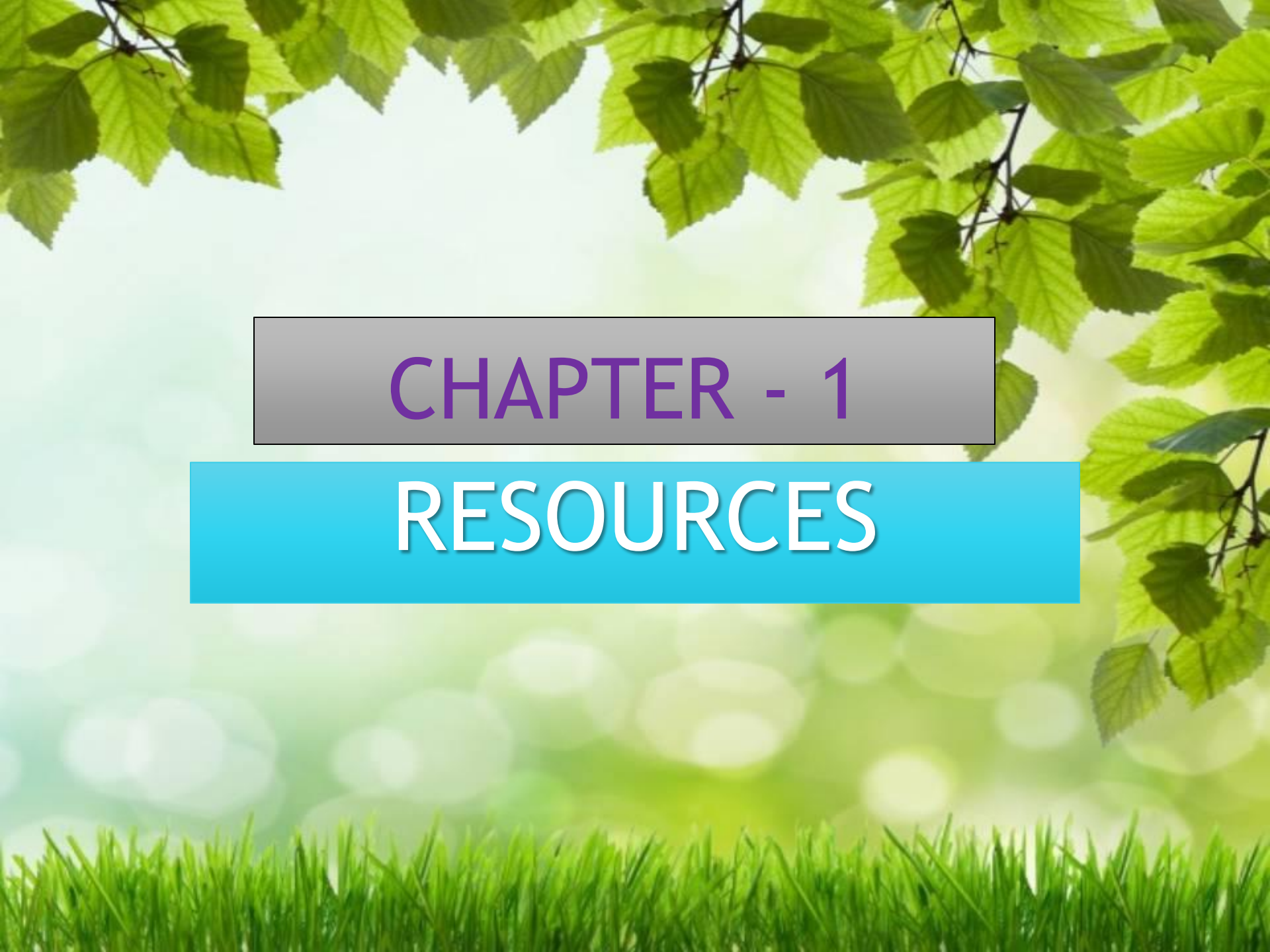


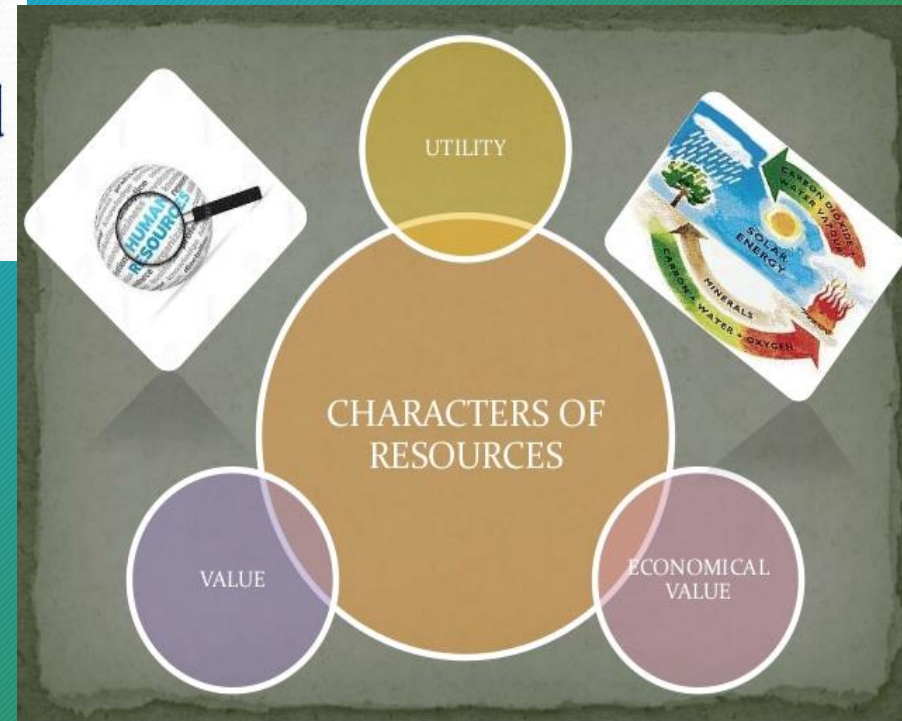


CHAPTER - 1

RESOURCES

What is a resource?

Anything that satisfies human needs is called a resource . Gift of nature , such as air soil , water , forests and minerals , as well as human creations , such as buildings , roads and so on , are resources because they satisfy various needs . eg , The air that we breath , the water that we drink , the food that we eat, the minerals that we use , our means of travel and communication , are all examples resources.



- All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called as *Resources*.
- All resources have some value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value and some do not, but both are important and satisfy human needs.
- Some resources can become economically valuable with time.
- Time and technology are the important factors that change substances into People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources.
- Each discovery or invention leads to many others. For example-
 - Discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking
 - Invention of the wheel resulted in the development of newer modes of transport.

RESOURCES

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graph TD; RESOURCES --> NATURAL; RESOURCES --> HUMAN; RESOURCES --> HUMAN_MADE[HUMAN MADE]; NATURAL --> RENEWABLE; NATURAL --> NON_RENEWABLE[NON-RENEWABLE];
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NATURAL

HUMAN

HUMAN
MADE

RENEWABLE

NON-
RENEWABLE

RESOURCES-EXHAUSTIBILITY

Resources on the basis of
Exhaustibility

Renewable

Non Renewable

These resources can be
renewed/recycled.

These resources cannot be
renewed as they take million
years to form.

For Example
Solar and Water Energy,
Forests etc.

For Example
Minerals, Fossil Fuels.

Further Divided into

Continuous- Water and Wind
Flow-Natural Vegetation and
Wildlife

Renewable Energy



Non-Renewable Energy

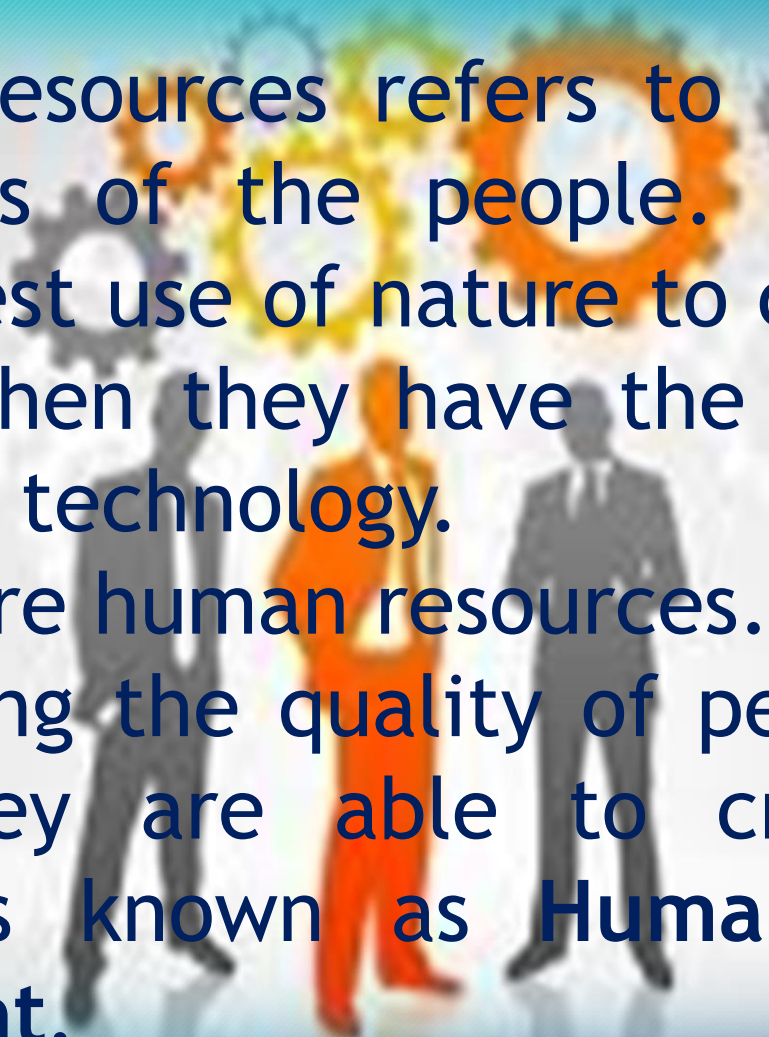


HUMAN MADE RESOURCES

People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles which are known as human made resources.



HUMAN RESOURCE

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- (i) Human resources refers to the number and abilities of the people. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology.
 - (ii) People are human resources.
 - (iii) Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as Human resource development.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

- Planned use of resources in order to meet the present needs and to store a part for the future generations is called resource conservation.

It is necessary because

- 1) Many resources are non-renewable and exhaustible. If we conserve them we can use them for a longer period of time.
- 2) Conservation of resources helps us to reduce wastage. It will help in economic progress.
- 3) Resource conservation helps us to protect the environment.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs **(World Commission, 1987)**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The principles of a sustainable society

- Respect and care for the community of life.
- Improve the quality of human life.
- Conserve the Earth's vitality and diversity.
- Minimize the depletion of non-renewable resources.
- Keep within the Earth's carrying capacity.
- Change attitudes and practices.
- Enable communities to care for their own environments.
- Provide a national framework for integrating development and conservation.
- Create a global alliance.

**Thank
You**

