

Chapter - 1

Resources and Development

Summary :

1. Resource Planning in India : It involves :

1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
3. Matching the resources development plans with over all national development plans.

2. Land use Pattern in India :

- Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km.
- Land use data however is available only for 93% of the total area because the land use reporting for most of the North-East States except Assam has not been done fully.
- Some area of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.
- The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
- Fallow land - left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.
- Net sown area total -total area sown in an agricultural year.
- More net sown area in Punjab and Haryana.
- Less net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- National Forest Policy in India in 1952.
- Waste land includes rocky, Arid and desert area and land put to other non agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.
- Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

Answer the following questions :

1. What are the three stages of resource planning? Describe it.
2. Why land use data is not available for whole country?
3. Why land is decreasing under permanent pastures?
4. What is net sown area? Which areas of India has more net sown area?
5. Describe waste land.
6. Describe two major causes of land degradation in India?