

Resources and Development

) **What are the biotic and abiotic resources ? Give some examples.**

Ans. Biotic Resources are obtained from biosphere and have life. For example, human beings, *flora* and *fauna*, fisheries, livestock, etc.

Abiotic Resources are composed of non-living things. For example, rocks and metals.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

Discuss the problems which have been caused due to overutilisation of resources.

Ans. (i) **Depletion of resources** : Overutilisation had led to the depletion of the resources for meeting the greed of a few individuals.

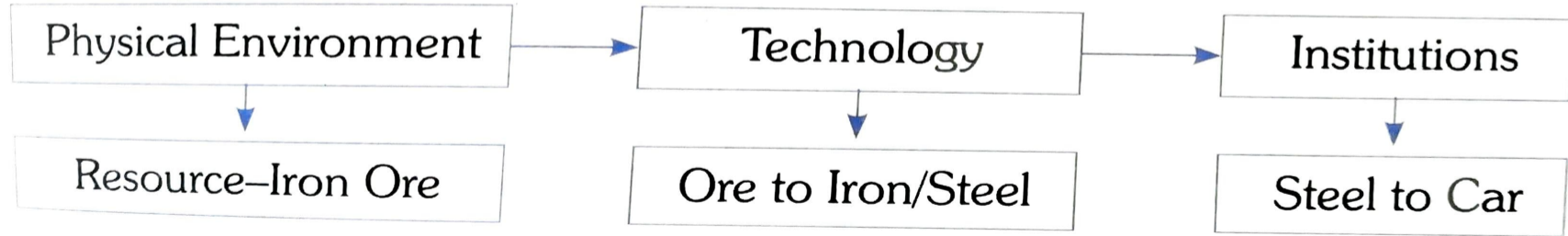
For example, overutilisation of minerals oil had led to a situation where most of the countries of the world are facing energy crisis.

(ii) **Concentration of resources** : This has divided the society into 'haves' and 'have nots' or the rich and the poor.

(iii) **Global ecological crisis** : Overutilisation of resources had led to the global ecological crisis such as global warming, depletion of ozone layer, pollution and land degradation.

Explain the relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

Ans. Nature contains different resources. These resources are converted into usable items with the help of technology. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.



1. **What do you understand by conservation of resources for sustainable benefit of the present generations ? Why do we need to conserve our resources ? Give any three reasons.**

Ans. **Conservation** is judicious and planned use of natural resources for sustainable benefit to the future generation. It also maintains a potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

Three reasons for conservation :

- (i) Our resources are limited in nature, therefore they have to be used judiciously.
- (ii) Many of the resources are non-renewable in nature, therefore extra care has to be taken.
- (iii) Their conservation is necessary for our own sustenance and for the ongoing economic developmental processes.

Write four major features of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.

- Ans.** (i) In 1992, 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the First International Earth Summit.
- (ii) The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of (a) environmental protection (b) socio-economic development at global level.
- (iii) The assembled leaders signed the declaration on global climatic change and the biological diversity.
- (iv) The Rio convention endorsed the Global Forest Principles and adopted 'Agenda 21' for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty and diseases through global cooperation.

Q **Why is there a need of resource planning ?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Most of the resources are limited in supply.
 - (ii) Most of the sources are unevenly distributed among the countries.

- (iii) Overutilisation of the resources may lead to pollution of the environment.
- (iv) There is a need to plan the human resources because only then we would be able to develop our natural resources.

Why is conservation of natural resources necessary ? Give two reasons.

Ans. Necessities for the conservation of resources :

- (a) It aims at sustainable benefit to the present generation.
- (b) It maintains a potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.
- (c) Proper, judicious and planned use of natural resources may sustain the environment.
- (d) Proper exploitation and conservation of renewable resources create less problems. Over-exploitation causes damage to the existing environment.

What is meant by conservation of resources ? Give two aims of conservation of resources.

Ans. Conservation of resources is a judicious and planned use of natural resources.

Aims of conservation :

- (a) To check the irrational consumption and over-utilization of resources.
- (b) Aims at a sustained benefit to the present generation and leaving sufficient resources to meet the needs and aspirations of future generation.

Giving a suitable example, explain the meaning of resource development.

Ans. Resource development is an effort to develop the resources for human use and satisfaction.

For example, land is a natural resource but it has to be cleaned of unwanted materials and ploughed in order to grow crops.

Minerals have to be taken out from the earth and smelt before they are used for machinery and implements.

Q. Mention two types of resources. Give one example of each of them.

Ans. Resources are classified in different ways such as natural and human-made, renewable and non-renewable; and individual, community and national resources.

Natural resources are available with nature. Land, water, minerals and forests are some of the natural resources. Resources created by humans are called man-made resources. Engineering, technology, machines, buildings, monuments, painting and social institutions are some of the man-made resources.

7. How is land a natural resource of utmost importance ? Explain with four facts.

- Ans.** (a) All economic activities are performed on land.
(b) It supports natural vegetation and wildlife.
(c) Most of the minerals are found on land.
(d) It is used for transportation and communication.

Q. **What is sustainable economic development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.**

Ans. Sustainable economic development means development of resources should take place without damaging the environment, so that the developmental process in present should not compromise with the needs of the coming generations.

We can use the resources judiciously in the following ways :

- (a) Resource planning.
- (b) Resource conservation.

Q. **“Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge”. Do you agree? Justify your answer.**

Ans.

- (a) In any opinion, it is not true that sustainable development is not a new area of knowledge.
- (b) Sustainability of development had been the main concern of leaders and thinkers in the past.
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi was very apt in voicing his concern about the resource development and conservation.
- (d) Famous thinkers and philosophers supported sustainable development.