

# UPDAAN

## 2025

### Resources and Development

Geography

Lecture – 03

By – Kunal Sir



# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 Land Utilisation
- 2 Resource Planning → India
- 3
- 4







**Hanji Dosto !  
Mai Douglas .. Apka  
Class Monitor ! Kisi ne  
shor Machaya to Sir  
ko Boldunga**



Aaja Vro ! Tujhe Mast  
Kahani Sunata Hu ..  
Hui ! Hui ! Hui!



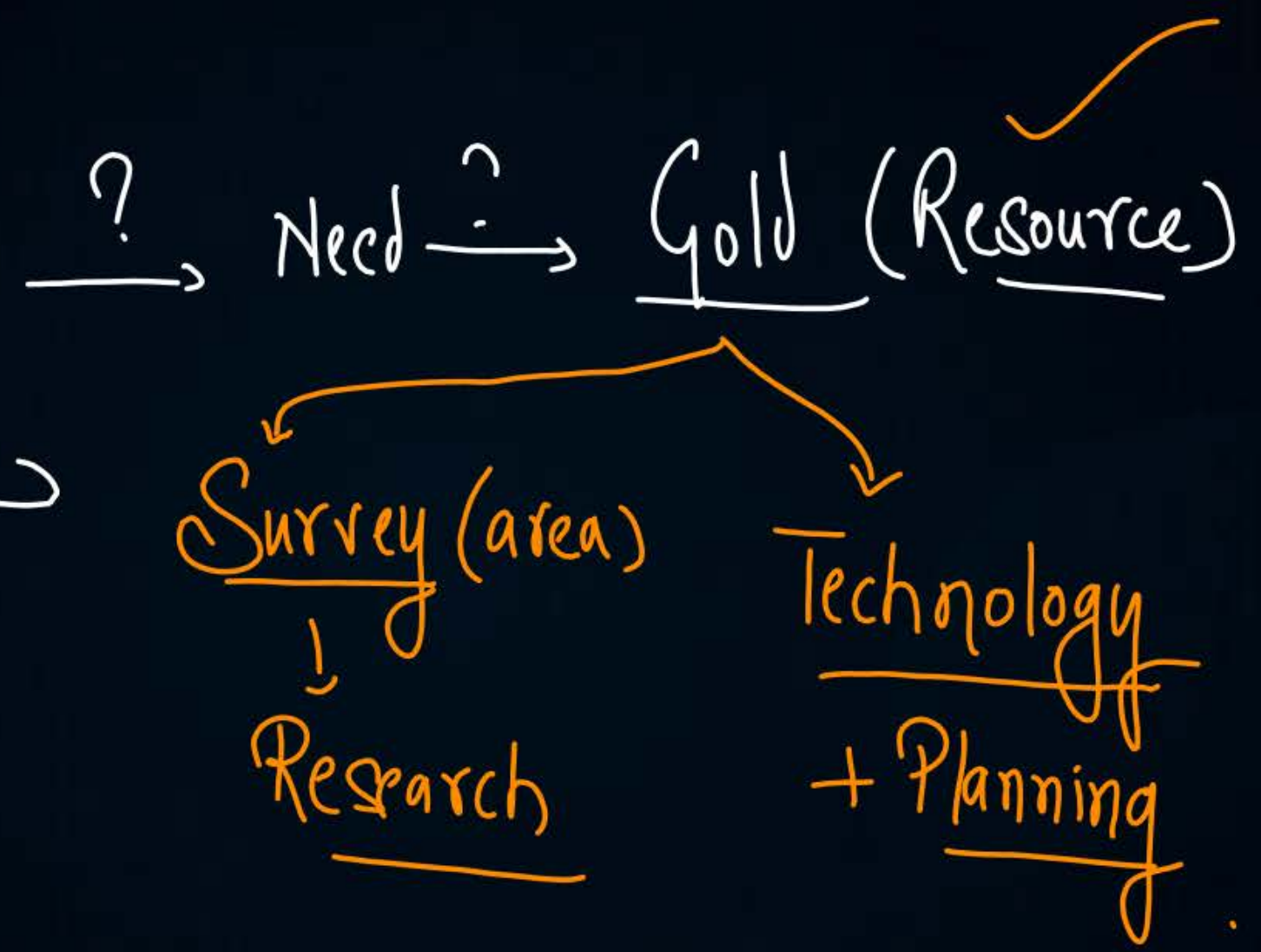
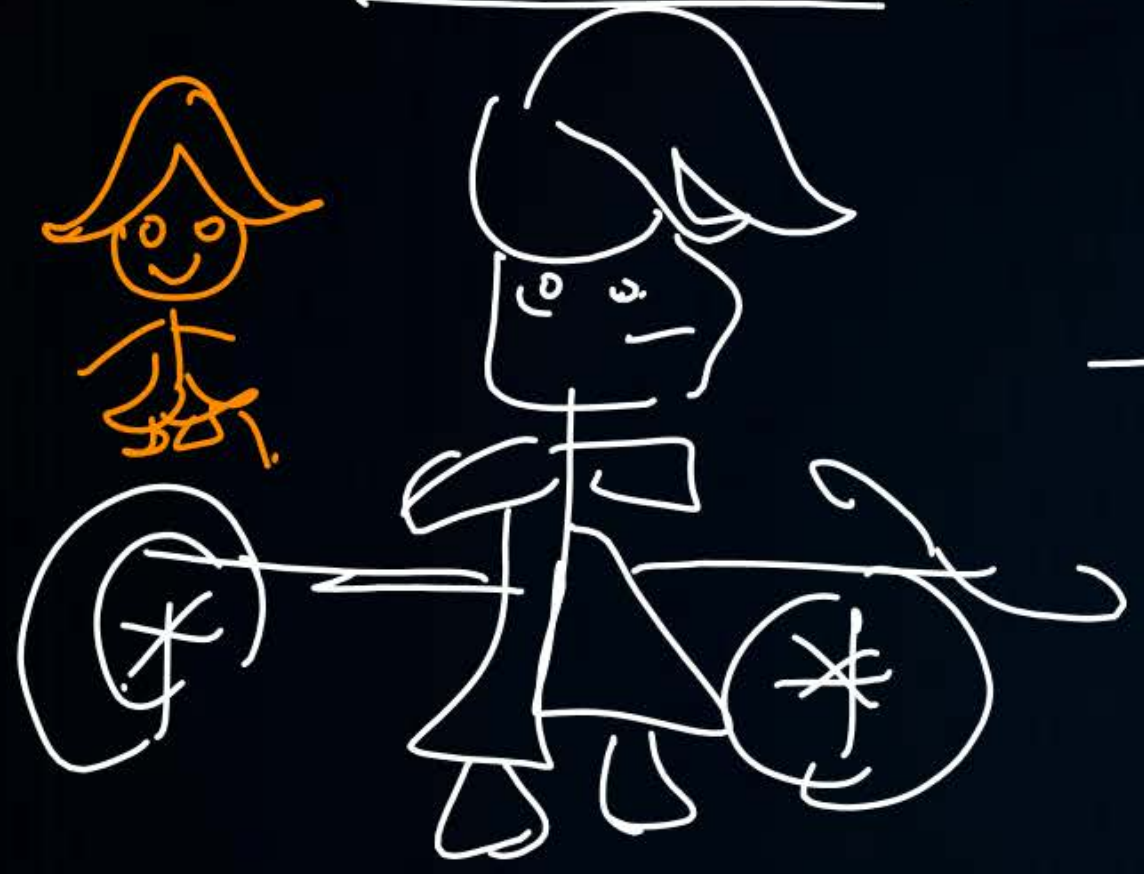


Ques

Chatur Mangesh was studying about Earth Summit. The same was held in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Uganda
- ✓ (b) Brazil
- (c) Russia
- (d) Germany

Rocky Bhai



Boards  
PYQ



"Resource Planning is a complex process in India." Highlight the components of Resource Planning in India." (3 marks)



## Question



Hydropower is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- A** Potential Resource
- B** Developed Resource
- C** Reserved Resource
- D** Stock





Ans



## Resource Planning In India

has three components:

①

Identification and inventory  
of resources across different  
regions of the country

↓  
This involves Surveying,  
mapping, quality and  
quantity measurement.

②

Evolving a planning  
structure

↓  
This involves  
appropriate technology,  
skills, institutional  
Setup for implementing  
resource development programs

③

Matching resource  
development plans with  
national development

## Question



Which of the following are components of Resource Planning in India ?

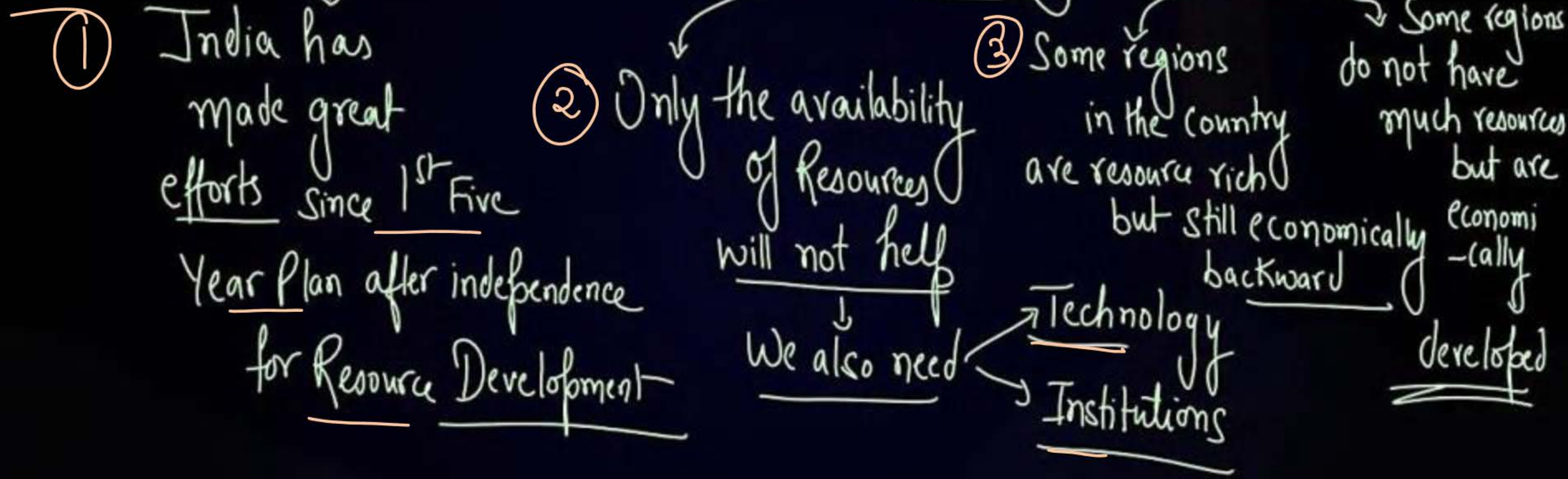
✓ ①

- A** Identification and Inventory of Resources
- B** Evolving a Planning Structure
- C** Matching Resource Development Plans with National Development
- D** All of the above



# Resource Planning

## Example





# Why Were The Britishers Or Colonisers Successful ?



(a) Colonisers  
were attracted towards  
Asia and Africa  
↓  
Due to resources

(b) They had advanced  
technology which helped  
them to exploit - (use)  
resources





# Resource Development In India



Depends On

Availability  
of Resources



Technology

Quality of Human  
Resource



Historical  
Experiences of People







## Conservation Of Resources



↓  
(रक्षित करना → Protect)

(a) Resources are important  
to sustain the quality  
of life

(b) Due to indiscriminate  
use of resources

→ Resources have depleted  
(कम हो जाय)

→ There is a need  
to conserve Resource





## Gandhiji's Thoughts



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





## Gandhiji's Thoughts



① He blamed  
the modern  
technology for  
exploitation of  
Resources

② He was in favour of  
replacing "man's production"  
with "production by the  
man"  
(people)







## Case Study Based Question



Read the given passage and answer the questions:

↳ 4 marks (1+1+2)

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal (imp) contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

## Question



Schumacher in his book \_\_\_\_\_ presented the Gandhi's philosophy of resource conservation

**A** Small Is Wonderful

**B** Small Is Big

**C** Small Is Beautiful

**D** Be The Change



## Question



When was the Brundtland Commission Report published ?

**A** 1947

**B** 1987

**C** 1945

**D** 1971

## Question

What is the Brundtland Commission Report?

2

## Answer

This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future





# Land Resources

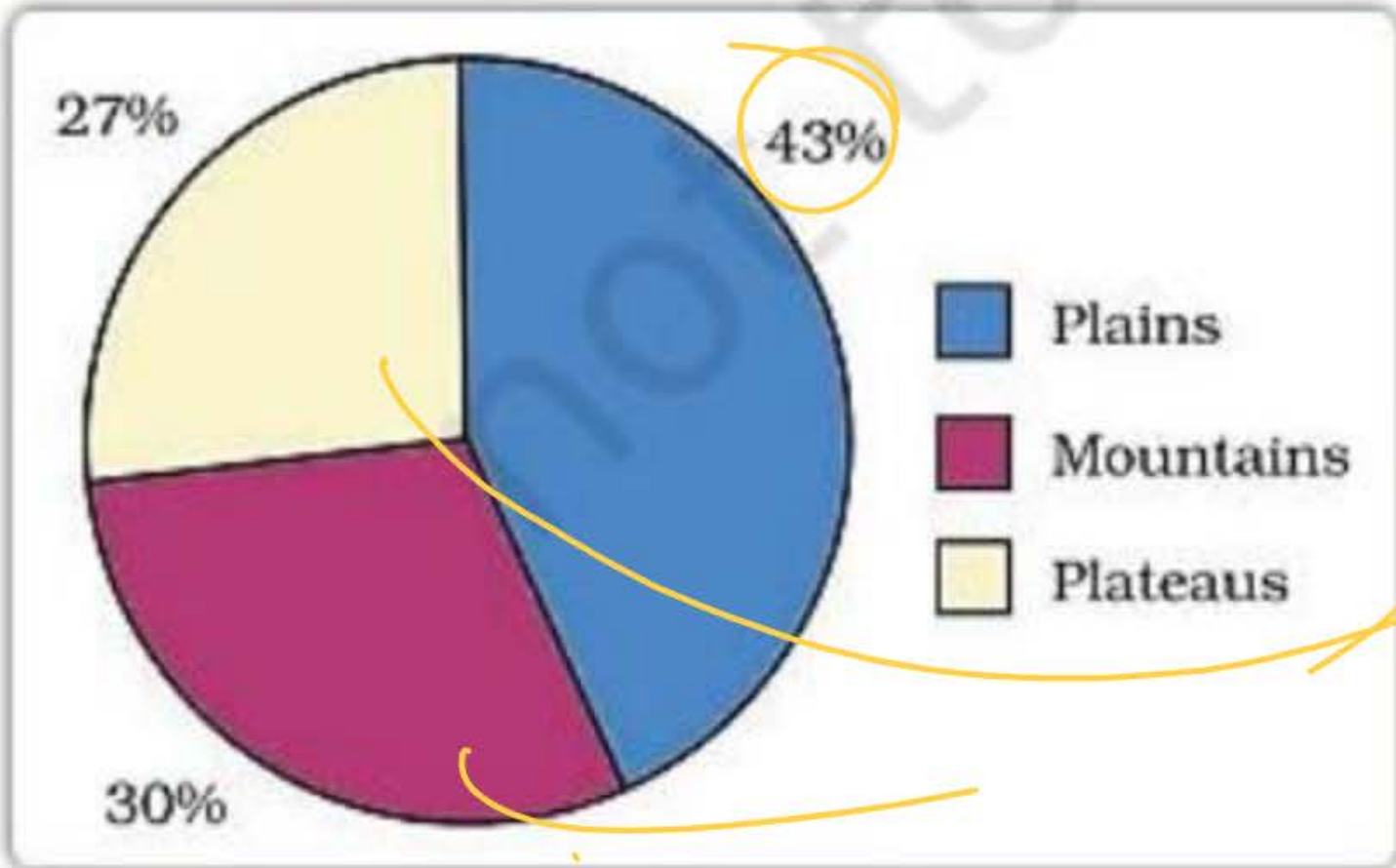


Land → Useful Resource

→ 43% Plains → Good for Agriculture

→ 30% Mountains → Good for Tourism

→ 27% Plateau → Rich in Minerals



(NCERT)





# Land Utilisation



→ Forests.





## Land Utilisation



Barren Land

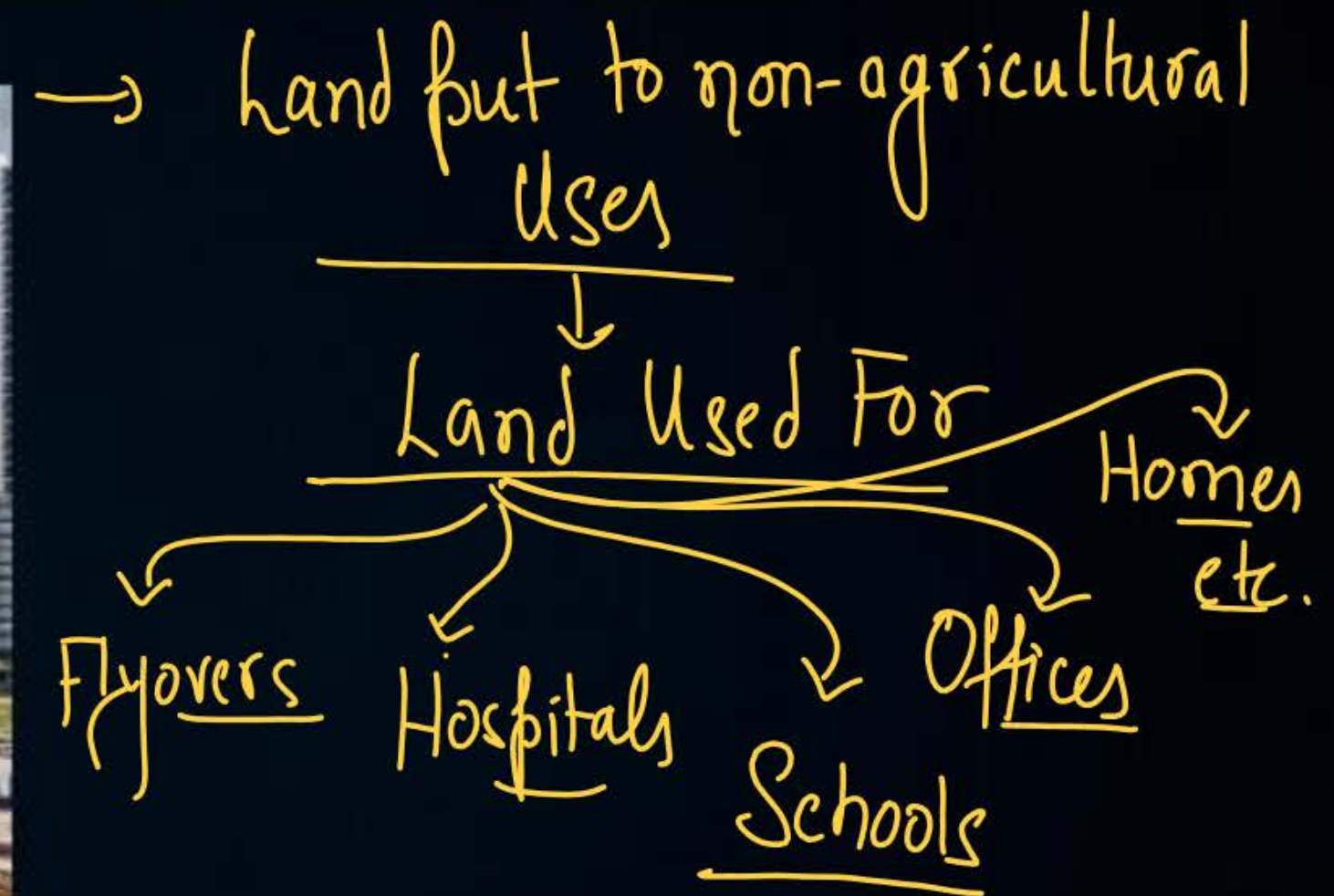


Wasteland





# Land Utilisation







## Land Utilisation

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),

Grazing / Pasture Lands (mix variety → trees)







## Land Utilisation



>5 yrs

(c) Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).







## Land Utilisation

4. Fallow lands (uncultivated).

(a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),





## Land Utilisation



### 4. Fallow lands

(b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

1-5 yrs



## Time .

- ① More than 5 yrs → Culturable Waste Land
- ② 1 yr or less than 1 yr → Current Fallow
- ③ Between 1-5 yrs → Other Than Current Fallow

→ No  
Farming

## Question



Dogesh had a land of 5 hectares . He did farming over the land for 1 year and 5 months and then stopped because he had no money . Since last two years no cultivation has been done on land . This land will fall under -----

- A** Cultruable Waste Land
- B** Current Fallow Land
- C** Other Than Current Fallow Land
- D** Barren Land



Q Desired percentage of forest cover in India

(a) 26.1.

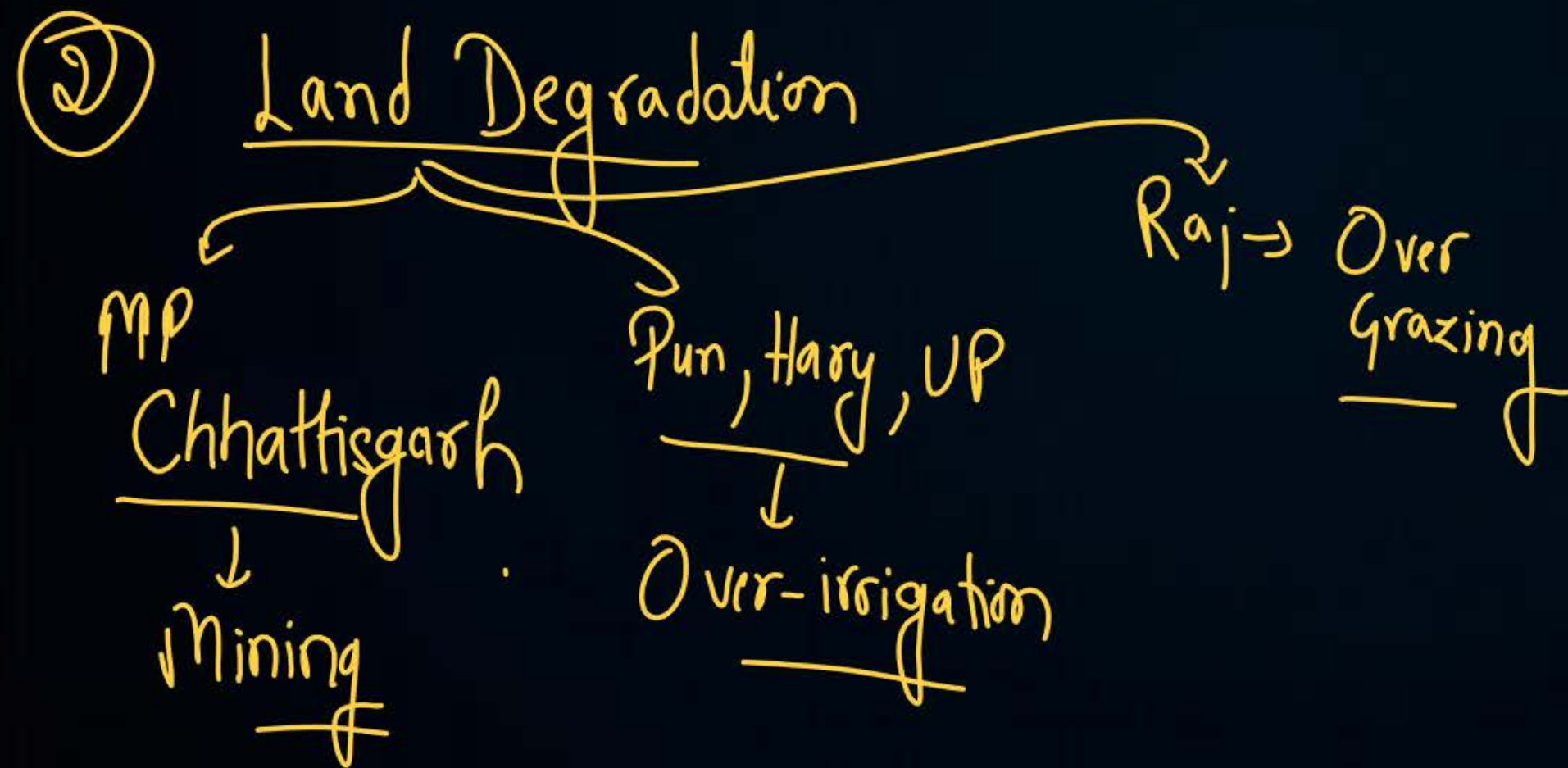
☒ (b) 33.1.

(c) 27.1.

(d) 30.1.

## Crazy facts (\*)

① Net Sown Area  $\rightarrow$  North-East  $\rightarrow$  10.1.  
Punjab, Haryana  $\rightarrow$  > 80%.







# Homework



Revise Class Notes  
+ Crazy Facts



THANK  
YOU

