

CHAPTER 01 – RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

TYPES OF RESOURCES

1. Biotic and abiotic resources (–) depending on their origin.
2. On the basis of resources which have a particular limit and exhaustibility (–) renewable and non-renewable resources are the two types which come into place.
3. Individual resources, Community-owned resources, National resources, and International resources are the four types of resources regarding private ownership.
4. There are four general types of resources based on their stage of development: potential resources, developed resources, stock and reserves.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

1. We all are quite aware that humans use resources unfairly, and it has resulted in major issues such as resource depletion to satisfy the greed of a few individuals; resource concentration in a few hands; and uncontrolled resource exploitation, that has resulted in global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, and so on.
2. For the long-term survival of all forms of life and maintaining global peace, a fair allocation of resources is necessary.
3. The Rio Convention recognised global forest principles and adopted Agenda 21 for the twenty-first century's environmental sustainability.

RESOURCE PLANNING

1. Mineral and coal resources exist in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh. Water resources exist in Arunachal Pradesh, but infrastructure development is lacking.
2. Rajasthan has abundant solar and wind energy, but it needs water resources. Ladakh has a rich cultural past, yet it lacks water, infrastructure, and certain essential minerals.

RESOURCE PLANNING IN INDIA

Resource planning is a three-step procedure that includes the following:

1. Surveying, mapping, and qualitative and quantitative **evaluation** and measurement of resources are all part of the process of identifying and recording resources.
2. Creating a planning system that includes the appropriate technology, skills, and institutional set-up for putting resource development plans into action.
3. **Examining** resource development plans in comparison to national development plans.

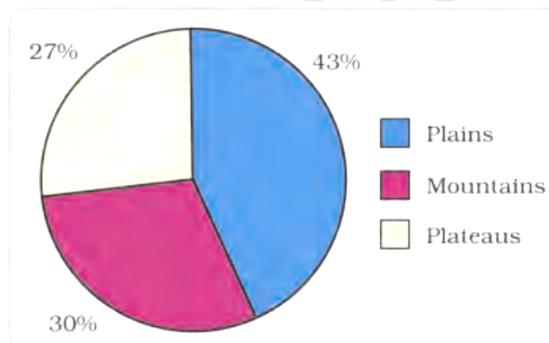
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CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

1. Any developmental activity requires resources. Its protection at many levels is crucial for resolving socio-economic and environmental issues.
2. Gandhian philosophy is presented in Schumacher's film *Small is Beautiful* (1974).
3. The Brundtland Committee's Report (1987), reported in the book *Our Common Future*, developed the concept of "sustainable development" and asserted it as a means of resource conservation.

LAND RESOURCES

India's land area is divided into three sections: plains, which provide facilities for agriculture and industry, mountains, which ensure the perpetual flow of some rivers and provide tourism and ecological benefits, and plateaus, which contain rich supplies of minerals, fossil fuels, and forests.

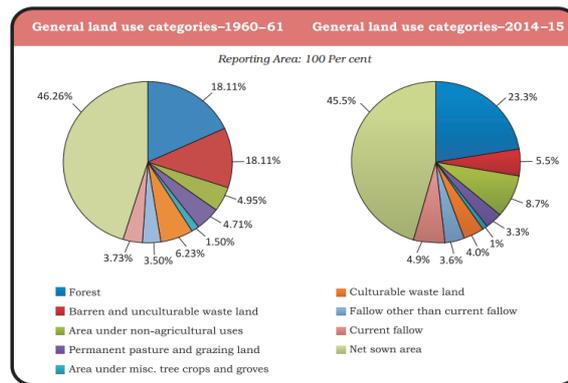


LAND UTILISATION

Forests, non-cultivable land, other uncultivated land, fallow lands, and net sown area are all examples of land resources.

LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

1. Land usage is influenced by both physical and human causes.
2. India's total geographical area is 3.28 million square kilometres. The country's forest area is significantly less than the intended 33 percent of total land area (source : National Forest Policy, 1952)
3. India has around 130 million hectares of degraded land (of which 28 percent forest degraded area, 56 percent water eroded area and 16 percent saline and alkaline deposits)

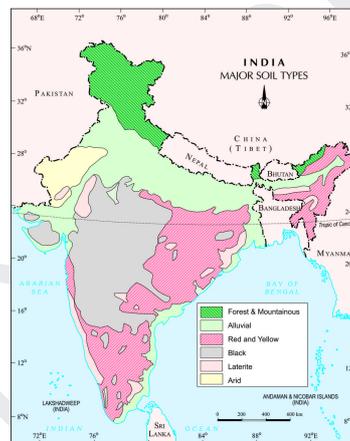


Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2017

LAND DEGRADATION AND CONSERVATION MEASURES

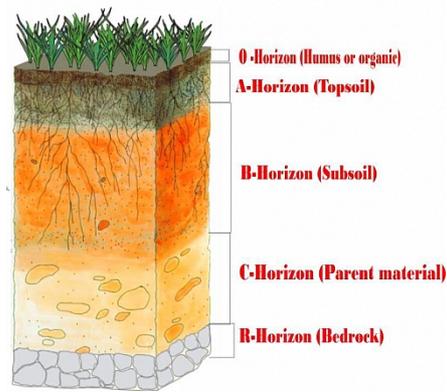
Land degradation has been worsened by human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, and mining.

Afforestation, effective grazing management, planting of plant shelter belts, and control of overgrazing, among other things, can assist to decrease land degradation.



SOIL AS A RESOURCE

1. The most valuable renewable natural resource is soil. It is a significant living system that serves as a medium for plant growth and supports various forms of living species on the planet.
2. Soil formation up to a depth of a few centimetres takes millions of years.
3. Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation, and other types of life, as well as time, all contribute to the creation of soil.
4. Various natural forces, such as temperature changes, running water's operations, and so on, all contribute to the creation of soil.



CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

1. Soil can be categorized according to the characteristics that contribute to its development, such as colour, thickness, texture, age, chemical, and physical properties. Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red and Yellow soils, Laterite soil, Arid soil, and Forest soil are examples of different types of soil.
2. The Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra are three major Himalayan river systems that deposit alluvial soils. It can be found in the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri rivers' deltas. Alluvial soils are categorised as Bangar (old alluvial) or Khadar (new alluvial) based on their age.
3. Black dirt, commonly known as black cotton soil, is great for growing cotton.
4. Red soils have a reddish colour due to iron absorption in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. When it is hydrated, it has a yellow appearance.
5. Laterite soil is the product of extensive rain-induced leaching. It may be cultivated with the right amount of manure and fertiliser.
6. Arid soils have a sandy texture and are saline. Evaporation occurs faster due to the dry climate and high temperatures, and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
7. Forest soils in valley sides are loamy and silty, whereas upper slopes have finer grain. In the Himalayan snow-covered areas, these soils are acidic and humus-rich.



SOIL EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

1. Soil erosion is the loss of top fertile soil cover owing to a variety of natural factors such as wind, glaciers, and water. Soil development and erosion occur at the same time, and there is usually a balance between the two. However, human activities can occasionally disrupt this balance. Defective farming methods also contribute to soil erosion.
2. Contour ploughing, terrace cultivation, and shelterbelts are examples of soil erosion prevention techniques.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

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CONCEPT OF NATION STATE

During the 19th century nationalism emerged as a force in Europe. It brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe which resulted in the emergence of the nation-state.

Frederic Sorrieu and His Visualisation

Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist drew a series of four prints which depicted his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics' in 1848.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF NATION

The first idea of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices and introduced the ideas like, *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) amongst the French people.

A centralised administrative system and a uniform law for all citizens was introduced.

Napoleonic Code

Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principle by introducing the Civil Code of 1804, which was known as Napoleonic Code.

This civil code removed all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property. It abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

It simplified administrative divisions, removed guild system, improved transport and communication system, introduced standardised weights and measures and common national currency.

THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

There were no nation-states in the mid-18th century Europe.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective unity or a common culture.

Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

Aristocracy was a small group but it was the dominant class in the continent. They owned estates and property.

Due to industrialisation the new social groups of working class and middle class population, including industrialists, businessmen, professionals came into existence.

Liberal Nationalism

In the early 19th century, ideas of national unity were closely related to the ideology of liberalism.

For the new middle classes, liberalism meant freedom for individuals and equality of all before law.

In France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to persons who owned property. Men without property and women were excluded from this right.

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

In 1834, a Customs Union or Zollverein was formed by Prussia and accepted by most of the German state.

The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

A New Conservatism After 1815

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

Conservatism stressed on the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

The European powers like Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna and signed up the Treaty of Vienna in 1815.

The congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich and they drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

The major outcomes of the treaty are the Bourbon dynasty restored power, France lost all the territories, annexed by Napoleon and a series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent its expansion in future.

The main intention of congress was to restore the monarchies that has been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

The Age of Revolution: 1830–1848

Liberalism and nationalism was associated with the revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland. These revolutions were led by liberal nationalists.

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries, who installed Louis Philippe as the constitutional monarch.

There was a struggle for independence in Greece and the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

Romanticism was a cultural movement that tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as a basis of a nation.

Some countries like Poland kept nationalist feeling alive through music and language. The clergies in Poland used Polish language for religious instruction.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.

There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe and population from rural areas migrated to cities to live in overcrowded slum.

The conditions of the workers in town was extreme. In 1845, there was a revolt of weavers in Silesia village against the contractors.

In 1848, population of Paris revolted due to food shortage and widespread unemployment. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

As a result, a National Assembly proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to adult males above 21 and guaranteed them the right to work. National workshop were set-up to provide employment.

It was because the contractors supplied raw material to weaver and reduced their payments.

As a result, suffrage (right to vote) was granted to males above 21 by the National Assembly. This gave them the right to work.

1848 : The Revolution Of The Liberals

In Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian empire demanded for constitutionalism with national unification. The liberal took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of nation-state. In 1848 France, Germany, Italy, Poland etc demanded for a nation state based on Constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

Monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe wanted to introduce changes like that in Western Europe exaboilish of serfdom and bonded labour in Habsburg and Russia.

May Revolution

On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives assembled in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a Constitution for German nation.

According to this Constitution, the nation was to be headed by a monarchy under a parliamentary control.

The highest position was offered to Friedrich Wilhelm IV (King of Prussia), but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.

The Parliament also lost its support as demands of workers and artisans were ignored and the assembly was disbanded.

Issue of Political Rights to Women

Women were not given any political rights so large number of women participated actively in the liberal movements to demand for their rights.

They formed their own political associations, founded newspaper and took actively in political meeting and demonstrations.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY

After 1848, nationalist sentiments were widespread in Germany and Italy which led to their unification.

Unification of Germany

The middle class tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation-state. Prussia took the leadership of the movement.

Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck, aimed to achieve the unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

Prussian victory in three wars with Austria, Denmark and France ended and completed the process of its unification.

Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck along with princes of German states, representatives of the army, Prussian ministers declared the new German Empire on 18th January, 1871. It was headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

Newly formed state, Germany emphasised on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

Unification of Italy

During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely house.

Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi took responsibilities to unite Italy. Due to their effort Italy was united in 1861.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.

The states of Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Papal were joined with Sardinia.

The final unification of Italy was achieved in 1871 and Rome became a part of Sardinia.

Growth of Great Britain

There was no British nation prior to the 18th century.

The primary identities of the people in the British Isles were ethnic ones like English, Welsh, Scot and Irish.

The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. By this Act, Scotland was incorporated in England.

Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom of Britain in 1801.

The symbols of the new Britain were the British flag (Union Jack), the National Anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language.

VISUALISING THE NATION

Artists in the 18th and 19th century started to personify nations as female figures.

These female figures became known as allegory of nations, viz in France, Marianne was the allegory and in Germany, Germania was the allegory.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

A large part of the Balkans was under the controls of the Ottoman Empire.

Each European power i.e., Germany, Russia, England, Austro-Hungary wanted to extend their control over the Balkans. This led to series of war and finally the First World War.

Chapter 03: Democracy And Diversity

A Story From Mexico Olympics

During the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, the two African-American athletes from the USA stood with their fists clenched and their heads down during the 200-metre medal ceremony.

Involved were John Carlos and Tommie Smith.

They had already won bronze and gold medals in their respective sports.

1. They received their awards while wearing black socks and bare feet to represent Black Poverty.
2. They thought that their conduct would draw global attention to America's racial injustice.
3. Black-gloved hands and raised clenched fists were meant to symbolise Black Power.
4. Peter Norman, from Australia and the third athlete (silver medalist), wore a human rights symbol on his shirt to demonstrate his support for African-American.
5. Smith and Carlos were found guilty of violating the Olympic spirit by expressing their political views.
6. Their medals have been returned to them. Norman was also disciplined for his activities, as he was dropped from Australia's Olympic team for the future upcoming Olympics.

However, their conduct garnered worldwide notice for the US Civil Rights Movement.

Differences, Similarities, Divisions

In the provided scenario, the athletes were reacting to societal divides and injustices. This, however, occurs even in cultures without racial differences, such as Belgium and Sri Lanka.

In the case of Belgium, residents in various areas speak a variety of languages. Sri Lanka is linguistically and religiously diverse. Thus, social diversity may take on a variety of shapes among civilizations.

Origins Of Social Differences

Social diversity manifests itself differently in various communities. Almost everyone in society encounters social distinctions. It is not necessary that social

distinction will always result in a form of social division. Social differences divide similar persons, yet they may also unite people who are diametrically opposed.

Individuals belonging to diverse social groups have characteristics and traits that transcend the boundaries of their groupings. Two players were African-American and one was white on the Mexican Olympic team, but they were all athletes who spoke out against racial prejudice.

Overlapping And Cross-Cutting Differences

1. Social division occurs when certain social distinctions overlap with others.
2. In the United States, the divide between Blacks and Whites becomes a social separation since Blacks are more likely to be impoverished, homeless, and discriminated against.
3. Dalits in India are often impoverished and landless. They are often subjected to prejudice and injustice.
4. As a result, societal divides occur. When social divisions intersect, it becomes difficult to put one group of people against another.
5. This implies that parties with a shared interest in one area are likely to have opposing positions on another.

Case Of Northern Ireland And The Netherlands

In Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, the majority of people are Christians, although they are split between Catholics and Protestants.

Catholics and Protestants are at odds in Northern Ireland, but not in the Netherlands.

This is because Catholics are impoverished in Northern Ireland as a result of past prejudice.

While Catholics and Protestants are approximately equally likely to be impoverished or wealthy in the Netherlands.

Social Divisions Due To Overlapping Social Differences

Due to the overlap of social inequalities, the possibility of severe social divides and conflicts exists. Cross-cutting social distinctions are more amenable to accommodation.

Most nations have some kind of social division.

For instance, they occur in both large countries such as India and tiny countries such as Belgium.

They are also present in homogeneous societies.

Germany and Sweden were previously very homogeneous societies, but are today seeing fast change as a result of the inflow of people or migrants from other regions of the globe.

Migrants bring their own culture and often establish a new social group.

Thus, the majority of the world's nations became multicultural.

Politics Of Social Divisions

Democracy necessitates rivalry between political parties. Their rivalry has the potential to transform social differences into political ones.

This results in conflict, bloodshed, and even country dissolution in a number of nations.

Social division occurs in the majority of the world's nations. They are mirrored in politics wherever they exist.

Political parties discuss these differences, make varying pledges to various populations, and implement policies aimed at resolving the problems of disadvantaged communities.

Social divides have an effect on voting in the majority of nations.

Political Division In Northern Ireland

For many years, Northern Ireland was the scene of a violent and severe ethno-political war between Protestants (53% of the population) and Roman Catholics (44 percent).

Protestants were represented by Unionists who wanted to stay in the primarily Protestant United Kingdom.

On the other side, the Catholics were represented by the Nationalist parties, who argued for the reunification of Northern Ireland with a primarily Catholic nation, namely the Republic of Ireland.

Hundreds of civilians, militants, and security personnel were slain in the conflict between Unionists and Nationalists, as well as between the United Kingdom's security forces and the Nationalists. The UK Government and the Nationalists signed a peace pact in 1998.

Political Division In Yugoslavia

The consequence of Yugoslavia's politics, political rivalry along religious and ethnic lines, resulted in Yugoslavia's breakup into six sovereign republics.

As a result of these instances, it is clear that politics and social divide should not coexist.

Three Determinants Of Political Outcome

People's Perception About Their Identities

To begin, the result is contingent upon how individuals see their identities.

When individuals see their identities in single and exclusive terms, accommodating them becomes very challenging.

However, if people believe their identities are varied and complimentary to the national identity, the situation becomes much simpler and more favourable. For instance, the majority of individuals in India and Belgium consider themselves to be both Indian and Belgian, as well as members of a state or linguistic group.

Role Of Political Leaders

Politics is determined by how political leaders address the needs of any society. It is simpler to meet requests that are constitutionally permissible and do not jeopardise another community.

The Sri Lankan government's majority rule for Sinhala dominance came at the expense of the Tamil community's interests and identity. In Yugoslavia, it was impossible to accommodate the demands of leaders of many ethnic groupings inside a single nation.

The Attitude Of The Government

Finally, it is contingent upon how the government responds to the demands of various groups.

If the majority community's rulers are prepared to share power and meet reasonable minority community requests, societal differences become less dangerous for the nation.

However, if efforts are made to stifle such demands in the name of national unity, the consequence is the reverse.

Conclusion On Political And Social Division

Political manifestation of social division is entirely natural and healthy in a democracy.

This enables different marginalised and disadvantaged socioeconomic groups to air their problems and the government to address them.

Occasionally, societal divisions result in an intolerable degree of social inequality and injustice.

Combating such inequity sometimes necessitates resorting to violence and disobedience of official authorities.

However, history demonstrates that democracy is the most effective means of achieving recognition and also accommodating variety.

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Chapter 03: Democracy And Diversity

Namaste, in this video lecture you will learn about < **Democracy And Diversity** > from < social science > of class < 10 > based on NCERT textbook

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Here is an what overview of what you are going to learn from this lecture about this chapter

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Thank You For Watching This Lecture.

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