



SUBJECT:-GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER:- Resource and Development

Read this e-lesson and the lesson 'Resource and Development' from the textbook. Thereafter, follow the instructions and do the given assignment in a notebook with date, index and topic.

Link for the chapter :- <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?jess1=1-7>

INTRODUCTION

There are a variety of things that we **use** in our day to day life. Many things come to us from nature and a lot many are manufactured using technology (machineries, tools) and labour. All these things that we see around and are using are **resources**.

Definition of Resources: Everything available in the environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is – **technologically accessible**

- **Economically feasible**
- **Culturally acceptable.**

INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATURE, TECHNOLOGY AND INSTITUTIONS

All the three- nature, technology and institutions- are highly important and interdependent in order to satisfy human needs. Absence of any of these will cause disturbance in fulfilling human needs.

Nature – provides raw material through agriculture, mining, quarrying, gathering etc.

Technology – includes the tools and machineries which are required for processing. The level of technology keeps on upgrading with time. Simple tools like needles and big machines in industries, all come under it.

Institutions – Institutions mean different organisations which bring natural resources and technology together to form something new to cater to human needs.

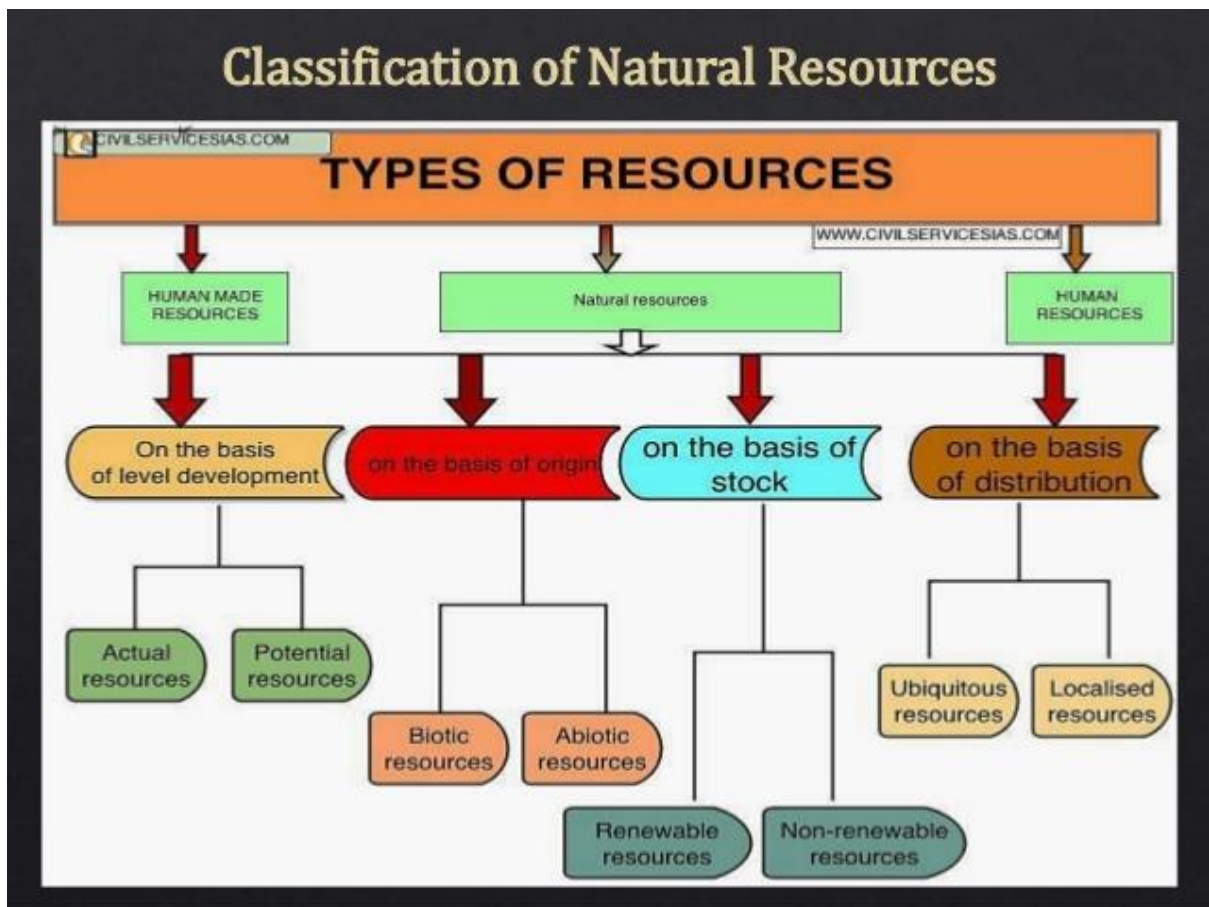
Human beings interact with nature, through technology, and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.



For example: In order to make a table, a carpenter (institution) is dependent upon wood (nature) and technology (hammer, nails etc.). The combination of the three helps in making a table. Absence of any one of these will hinder the satisfaction of human need (making a table).

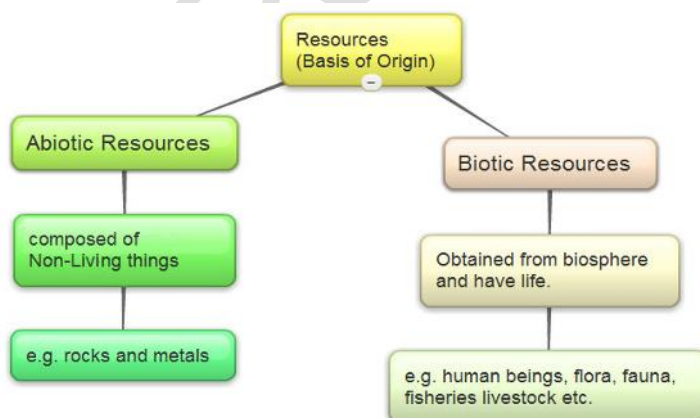
CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

Broadly, resources are classified into three: Natural, Human Made and Human.



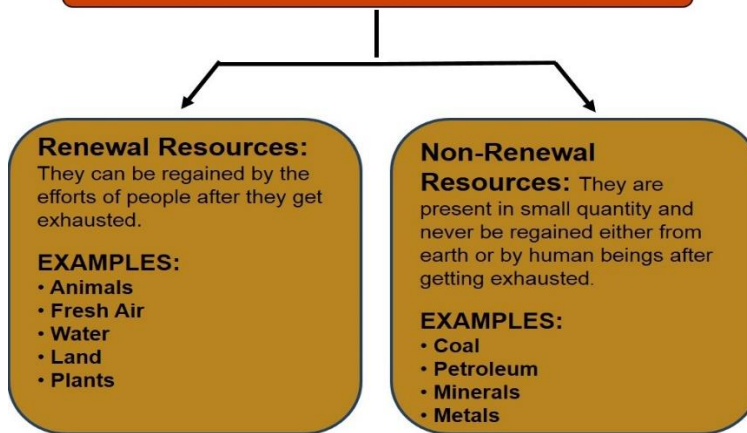
The flow diagram given above explains the broad classification of natural resources on different basis.

On the basis of Origin – Resources are classified into biotic and abiotic resources.



On the basis of Exhaustibility: Renewable (inexhaustible) and non-renewable (exhaustible) resources.

CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES



- Renewable resources can be replenished within a human life span.
- Non-renewable resources take millions of years in their reformation which is not possible within a human lifespan. Therefore, they are known as non-renewable resources.

On the basis of Ownership:



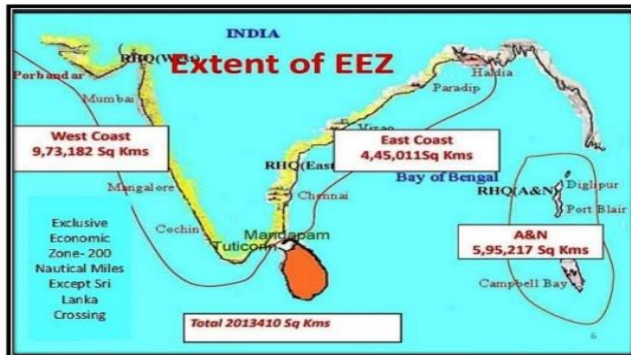
If a resource is owned by an individual, the management and earnings also belong to the person (or group of people).

If community owns a resource, it is available only for the usage of people without any such discrimination. People don't invest in or cannot acquire the community owned resource.

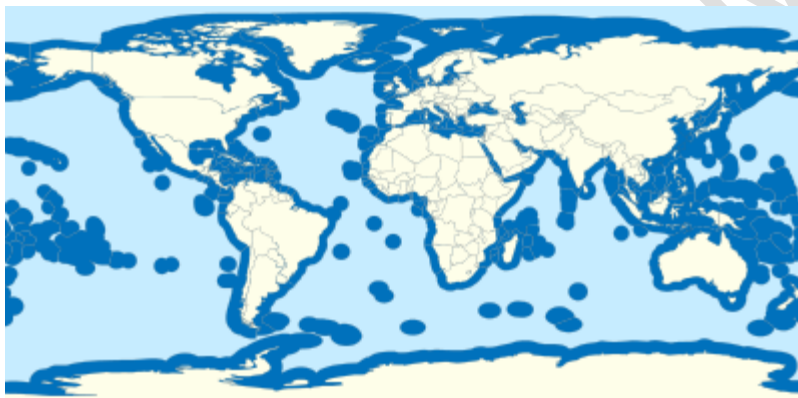
In case of National resource, everything belongs to the nation.

In case of any developmental activity for the larger community, government holds the right to acquire individual or community owned resources. Example – For construction of metro, dams etc. Similarly, resources available from under the ocean also belong to the nation (EEZ- Exclusive Economic Zone).

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International resources mainly include open seas i.e. sea beyond the EEZ of every country. No country can access them without the approval of international institutions.



The diagram given above shows the EEZ of different countries/islands/continents (dark blue colour) and Open sea (light blue colour).

On the Basis of Development – Actual, Potential, Stock, Reserve

On the Basis of Development

<p>Actual Resource</p> <p>Also known as Developed Resource. They are known for their quality and quantity and are used completely with the help of available technology and the level of feasibility. Example: Coal reserves in India</p>	<p>Potential Resource</p> <p>These resources are found in a particular area but are not being utilized, mainly due to economic constraints, unavailability of technology or lack of accessibility. Example: Coal reserves in Antarctica</p>	<p>Stock</p> <p>Materials are available in the environment to satisfy human needs but we don't have the practical technology to use them. For example- lack of practical technology to make water with hydrogen and oxygen, although both the elements are available.</p>	<p>Reserves</p> <p>They can be put to use, but have been kept as a reserve for meeting future requirements. Example: Rivers can be used for generating hydroelectricity but presently, it is being utilised only to a limited extent. The remaining can be used in future, if required.</p>
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ASSIGNMENT

Q.1. Explain with the help of a relevant example that human needs are dependent upon nature, technology, and institution.

Q.2. Differentiate between National and International Resource. (Write three points)

Q.3. Do you think Bal Bharati Public School, Pitampura is a community owned resource? Justify your answer.

Q.4. Exemplify to prove that potential resource gets transformed into actual resource with time.

Q.5. Categorize the following resources on the basis of ownership, exhaustibility and origin:

Agricultural land of a farmer, forest, river, mountain, petroleum reserves near Maharashtra coast, wildlife and aluminium mines in India.

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BBPS, PITAMPURA