

# **VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI**

Class Xth SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY 25.8.2021.

Ch: RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT (Summary)

## **Resource Planning**

In India, 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 vital resources. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

### ***Resource Planning in India***

Resource planning is a complex process which involves:

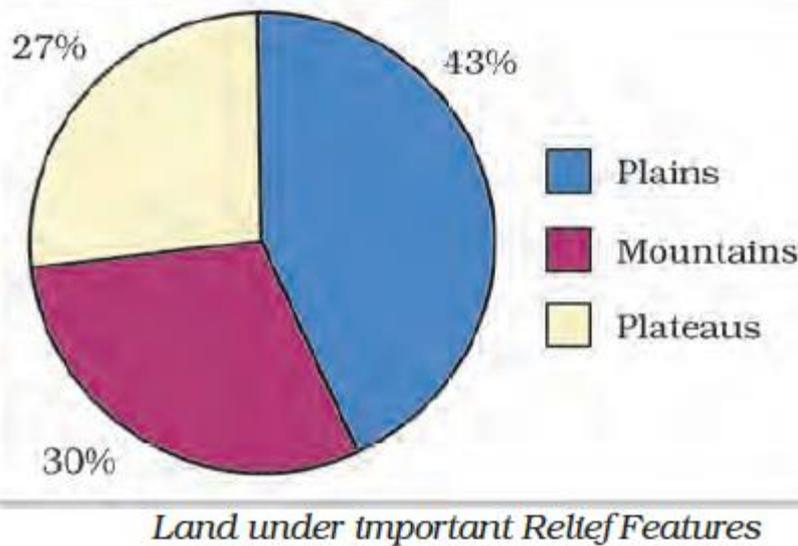
- (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has made concerted efforts towards achieving the goals of resource planning, right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence.

To overcome irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources, resource conservation at various levels is important.

## **Land Resources**

Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands as shown below:



### ***Land Utilisation***

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

1. Forests
2. Land not available for cultivation
3. a) Barren and wasteland  
b) Land put to non-agricultural uses
4. Fallow lands
5. Other uncultivated lands (excluding fallow land)
6. Net sown area

### ***Land Use Pattern in India***

The use of land is determined

1. **Physical factors:** such as topography, climate, soil types
2. **Human factors:** such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

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