



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034**

**SUBJECT:-GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER:- Resource and Development**

Kindly read the content given below and view the links shared for better understanding. Attempt the given assignment in the Geography notebook. Please mention the date, index and topic.

Link for the online textbook (Geography-NCERT)

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

**Let's first recapitulate:**

- Resources, used by human beings are obtained with the help of nature, technology and institution.
- Resources are classified on several basis- on the basis of origin, exhaustibility, ownership, and development.
- For example – coal mines in Odisha are abiotic on the basis of origin, non-renewable on the basis of exhaustibility, national resource on the basis of ownership and actual/developed resource on the basis of development.

**DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES**

Human survival is largely dependent upon the resources available to them. Nature plays a very important role in this. Unfortunately, human beings have rightfully started using nature and its resources indiscriminately. It has led to serious **problems** like **depletion of resources**. There are many resources whose percentage distribution is decreasing globally; henceforth human need is not met.

A line of haves and have nots has been created in the society by the unjust **accumulation of resources**. The ones who have the affordability keep the excess of resources with them and many poor are deprived of those resources. An unequitable distribution of resources has increased the gap between rich and poor. Rich people are becoming richer and poor are becoming poorer.

Also, unnecessary and **indiscriminate use of resources** has led to many environmental and global problems which are affecting many species of plants, animals, and human beings as well. Ozone depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation are ultimately affecting the living beings.

***“HUMAN GREED HAS OVERPOWERED HUMAN NEEDS!”***

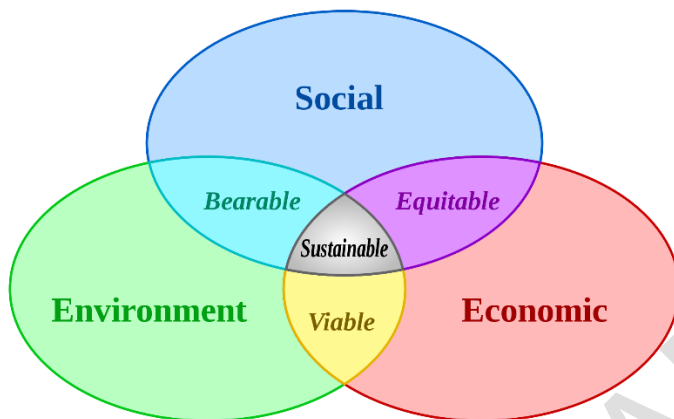
With this rate of depletion and exploitation of resources, the future of our planet is in danger.

### Solution to problems:

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**- Sustainable economic development means 'development should take place without damaging the environment', and 'development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.'

Sustainable development basically aims at providing **holistic (overall) development of resources**, economy and environment, and at the same time takes care of the future development also.

The development of only the present might ruin the development of the future generation. **It is only through resource planning that the target of sustainable development can be achieved.**



Sustainable development is all about taking into consideration the economic development, environment and human needs, all together.

Considering resource depletion as an urgent issue for the globe and human development, many countries came in together to work for the cause and therefore, a summit was held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in 1992, known as the EARTH SUMMIT. More than 100 heads of different countries met for addressing the environmental problems at the world level. The summit advocated the Global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21, which mainly focussed on achieving Sustainable Development.

Link for Agenda 21

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pyUeTk2SKSw>

### RESOURCE PLANNING

The best strategy to overcome all the above mentioned problems is Resource Planning, especially in a country like India, where resources are unequally distributed in the country. For example: We get minerals mainly from Deccan and Chota Nagpur Plateau (states like Chattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand etc.), agriculture is primarily done in Northern plains (states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc.), but still we are able to get anything anywhere. That's possible only because of resource planning.

For example: Delhi is such a place where many economic activities do not take place like mining, agriculture, cattle rearing etc., yet all the resources (natural and man-made) are available to the people here.

This is possible mainly because of resource planning.

At the same time, there are many places in the country where although resources are available in abundance, but lack of resource planning does not bring the economic or infrastructural development to the place. For example: Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are rich in coal and mineral deposits but poor governance and mismanagement do not help in the economic development of the state.

Even at the global level, high technological development of colonizing countries (example – Britain) helped them exploit resources of the other countries (example – India)

Therefore, resource planning here becomes important at national and global level.

### **STEPS INVOLVED IN RESOURCE PLANNING**

1. Identification and inventory of resources.
2. Evolving planning structure endowed with:
  - **Appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing Resource Development Plan**
3. Matching the resource development plan with the overall national development plan.

Follow the link for better understanding of the concept of resource planning:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NES1I\\_u4cL0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NES1I_u4cL0)

### **CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES**

Need for conservation of resources:

1. For proper resource planning so that an equal distribution of resources could take place.
2. For the conservation of resources for future generation.
3. To combat the environmental problems.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES was always a concern for Gandhiji, as he said, 'There is enough for everybody's need but not for everybody's greed.'

**ASSIGNMENT** (in continuation of the previous assignment)

Q.6. How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Q.7. Do you think resource planning is a success or a failure in India? Justify your answer with three valid arguments.

Q.8. Explain in detail the reasons behind the conservation of resources. (Three points)

Q.9. Do you think the objectives of Agenda 21 have been achieved since 1992? Justify your answer with three valid reasons.

Q.10. Suggest any three measures that you as an individual can take to do resource conservation.

BBPS, PITAMPURA