

Unit - 4

India - Resources and Industries



Learning Objectives

- To learn about the resource and its types.
- To understand the concept of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- To identify the different types and distribution of industries in India.
- To analyse the problems of Indian industries.



Introduction

Any matter or energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including humans is called a natural resource. Natural resources include air, water, soil, minerals, fossil fuels, plants, wild life etc. Many natural resources are used as raw materials. They play a vital role in the economic development of any region. Natural resources are classified on several basis. Based on continued availability, the resources are categorised into two types. Renewable Resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.

Solar energy, wind energy, biogas, tidal energy, wave energy etc. are the renewable resources. Non-Renewable resources are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation. Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. fall under this category.

4.1 Minerals

Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and

physical properties. The process of extracting mineral from the earth is known as mining. The mines near the earth crust are known as open pit mines while the deep mines are known as shaft mines.



The organisations associated with minerals in India are

1. The Geological Survey of India Headquarter is at Calcutta
2. Indian Bureau of Mines Headquarter at Nagpur
3. Non-Ferrous Material Technology Development Centre NFTDC, Hyderabad.
4. The Ministry of Mines is responsible for the administration of all mines and minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957).

Types of Minerals

On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories. They are metallic and non-metallic minerals.