male PG)

LAND RESOURCES

- Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.
  - it supports:
    1) natural vegetation
    2) wild life
    3) Human life
    4) Economic activity
    5) transport
    6) communication system.

* However, land is an asset of finite magnitude.

LAND DISTRIBUTION
- 30% Plains
- 43% Rivers, dawism
- 27% Plateau region

land utilisation

1. Forests
2. Land not available for cultivation.
3. Other uncultivated land.
   - Permanent pasture
   - culturable waste Land → left uncultivated for more than 5 years.
4. Fallow Land
   - current fallow Land (0-1)
   - other than current fallow (1-5)
5. Net sown area

Gross sown cropped area.

LAND DEGRADATION

and conservation methods.

MINING

⇒ mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is completed leaving deep scars on earth.

→ Jharkhand
→ Chhattisgarh
→ MP
→ Odisha

Overgrazing

→ Gujarat
→ Rajasthan
→ MP
→ Maharashtra.

water logging

leading to increase in salinity of H_2O.

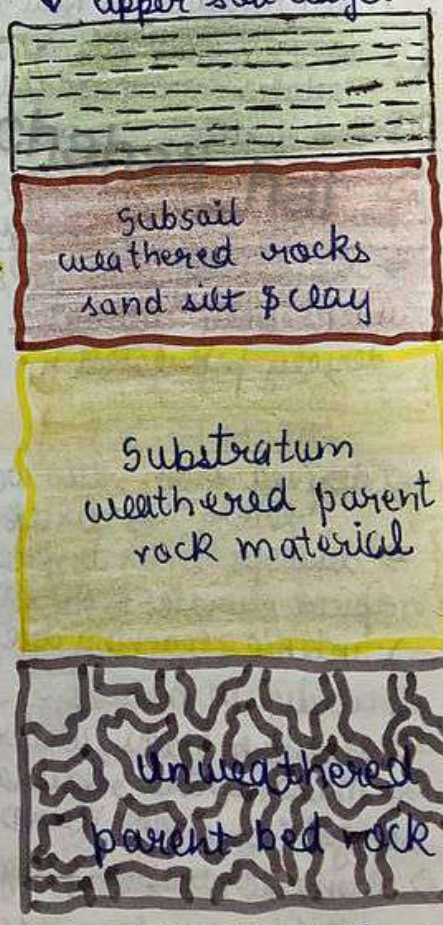
→ Punjab
→ Haryana

The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry generates huge quantity of dust.

→ It retards the process of infiltration of H_2O in soil.

CONSERVATION METHODS.

1. Afforestation
2. Planting of shelter belts
3. control overgrazing
4. control mining activities
5. Proper discharge and disposal.



SOIL PROFILE.

ALLUVIAL SOIL

⇒ entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil.

⇒
- The Indus
- The Ganga
- The Brahmaputra

(Eastern coastal)
- The Mahanadi
- The Godavari
- The Krishna

⇒ consist of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.

⇒ As we move inlands towards river valleys soil particle appear bigger.

↓

Duars, Chos, Terai.

Bangar	Khadar
1. old alluvial	1. New alluvial
2. more Kankar nodules	2. Less Kankar nodules
3. Less fertile	3. More fertile
4. Less fine particles	4. More fine particles

⇒ regions of alluvial soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

LATERITE SOIL.

⇒ derived from Latin word- 'later' → brick.

⇒ develops under tropical & sub tropical climate. (Wet+dry).

⇒ intense leaching due to rain.

⇒ acidic in nature

⇒ southern states, western ghats of Maharashtra, Odisha, west Bengal (some parts) (some) north-east.

⇒ Prone to erosion & degradation.

⇒ suitable for tea, coffee & (cashew nuts) → Red LS

BLACK SOIL

⇒ also known as REGUR SOIL.

⇒ Black soil is ideal for growing cotton. [cotton soil]

⇒ made of lava flows.

⇒ Present in:

1] Deccan trap (Northwest DP) (Basalt)

2] Maharashtra, Malwa, MP, Chattisgarh, Godavari & Krishna valley.

⇒ extremely fine particles.

⇒ poor Phosphoric contents.

⇒ They develop crak in hot weather which helps in aeration.

⇒ Pre monsoon showers → stick & wet.

ARID SOIL

⇒ ranges from Red to Brown colour

⇒ sandy in texture

⇒ saline in nature.

⇒ soil lacks humus & moisture.

⇒ lot of calcium

⇒ the Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizon restricts infiltration of H_2O.

FOREST SOILS

⇒ found in hilly & mountainous region where there is abundance of H_2O.

⇒ loamy & silty in valley sides

⇒ coarse grained in upper slopes.

⇒ In the snow covered areas of Himalayas.

⇒ This soil is acidic with low humus content.

⇒ These soil support deciduous & evergreen forests it is humus rich.

⇒ in semi arid region → humus ✗

SOIL EROSION and Soil conservation

Def^{n}:- The Denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as SOIL EROSION.

1. Deforestation
2. Over grazing
3. Construction
4. Mining

} HUMAN ACTIVITIES

★ The land becomes unfit for cultivation which is known as Bad Land → [chambal – ravines]

★ The running water cuts through the clayey soil & make deep channels as Gullies.

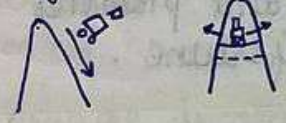
★ When the top soil is washed away is known as sheet erosion.

★ Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.

⇒ SOIL CONSERVATION:

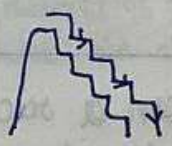
① contour ploughing.

⇒ ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water.



② Terrace farming:

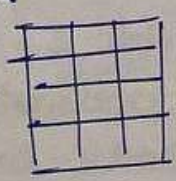
⇒ steps can be cut out on the slopes making terrace.



③ Strip cropping

⇒ large fields can be divided into strips.

This breaks the flow of wind.



④ Shelter Belts.

⇒ Planting lines of trees to create shelter.

⇒ Stabilisation of deserts in western India & sand dunes.