

This conservation endorsed the Global forest principle and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving sustainable development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The objectives of Agenda 21 are the elimination of Poverty, hungry sickness and illiteracy world wide while halting the deterioration of ecosystem which sustain life.

Q11) Sustainability of development is a new area of 'Knowledge Knowledge'. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

Ans - No, we do not agree with the statement because sustainable development is not a new area of development.

This had been the main concern of leaders and thinking in the past. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation. Similarly many thinkers and philosophers advocated sustainable use of resource.

However the term sustainable development is recently originated by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1981 for his purpose.

Q12) Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resource in a country like India. Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

Ans) Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resource in a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resource.

The two relevant points justifying the fact are:-

(i) There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources and there are some regions

which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

(ii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are different in some other resources.

Example:-

The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. So, to cope up with all these diversities, planning is required.

Q13) What is the relevance of Gandhian model of resource conservation in today's world?

Or

What is the need for conservation of resources? Explain in light of Gandhian view.

Ans) Gandhiji said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed." He blamed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

Irresponsible consumption and over utilization of resource has led to the socioeconomic and environmental problems of shortage and pollution.

As resource are vital for any development activity, resource conservation at various levels is important to overcome these problems. If resource are <sup>used</sup> up at the same rate as they are generated or formed, they will be maintained for use by future generations.

Q14) What are the objective of resource conservation?

Ans) To protect the basic needs which we get from our environment and essential for life.

(ii) Proper utilisation of resource organisation and keeping intact of the immanent capacity of the resourceful organization.

(iii) To protect various biodiversities.

Q157 What are the ways <sup>to</sup> conserve ~~in~~ <sup>ways</sup> resources?

Ans: (i) To reduce the over utilization of resource.

(ii) To follow different skills of recycling of resources.

(iii) Resource can be conserved by re-using it.

Q158 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

Q1 Individual, community, national and international resources are classified on the basis of: Ownership

Q2 Which of the following is not classified on the basis of status of development? Renewable resource

Q3 The resource which are obtained from biosphere and have life are called: biotic resource

Q4 The ocean resources beyond 200 nautical miles is classified under which zone? Exclusive Economic zone

Q5 Which of the following is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life? Resource planning.

How much is the total geographical area of India? 3.28 million Sq. Km.

Q159 Very short type Questions:

Q1 Classify resource on the basis of origin.

Ans: On the basis of origin resource can be classified as follows:

(i) Biotic resources (ii) Abiotic resources.

Q2 What do you understand by reserve resources?

Ans: Reserves are those stocks of resources, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started.

Q3 The development of resources depend on which two factors?

Ans: The development of resources depend on technical and quality of human resource.

Q4 What are international resources?

Ans: International resources are the resource on which all the nations of the world have equal right and utilization procedure is defined by international law, example - open sea.

Q5 Which is the most wide spread relief feature of India?

Ans: Plains are the most wide spread relief feature of India.

Q6 What is the administrative name recognised internationally to the area extend upto 12 nautical miles from base line of a coastal country?

Ans: It is called territorial waters and recognised by united nations convention on law of sea.

Q7 State any one reason for overuse of resources?

Ans: Rapid increase in population is a reason for overuse of resources.

Q8? State the importance of Rio convention?  
Ans Rio-convention is the first ever legal convention global climate change and biological diversity, held in Brazil.

Q9? Who said these "there is enough for every body's ~~great~~ need and not for anybody's greed?"  
Ans The father of our Nation, Mr M.K. Gandhi made this statement voicing his concern about resource conservation.

Q10? What is the importance of Brundtland commission report?  
Ans Brundtland commission report introduced the concept of "Sustainable development".

Q11? When was the first earth summit held?  
Ans - 1992.

Q12? Where was the first earth summit held?  
Ans Rio-de-Janeiro

Q13? How many type of species are protected by PUN?  
Ans 5.

Q14? How many kilometre is 12 nautical miles?  
Ans 22.2 km

Q15? What minerals does India called from EEZ zone of India's ocean?  
- Manganese.

What is the southernmost point of India?  
Indira Point.

What is the wettest place in the world?  
Mawsynram.

## Exercise

### Multiple Choice Questions:

- a. Which one is the inexhaustible resource? - Coal
- b. Which of the following is community resource? - Building

### Distiguish between:

#### 1. Renewable and Non-renewable resources.

Renewable Resources	Non-renewable resources.
(i) The resources which can be renewed or re-produced by physical, chemical or mechanical process are known as renewable resources.	The resources which cannot be renewed or re-produced by physical, chemical or mechanical process are known as non-renewable resource.
(ii) These can be formed again in a very short period of time.	These occur after a <sup>very</sup> long geological time for the formation.
(iii) Ex: Solar and wind Energy	Ex: Minerals, fossil fuels etc.

#### 2. ~~Exhaustible~~ and Flow or Replenishable resources.

<del>Exhaustible</del> Resource	Replenishable Resource.
(i) Resources which cannot be recycled or re-produced and will exhaust completely are called <del>exhaustible</del> resource.	Resources which can be recycled or re-produced with time and are <del>exhaustible</del> are called replenishable resource.
(ii) Ex: Minerals, Oil, Coal, etc.	Ex: Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc.

Write short note in one sentence:-

### 1. Stock (Resource 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. E.g. Water is a compound of two inflammable gases i.e. hydrogen and oxygen which can be used as a rich source of energy.

### 2. Natural Resources:-

All the resources technically belongs to nation. The resources which belongs to the nation and its use by whole over the country is called National resource. Ex: Minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, etc.

Answer the following questions:-

### 1. How can any material convert into resources?

Ans We can convert materials into resources by:-

- With the help of human made technology.
- The utility of a substance convert it into a resource.

### 2. What are the resource important for?

Ans (i) Resource should be accessible to all human beings.

(ii) It should be helpful to man to transform material available in our environment into resources.

### 3. What do you mean by resource conservation?

Ans Rational utilization of resources and providing sufficient time to replenish the resources or renewal process is known as resource conservation.

4. What do you understand by term "Sustainable development"?  
Ans 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.

### 5. What are the importance of resource development?

Ans (i) To respect all living things of the earth and take care of them.

(ii) To bring development of the life style of the mankind.

(iii) To conserve capability and diversity of the earth.

(iv) To reduce the depletion of natural resources.

(v) One should be inclined towards environment and bring changes in maintenance.

(vi) To bring awareness among people of various regions about how to take care of the environment.