

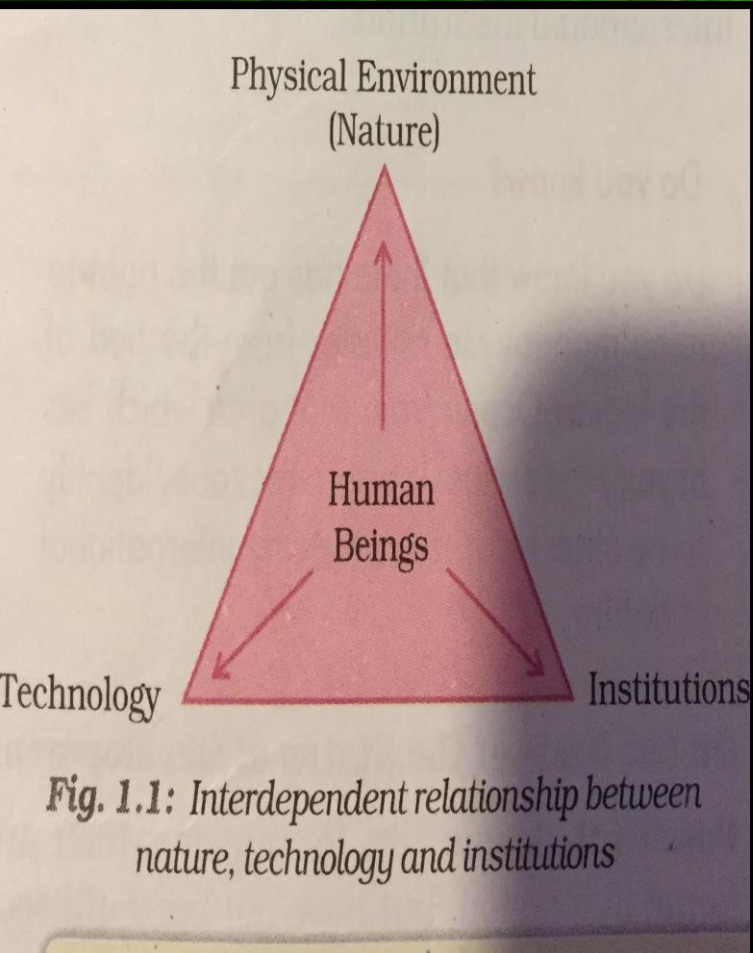
RESOURCES
AND
DEVELOPMENT
(LESSON -1)

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the meaning of resource.
- To get a clear idea about the different types of resources.
- To understand the different problems that arises due to indiscriminate use of resources.

WHAT IS RESOURCE?

- Everything in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs and is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is termed as 'Resource'.
- Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.
- They transform material available in the environment into resources and use them.



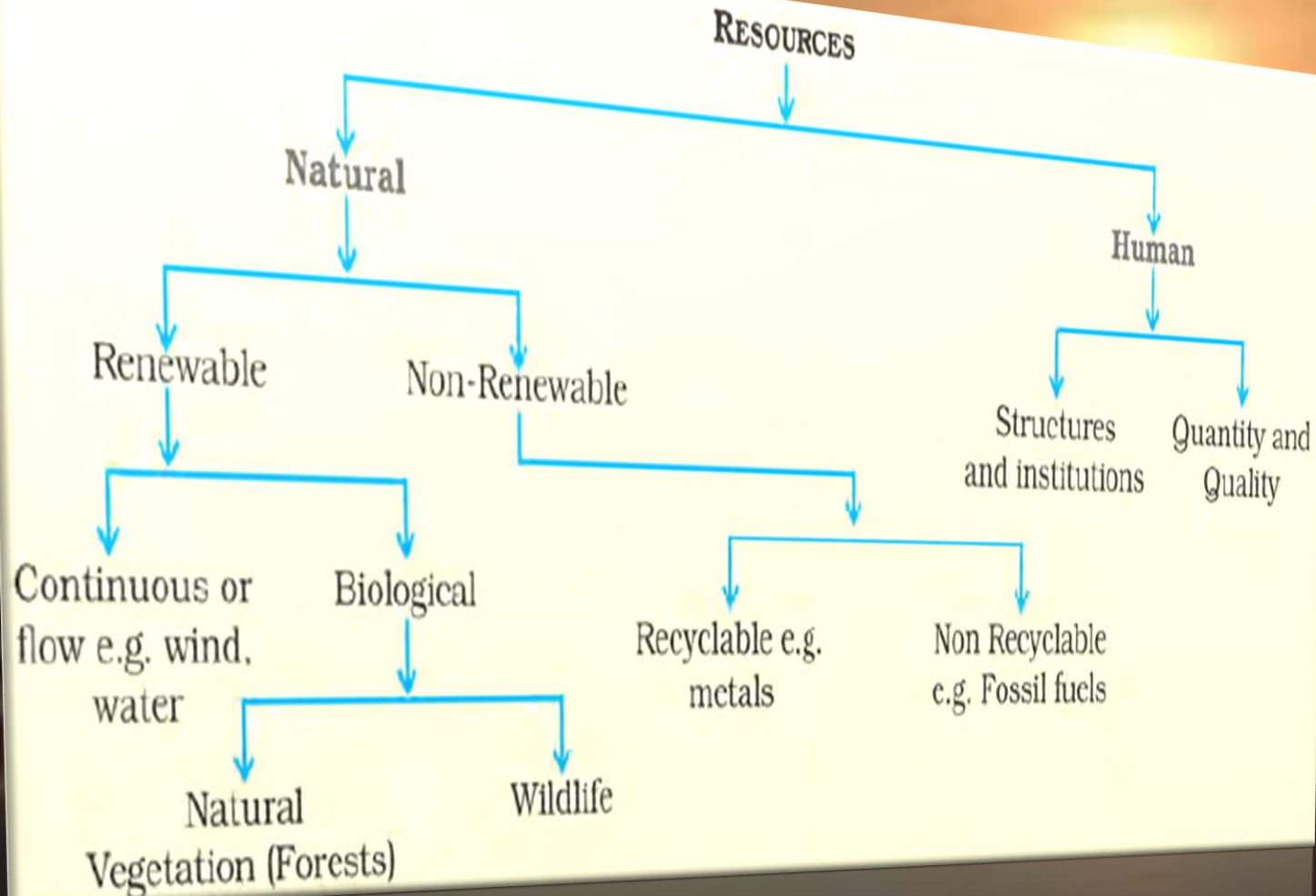
‘Coal would have been a mere piece of rock, until we knew the art of using coal’-

- The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an inter- dependent relationship between **nature, technology and institutions**.
- Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate economic development.
- Human beings themselves are essential components of resources.
- Human being transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.
- That is – **if any one of the three components are not there (nature, technology and institution), then we cannot term that as a resource.**

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

- On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic.
- On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable.
- On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international.
- On the basis of the status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES



DIVIDING THE ENVIRONMENT



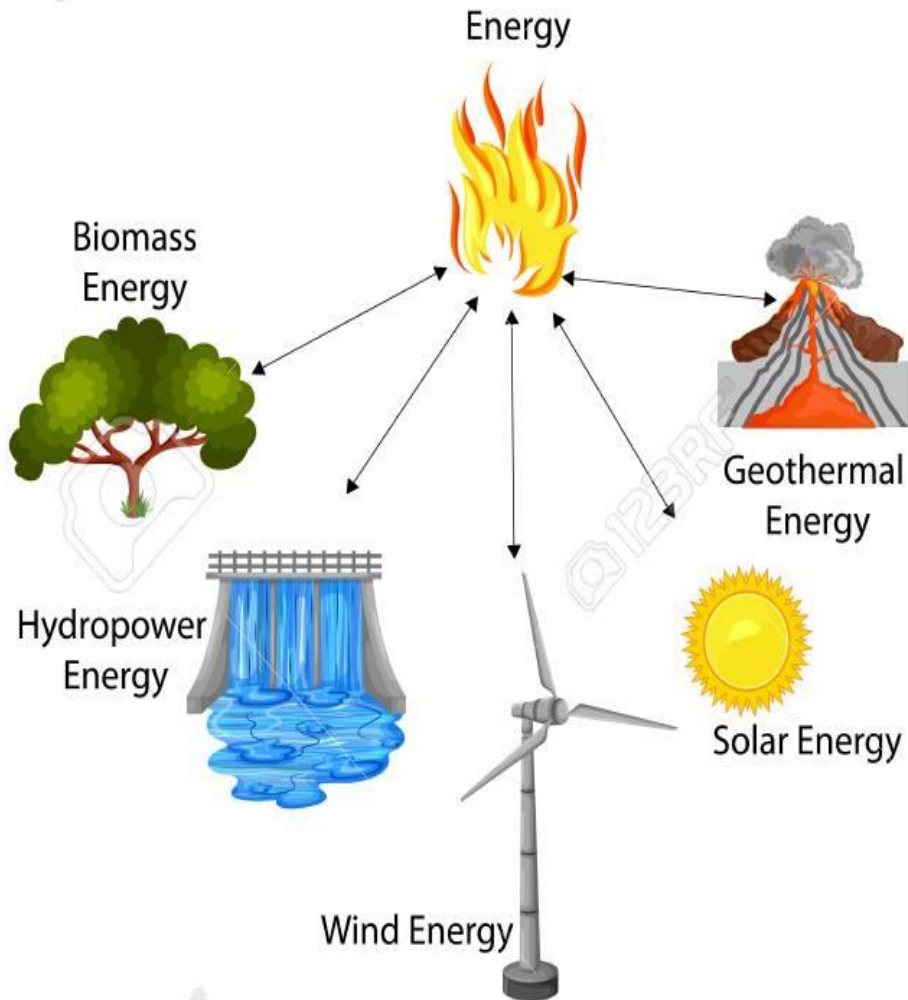
BIOTIC FACTORS

people,
animals,
plants

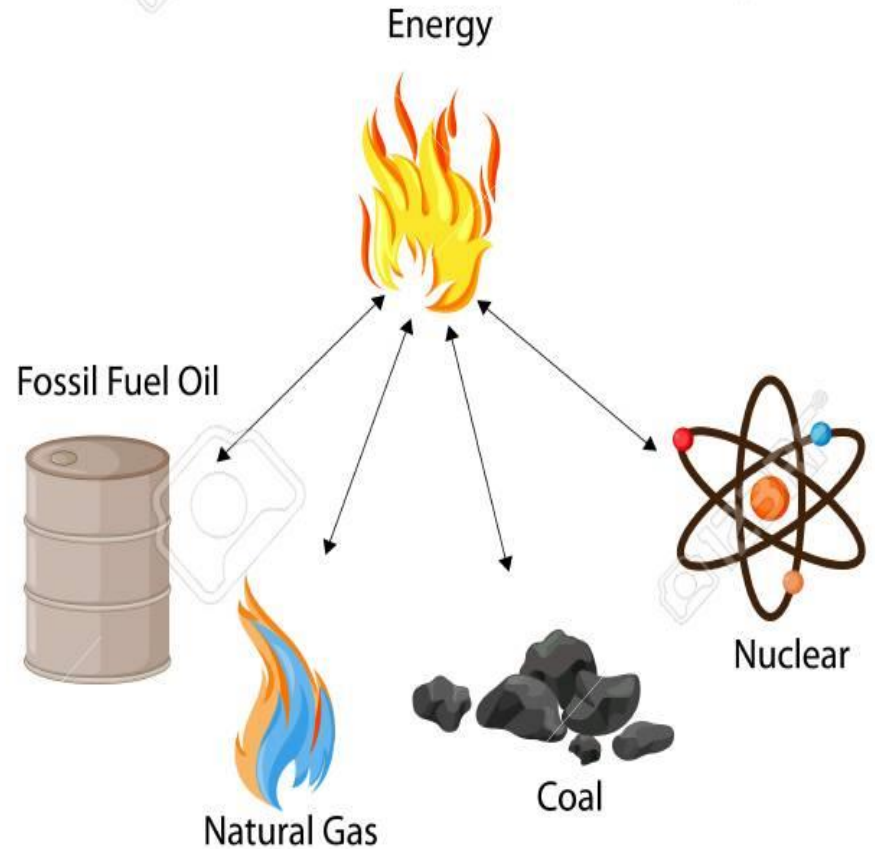
ABIOTIC FACTORS

rocks, water,
air, wind
temperature,
light

Renewable Energy



Non-Renewable Energy





CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

- Individual
- Community
- National
- International

INDIVIDUAL
RESOURCES



House



CAR

COMMUNITY
OWNED
RESOURCES

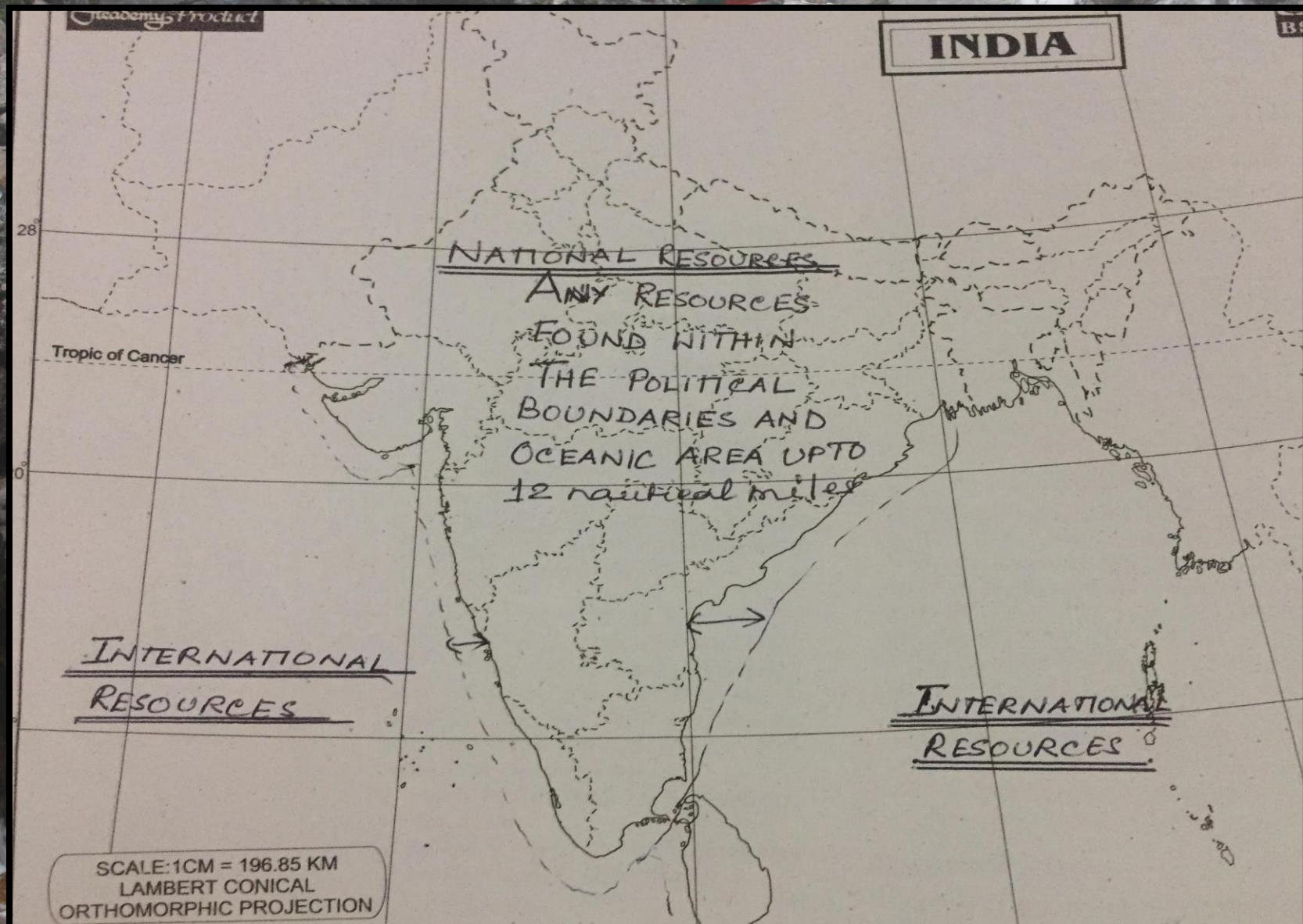


PARK



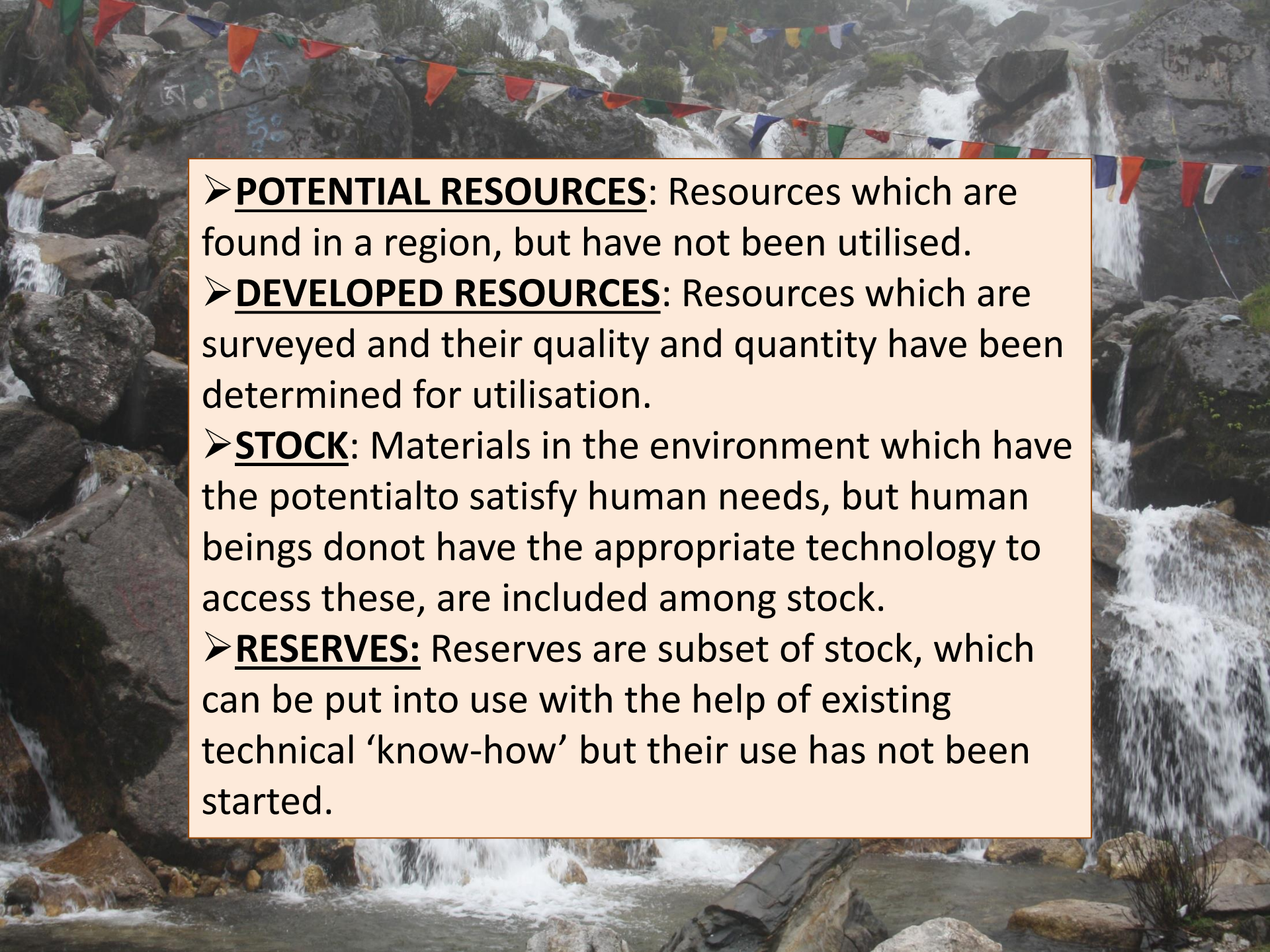
BURIAL GROUND

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES



CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES ON THE BASIS OF THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT

- Potential Resources.
- Developed Resources
- Stock
- Reserve

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- **POTENTIAL RESOURCES**: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.
 - **DEVELOPED RESOURCES**: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.
 - **STOCK**: Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs, but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among stock.
 - **RESERVES**: Reserves are subset of stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

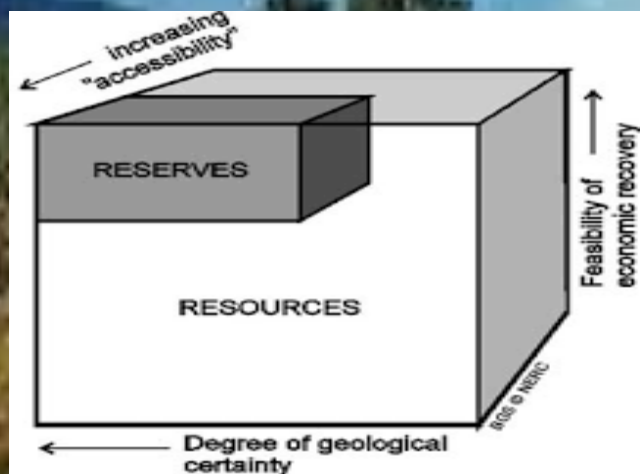
Potential resources	Actual resources
1. A potential resource is not being used currently.	1. An actual resource is one which we use currently.
2. A potential resource can prove useful and become an actual resource in the future.	2. An actual resource might have been a potential resource in the past. It may end up in the future.
3. Examples: uranium deposits in Ladakh.	3. Examples: coal deposits.
4. The entire quantity of a potential resource may not be known.	4. The actual quantity of an actual resource is known.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES



It is the process of developing the resources in order to make them useful for satisfying human wants. Some resources cannot be used directly. They have to be processed to make them useful for satisfying our wants.

Ex: Land has to be cleared and ploughed for growing crops. Water has to be taken to the field to irrigate.



Stock Resources	Reserves
(i) The things present in the nature which have the potential to satisfy the human needs but due to non-availability of appropriate technology these cannot be used for the time being, are called stock.	(i) These are the subset of stock which can be put to use with the help of existing technology but they are still unused
(ii) For example water- it has oxygen and hydrogen, these can be used in energy sector but we cannot use them as much.	(ii) They can be used for future generation or requirement.

PROBLEMS

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e rich and poor.
- It has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

RICH

POOR

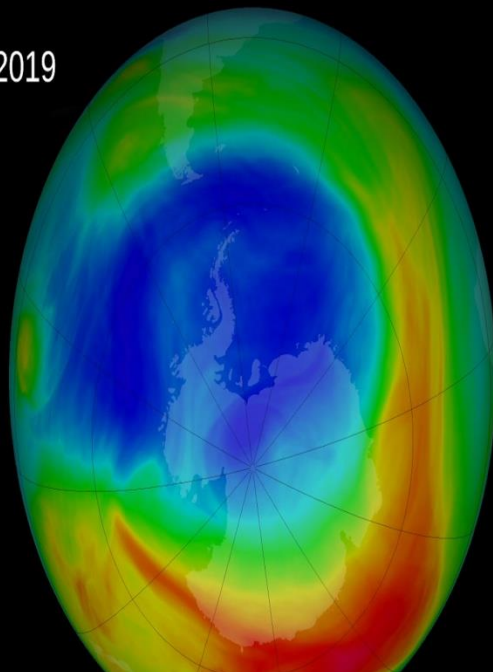
HAVE

HAVEN'T

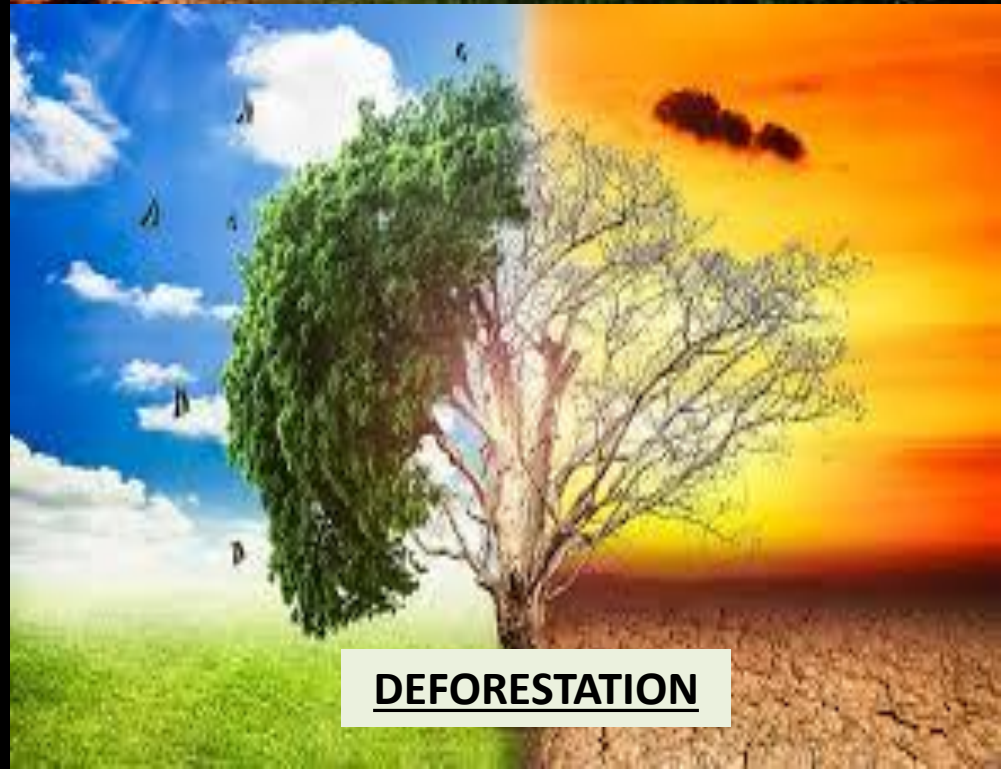


GLOBAL WARMING

Sep 08, 2019



OZONE LAYER DEPLETION



DEFORESTATION

FLOW DIAGRAM OF LESSON -1



Definition of Resources



Types of Resources



Problems associated with depletion of Resources



THANK YOU