



RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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MAHATAMA GANDHI

RESOURCES

- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs



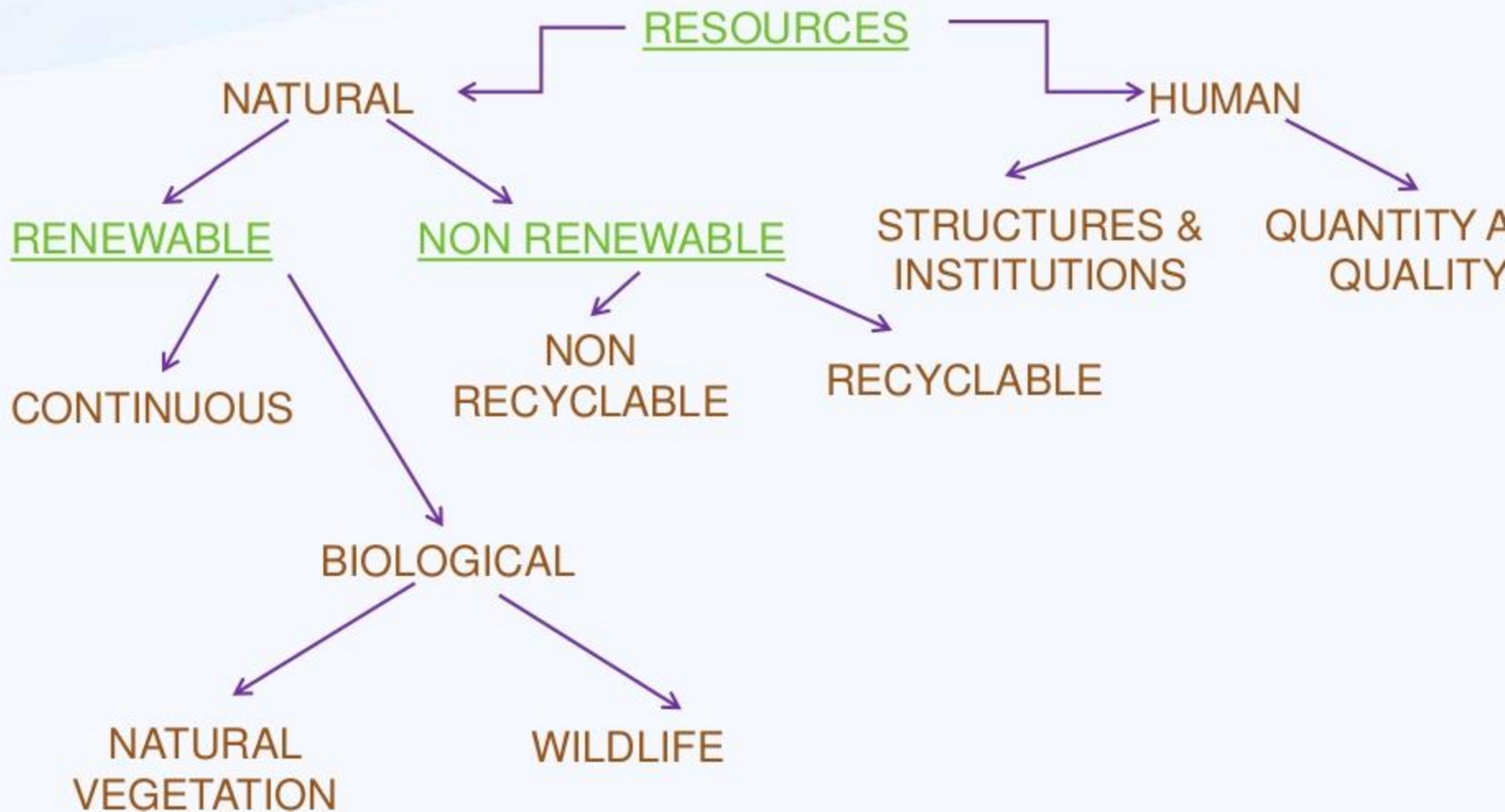
What all in
this
presentation.

Types of Resources- natural
and man made

Classification of resources in,
on the basis of origin, stock,
distribution, development

Conserving Resources &
Sustainable development.

TYPES OF RESOURCES



Classification of Resources

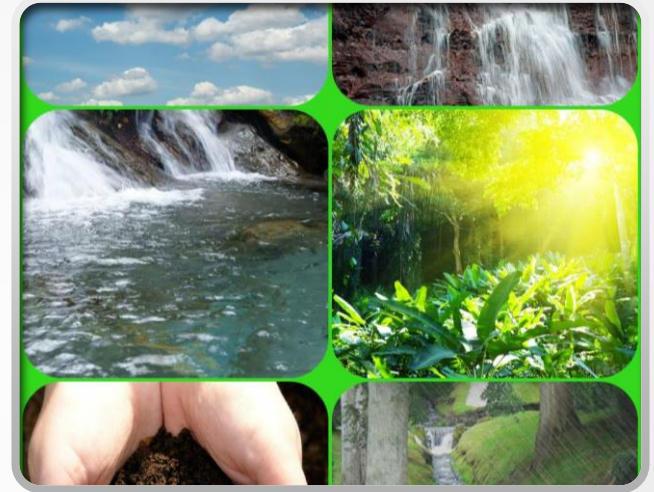
On the basis of Origin: Biotic and Abiotic

On the basis of Exhaustibility: Renewable
and Non-Renewable

On the basis of Distribution : Localised
and Ubiquitous

On the basis of Status of Development:
Potential, Developed, Stock and Reserves

On the basis of origin -biotic and abiotic resources



LIVING AND NON LIVING



- Biotic and abiotic resources

RENEWABLE AND NONRENEWABLE RESOURCES.



OWNER SHIP

Individual Resources: These are also owned privately by individuals. Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue. In villages there are people with land ownership but there are many who are landless. Urban people own plots, houses and other property

Community Owned Resources: There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots

National Resources: Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.

International Resources: There are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.

ON THE BASIS OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT

- **Potential resources:** resources which have not been put to use but are found in a region are called potential resources. Like Rajasthan and Gujarat can be utilized for their solar and wind energies .
- **Developed resources:** it includes resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization.

- **Stock:** the materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but cannot be used because of technology, are included among stock.
- **Reserves:** they are the subset of stock which are used with the help of existing technical knowledge. For example water in lakes, dams, forests etc is a reserve which can be used in the future.

On the basis
of their
distribution
resources
can be
ubiquitous or
localised.

- . Resources that are found everywhere like the air we breathe, are ubiquitous. But those which are found only in certain places are localised, like copper and iron ore

Human Resources

- People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.
- That is why human beings are a special resource.
- People are human resources.
- Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development



Conserving resources :

How to conserve resources ?

By doing
following
practices

Sustainable development

Resource planning

Creating awareness

By using 4 R: Reuse, Reduce,
Recycle, Refuse.

Following the principles of
Sustainable Development.

Resource Planning

- Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.

WHY DO WE NEED RESOURCE PLANNING?

- **IMPORTANCE OF RESOURCE PLANNING-**
- It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
- There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some resources. For example Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh rich in coal, Rajasthan rich in solar energy.
- We have to save for future generation and to avoid wastage of resources.
- To reduce regional and personal disparity.
- To control global ecological crises- global warming, depletion of ozone layer.

HOW RESOURCE PLANNING IS DONE IN INDIA.

Resource planning is a complex process which involves :

(i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans

. (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

