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Shikshak (Teacher): OM SIKARWAR

CLASS 8 — SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY) | SAMAJIK VIGYAN (BHUGOL)

## CHAPTER 1 | अध्याय 1

RESOURCES (SANSADHAN)

Hinglish Format — Hindi + English Mix | Easy to Understand

Complete Study Notes | MCQ | Short & Long Answer Questions | CBSE & State Board

Topics / Vishay	5 Topic-wise Sections
MCQ Prashna	15 Multiple Choice Questions
Laghu Uttar / Short Answer	8 Questions (~35 words)
Dirgha Uttar / Long Answer	4 Questions (~60 words)
Pathyapustak Abhyas	Textbook Exercise — Sabhi Uttar
Format / Bhaasha	Hinglish (Hindi + English Mix)
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## TOPIC 1 — RESOURCE KYA HOTA HAI? (What is a Resource?)

Mona aur Raju apni Amma ke saath ghar saaf kar rahe the. Amma ne kaha — 'Dekho in sab cheezon ko — **kapde, bartan, anaaj, kanghi, shahad ki botal, kitaaben.** In sabka ek upyog hai.' Mona boli — 'Isliye ye sab important hain.'

Raju ne poocha — '**Resource kya hota hai?**'

Amma ne jawab diya — '**Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a Resource.**'

Yaani — '**Jo bhi kisi zaroorat ko poora karne ke kaam aaye, wah Resource hai.**'

### Resource ki Paribhasha (Definition)

Resource = Koi bhi cheez jo kisi zaroorat ko poora kar sake.

Resource mein UTILITY (Upyogita) aur VALUE (Mulya) dono hone chahiye.

Examples: Paani, Bijli, Riksha, Pathyapustak, Sabziyan — sab Resources hain.

### Examples dekho:

- Paani jo tum pyaas lagne par peete ho — Resource hai
- Ghar mein use hone wali Electricity — Resource hai
- School se ghar aane wala Riksha — Resource hai
- Padhne ki Textbook — Resource hai
- Khaane mein use hone wali Sabziyaan — Resource hai

### In sab mein kya COMMON hai?

In sab ko tumne USE kiya — isliye inme UTILITY hai.

Utility yaani Upyogita — yahi kisi cheez ko Resource banati hai!

Utility = Usefulness = Upyogi hone ki quality

### Value (Mulya) Kya Hota Hai?

Koi bhi cheez Resource tab banti hai jab usmein **VALUE** ho. **Value = Worth = Kisi cheez ki keemat ya mahatva.**

- Kuch Resources ki **Economic Value** hoti hai — jaise Metals, Minerals
- Kuch ki Economic Value nahi hoti — jaise ek sundar Landscape
- Lekin **dono important hain** kyunki dono human needs पूरी करते हैं

### Ek Interesting Example!

Tumhari Dadi ke gharelu nuskhe aaj koi commercial value nahi rakhte.

Lekin agar koi Medical Company unhe PATENT karke beche —

— to wahi nuskhe bahut VALUABLE ho jayenge!

Yah dikhata hai ki samay aur technology ke saath Resource ka mulya badal sakta hai.

### Glossary (Shabdkosh)

Utility = Upyogita — kisi cheez ki upyogi hone ki quality  
 Value = Mulya — kisi Resource ki keemat ya mahatva  
 Patent = Ekasvadhikar — kisi idea ya invention par exclusive right

## TOPIC 2 — SUBSTANCE RESOURCE KAISE BANTA HAI?

Do cheezein kisi bhi substance ko Resource mein badal sakti hain:

Karak (Factor)	Kya Karta Hai	Udaharan (Example)
1. SAMAY (Time)	Gyan viksit hone ka avsar deta hai	Gharelu nuskhe ka patent hokar mulyvaan banana
2. TAKNIK (Technology)	Navin gyan se cheezein banata hai	Tez bahte paani se Jal Vidyut banana

**Sabse Important Resource kaun hai?**

### PEOPLE KHUD SABSE IMPORTANT RESOURCE HAIN!

Logo ke paas IDEAS, KNOWLEDGE, INVENTIONS aur DISCOVERIES hoti hain.

Yahi sab naye Resources banate hain.

Aag ki khoj → Khana banana aur doosri processes shuru huiN

Pahiye ka aavishkar → Transport ke naye tarike bane

Hydroelectricity ki Technology → Tez bahte paani ko Bijli mein badla

### Glossary

Technology = Latest knowledge aur skill ka upyog karke cheezein banana

## TOPIC 3 — TYPES OF RESOURCES (Sansadhano ke Prakar)

Resources ko **TEEN** bhaagon mein baanta gaya hai:

Prakar (Type)	Paribhasha	Udaharan
<b>Praakritik (Natural)</b>	Prakriti se milte hain, kam badlaav ke saath	Hawa, Paani, Mitti, Khanij, Van
<b>Manav Nirmmit (Human Made)</b>	Praakritik Resources ko badalkaar banaye	Imaaraten, Sadkein, Machinery
<b>Manav (Human)</b>	Log — unka Gyan, Kaushal aur Kshamataein	Kisan, Vaigyanik, Shikshak

### A) PRAAKRITIK SANSADHAN (Natural Resources)

Jo Resources Prakriti se milte hain aur bina zyada badlaav ke use kiye jaate hain, unhe **Natural Resources (Praakritik Sansadhan)** kehte hain.

**Examples:**

- Jo hawa hum saanste hain
- Nadiyon aur jheelo ka Paani
- Mitti (Soil)
- Khanij (Minerals)
- Jangal (Forests)

Natural Resources broadly **do prakar** ke hote hain — **Naveekaraneeya (Renewable)** aur **Anaveekaraneeya (Non-Renewable)**.

**i) RENEWABLE RESOURCES (Naveekaraneeya Sansadhan)**

**Renewable Resources ki Paribhasha**

Wo Resources jo jaldi se RENEW ya REPLENISH ho jaate hain — Naveekaraneeya (Renewable) kehlaate hain.

Solar aur Wind Energy UNLIMITED hain — human activities se affect nahi hotin.

Lekin Water, Soil aur Forests ko careless use karne par stock KAM HO SAKTA HAI.

Paani unlimited lagta hai — lekin aaj duniya ke kai hisson mein paani ki kami badi samasya hai!

Renewable Resource	Kyon Renewable Hai
Saur Urja (Solar Energy)	Unlimited — Suraj lagatar urja deta rehta hai
Pawan Urja (Wind Energy)	Unlimited — Hawa hamesha Prakriti mein uplabdh hai
Paani (Water)	Jal chakra se replenish hota hai (varsha, nadiyaan)
Van (Forests)	Ped samay aur dekhbhal se phir se ug sakte hain

**ii) NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES (Anaveekaraneeya Sansadhan)**

**Non-Renewable Resources ki Paribhasha**

Jin Resources ka LIMITED STOCK hai aur ek baar khatam hone par HAZARON SAAL lagte hain dobara banne mein,

unhe NON-RENEWABLE Resources kehte hain.

Ye Resources hamari Life Span se bahut zyada samay lete hain dobara banne mein.

Examples: Coal (Koyla), Petroleum (Tel), Natural Gas (Praakritik Gas)

Non-Renewable Resource	Kyon Non-Renewable Hai
Coal (Koyla)	Karodon varshon mein bana; jaldi replace nahi ho sakta
Petroleum (Tel)	Prachin jeevon se bana; seemit bhoomiggat bhandaar
Prakritik Gas	Fossil fuel — banne mein laakhon saal lagte hain

**Natural Resources ka Distribution Asamaan Kyon Hai?**

Natural Resources ka distribution in PHYSICAL FACTORS par depend karta hai:

1. TERRAIN (Bhu-bhaag) — Bhoomi ki bhautik aakruti
2. CLIMATE (Jalvayu) — Tapman, Varsha aur Mausam
3. ALTITUDE (Unchaai) — Samudra tal se unchaai

Ye factors duniya bhar mein bahut alag hain — isliye Resources ka distribution ASAMAAN hai.

### Glossary

Stock of Resource = Uplabdh Sansadhan ki maatra — kitna Resource use ke liye available hai

Terrain = Kisi area ki physical features / bhu-bhaag

Altitude = Samudra tal se unchaai

## B) MANAV NIRMIT SANSADHAN (Human Made Resources)

Jab log Natural Resources ko badalkaar nayi cheezein banate hain, to unhe **Human Made Resources (Manav Nirmit Sansadhan)** kehte hain.

### Easy Example!

Iron Ore (Loha Aayask) apne aap mein Resource NAHI tha.

Jab logon ne usme se Iron (Loha) nikaalana seekha — tab woh Resource bana!

Aur ussi Iron se bane Buildings, Bridges, Machines — Human Made Resources hain.

### Human Made Resources ke Examples:

- Buildings (Imaaraten) — Makaan, School, Hospital
- Bridges (Pul) — Nadiyaan paar karne ke liye
- Roads (Sadkein) — Ek jagah se doosri jagah jaane ke liye
- Machinery (Masheenein) — Kaam aasaan karne wali machines
- Vehicles (Vaahan) — Car, Bus, Train
- Technology (Taknik) — Computer, Internet, Mobile

### Mona ka Samajhna

Mona boli — 'To hum log Natural Resources ko use karke Human Made Resources banate hain!'

Raju ne kaha — 'Haan, bilkul sahi!'

Yahi hai Human Made Resources ka concept — Prakriti se leke, Technology se banana!

## C) MANAV SANSADHAN (Human Resources)

Jab logon ke paas **Knowledge, Skill aur Technology** hoti hai — tab we Prakriti se zyada se zyada Resources bana sakte hain. Isliye manushya ek special Resource hai. **LOG KHUD HUMAN RESOURCES HAIN!**

Human Resources important kyon?	Explanation
<b>Education (Shiksha)</b>	Log padhkaar aur seekhkaar zyada valuable bante hain
<b>Health (Swasthya)</b>	Healthy log zyada productive hote hain
<b>Skill Development</b>	Kaushal se log zyada Resources create kar sakte hain
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	Logo ki skills sudharna taaki wo zyada Resources banayein

### Do You Know? (Kya Aap Jaante Hain?)

Human Resource = Logo ki SANKHYA (quantity) + unki MENTAL aur PHYSICAL abilities

Human Skills hi physical material ko valuable Resource mein badal deti hain!

Education + Health = Zyada Mulyvaan Human Resources

Human Resource Development = Logo ke kaushal sudharna taaki wo zyada Resources banayein

### Read and Ponder (Socho aur Samjho)

Manushya ek doosre par DEPEND karte hain:

Kisan → Sab ke liye food grains ugaate hain

Vaigyanik → Kheti ki problems solve karte hain aur farm production behtar banate hain

Har vyakti ka Gyan aur Kaushal sab ke liye Resources banane mein yogdaan deta hai!

## TOPIC 4 — CONSERVING RESOURCES (Sansadhan ka Sanrakshan)

Mona ko ek bura sapna aaya. Usne sapne mein dekha ki —

- Prithvi ka sara paani sukh gaya
- Sabhi ped kaat diye gaye
- Na koi chhaya thi, na khaane ko kuch tha
- Log bhooke pyaase bhatak rahe the

Usne Amma ko bataya — 'Kya aisa sach mein ho sakta hai?'

**Amma ne jawab diya:** 'Haan! Agar hum savdhan nahi rahe to:

- Renewable Resources bhi bahut KAM ho sakte hain
- Non-Renewable Resources to definitely KHATAM ho jayenge!'

Raju ne poocha — 'Hum kya kar sakte hain?' Amma bolin — '**Bahut kuch!**'

### Resource Conservation Kya Hai?

Resource Conservation = Resources ko savdhani se use karna aur unhe RENEW hone ka samay dena.

Sustainable Development = Present ki zarooraten पूरी करते हुए Future के लिये भी Resources bachana.

Har person contribute kar sakta hai:

REDUCE → Kam use karo

RECYCLE → Waste ko phir se use karo

REUSE → Cheezon ko dobara kaam mein lao

Kyunki — hum sab ek doosre se jude hain — isliye har chhoti koshish matter karti hai!

### Bachchon ne Kya Kiya? (What Children Did)

Us shaam Mona, Raju aur unke doston ne milkar:

- Purane akhbaaron se Packets aur Bags banaye
- Purane kapdon se Bags banaye
- Baans ki tahniyon se Baskets banaye
- Aur ye sab apne neighbours ko diye

### Bachchon ke Sankalp (Children's Pledges)

MUSTAFA bola — 'Hame apni Earth bachaani hai. Bijli waste nahi karunga — Bijli paani aur koyle se aati hai!'

JESSY boli — 'Main paper waste nahi karungi — Paper banane ke liye ped kaate jaate hain!'

ASHA boli — 'Main paani barbad nahi karungi — Paani ki har boond keemti hai!'

Sabhi bachche bole — 'TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!'

### Hamari Prithvi ke Prati Hamara Kartavya (Our Duty)

Hamare planet ka future hamari ability par depend karta hai ki hum Prakriti ke life support system ko bacha sakein.

Isliye hamara kartavya hai:

1. Renewable Resources ka use SUSTAINABLE ho
2. Prithvi par jeevan ki DIVERSITY bani rahe
3. Natural environmental system ko NUKSAN kam se kam ho

### Glossary

Resource Conservation = Resources ko sooch-samajhkaar use karna aur renew hone ka samay dena

Sustainable Development = Vartamaan ki zarooraten पूरी कर्ते हूँ Future generations के लिये Resources bachana

## TOPIC 5 — PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Tikau Vikas के Siddhant)

Siddhant (Principle)	Arth (Meaning)
<b>Jeevan ke sabhi rupon ka samman karo</b>	Har jeev — paudhe, jaanwar, manushya — sabka mahatva hai
<b>Manav jeevan ki quality sudharo</b>	Shiksha, swasthya aur avasar sabke liye sunishchit karo
<b>Prithvi ki vitality aur diversity bachao</b>	Ecosystems protect karo; jaiwa vividhata banaye rakho
<b>Natural Resources ki kami minimize karo</b>	Samajhdari se use karo; waste mat karo
<b>Environment ke prati attitude badlo</b>	Eco-friendly aadate apnao — har din
<b>Communities ko environment ki care karne do</b>	Local logon ko apne area ki dekhbhal karne dena

## MCQ — BAHUWIKAL PRASHNA (Multiple Choice Questions)

(Sahi answer har question ke baad GREEN colour mein diya gaya hai)

<b>Q1.</b> Jo bhi kisi zaroorat ko poora kar sake use kya kehte hain?	(A) Commodity (B) Resource (C) Product (D) Material	<b>(B) Resource</b>
<b>Q2.</b> Kisi object ko Resource banane wali quality ko kya kehte hain?	(A) Quantity (B) Colour (C) Utility (D) Shape	<b>(C) Utility</b>
<b>Q3.</b> Niche mein se kaun kisi substance ko Resource NAHI banata?	(A) Utility (B) Value (C) Quantity (D) Usability	<b>(C) Quantity</b>
<b>Q4.</b> Prakriti se milne wale aur bina zyada badlaav ke use hone wale Resources ko kya kehte hain?	(A) Human Made Resources (B) Natural Resources (C) Human Resources (D) Artificial Resources	<b>(B) Natural Resources</b>
<b>Q5.</b> Solar Energy aur Wind Energy kis prakar ke Resources hain?	(A) Non-Renewable (B) Human Made (C) Renewable (D) Exhaustible	<b>(C) Renewable</b>
<b>Q6.</b> Coal, Petroleum aur Natural Gas kis prakar ke Resources hain?	(A) Renewable (B) Human Made (C) Human Resources (D) Non-Renewable	<b>(D) Non-Renewable</b>
<b>Q7.</b> Buildings, Bridges, Roads, Machinery aur Vehicles kis prakar ke Resources hain?	(A) Natural Resources (B) Human Resources (C) Human Made Resources (D) Renewable Resources	<b>(C) Human Made Resources</b>
<b>Q8.</b> Niche mein se kaun Human Made Resource hai?	(A) Cancer ki dawaaiyaan (B) Spring water (C) Tropical forests (D) Mineral deposits	<b>(A) Cancer ki dawaaiyaan</b>
<b>Q9.</b> Logo ko kis prakar ka Resource maana jaata hai?	(A) Natural (B) Human Made (C) Non-Renewable (D) Human	<b>(D) Human</b>
<b>Q10.</b> Logo ki skills ko behtar banakaar zyada Resources create karna kya kehlaata hai?	(A) Resource Conservation (B) Sustainable Development (C) Human Resource Development (D) Technology Development	<b>(C) Human Resource Development</b>
<b>Q11.</b> Resources ko savdhani se use karna aur unhe renew hone ka samay dena kya kehlaata hai?	(A) Sustainable Development (B) Resource Conservation (C) Human Resource Development (D) Resource Utilisation	<b>(B) Resource Conservation</b>
<b>Q12.</b> Present ki zarooraten पूरी करते हुए Future के लिये Resources बचाना कया कहलाता है?	(A) Resource Conservation (B) Non-Renewable Development (C) Sustainable Development (D) Technology	<b>(C) Sustainable Development</b>

<b>Q13.</b> Natural Resources ka distribution kin factors par depend karta hai?	(A) Human Population (B) Terrain, Climate aur Altitude (C) Available Technology (D) Economic Value	<b>(B) Terrain, Climate aur Altitude</b>
<b>Q14.</b> Niche mein se kaun Non-Renewable Resource ka example hai?	(A) Solar Energy (B) Wind Energy (C) Petroleum (D) Water	<b>(C) Petroleum</b>
<b>Q15.</b> Kaun si do cheezein kisi substance ko Resource mein badal sakti hain?	(A) Water aur Soil (B) Time aur Technology (C) Money aur Labour (D) Climate aur Terrain	<b>(B) Time aur Technology</b>

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (Laghu Uttar Prashna ~35 Shabd)

(CBSE aur State Board dono ke liye Mahatvapurn)

### Q1. Resource kya hota hai? Do examples do.

#### Uttar (Answer):

Koi bhi cheez jo kisi zaroorat ko poora kar sake, Resource kehlaati hai. Resource mein Utility aur Value dono honi chahiye. Water, electricity, minerals, textbooks aur vegetables sab Resources hain. Resources natural, human made ya human prakar ke ho sakte hain.

### Q2. Utility kya hai? Yah kyon zaruri hai?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Utility yaani upyogita — kisi cheez ki useful hone ki quality. Utility hi kisi ordinary substance ko Resource banati hai. Bina utility ke koi bhi cheez — chahe kitni bhi abundant ho — Resource nahi ban sakti. Jaise paani ki utility hai isliye yah Resource hai.

### Q3. Renewable aur Non-Renewable Resources mein kya fark hai?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Renewable Resources jaldi replenish ho jaate hain jaise solar energy, wind energy aur water. Non-Renewable Resources ka limited stock hota hai aur replenish hone mein hazaron saal lagte hain jaise coal, petroleum aur natural gas. Ek baar khatam hone par ye dobara nahi milte.

### Q4. Human Made Resources kya hote hain? Examples do.

#### Uttar (Answer):

Jab log Natural Resources ko badalkaar nayi cheezein banate hain to we Human Made Resources kehlaati hain. Iron ore se iron nikalkar bridges banana ek example hai. Buildings, roads, machinery, vehicles aur technology sabhi Human Made Resources hain.

### Q5. Logo ko sabse important Resource kyon maana jaata hai?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Logo ke paas ideas, knowledge, inventions aur discoveries hoti hain jo naye Resources banati hain. Human skill aur technology hi natural substances ko valuable Resources mein badal deti hai. Education aur health human resources ki quality aur badhate hain. Isliye log sabse important Resource hain.

### Q6. Resource Conservation kya hai?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Resource Conservation yaani Resources ko savdhani se use karna aur unhe renew hone ka samay dena. Isme consumption kam karna, recycling aur reusing shamil hai. Hum sab ek doosre se jude hain isliye har ek ki chhoti koshish environment ko bachane mein bada fark dalti hai.

### Q7. Sustainable Development kya hai?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Sustainable Development ka matlab hai — Resources ko is tarah use karna ki aaj ki zarooraten bhi पूरी हों और future generations के लिए भी Resources बचें। Iska उद्देश्य Prithvi की vitality बचाना, biodiversity conserve करना और environmental damage को minimize करना है।

### Q8. Natural Resources का distribution दुनिया भर में unequal क्यों है?

#### Uttar (Answer):

Natural Resources का distribution terrain, climate और altitude जैसे physical factors पर depend करता है। ये factors दुनिया के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में बहुत अलग होते हैं। Isliye kuch regions में kuch Resources बहुत zyada हैं जबकि बकी जगहों पर बहुत कम हैं।

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (Dirgha Uttar Prashna ~60 Shabd)

(CBSE 5-mark questions ke liye Mahatvapurn)

**Q1. Resource kya hai? Utility aur Value kisi cheez ko Resource kaise banate hain? Explain karo.**

### Uttar (Answer):

Resource wah cheez hai jo kisi zaroorat ko poora kar sake. Lekin har available cheez Resource nahi hoti — usmein do zaruri qualities honi chahiye: **UTILITY** aur **VALUE**.

**Utility** yaani upyogita — yah kisi ordinary substance ko Resource banati hai. Jaise paani ek Resource hai kyunki yah hamari pyaas bujhata hai, agriculture support karta hai aur hydroelectricity generate karta hai.

**Value** yaani mulya ya worth. Kuch Resources ki economic value hoti hai jaise metals aur minerals, jabki kuch ki non-economic value hoti hai jaise ek sundar landscape. Dono hi human needs poori karte hain isliye dono important hain.

Resources time ke saath economically valuable bhi ban sakte hain. Dadi ke gharelu nuskhe aaj koi commercial value nahi rakhte, lekin agar koi medical company unhe patent kare to we bahut valuable ho jayenge.

Isliye — **Utility + Value = Resource**. Ye dono milkar decide karte hain ki koi cheez Resource hai ya nahi.

**Q2. Resources ke teen types ko examples ke saath explain karo.**

### Uttar (Answer):

Resources ko teen bhaagon mein baanta gaya hai:

**1. Natural Resources (Praakritik Sansadhan):** Ye Prakriti se milte hain aur bina zyada modification ke use kiye jaate hain. Jaise — hawa, paani, mitti, sunlight aur minerals. Ye aage do bhaagon mein bante hain:

- Renewable — jaldi replenish hote hain jaise solar energy, wind energy aur water
- Non-Renewable — limited stock hota hai jaise coal, petroleum aur natural gas

**2. Human Made Resources (Manav Nirmat Sansadhan):** Jab log Natural Resources ko modify karke nayi cheezein banate hain. Iron ore natural Resource hai, lekin usse bane bridges aur roads Human Made Resources hain. Buildings, vehicles, technology — sab Human Made Resources hain.

**3. Human Resources (Manav Sansadhan):** Log khud ek Resource hain. Unki knowledge, skills, education aur health unhe valuable banati hai. People ki quality improve karna **Human Resource Development** kehlaata hai.

Teeno types milkar human life aur development ko support karte hain.

### Q3. Resource Conservation kyon zaruri hai? Individuals kya kar sakte hain?

#### Uttar (Answer):

**Resource Conservation** yaani Resources ko savdhani se use karna aur unhe renew hone ka samay dena — yah aaj ki sabse zaruri zimmedaari hai.

**Conservation kyon zaruri hai?** Kyunki agar hum savdhaan nahi rahe to:

- Renewable Resources jaise water, soil aur forests careless overuse se permanently damage ho sakte hain
- Non-Renewable Resources jaise coal aur petroleum ek din puri tarah khatam ho jayenge
- Ek baar khatam hone par ye Resources human lifetime mein waapas nahi aa sakte

Resources ke use aur conservation ko balance karna **Sustainable Development** kehlaata hai.

**Har Individual kya kar sakta hai:**

- REDUCE → Electricity, water aur paper ka kam use karo
- RECYCLE → Waste materials ko recycle karo
- REUSE → Bags, bottles aur containers dobara use karo
- Unnecessary wastage se bacho

Chapter mein bachchon ne purane newspapers, kapdon aur bamboo se bags aur packets banaye — isse waste kam hua. Aisi collective efforts, chahe chhoti hon, bada fark dalti hain — **kyunki hum sab ek doosre se jude hain!**

#### Q4. Sustainable Development kya hai? Iske Principles explain karo.

##### Uttar (Answer):

**Sustainable Development** yaani aisa vikas jo aaj ki zarooraten to poori kare lekin Future Generations ke liye bhi Resources bachaye.

Yah concept recognize karta hai ki human progress environment ki keemat par nahi aani chahiye. Prithvi ke natural life support systems — clean air, fresh water, fertile soil aur biodiversity — ko aane wali generations ke liye bachana zaruri hai.

##### **Sustainable Development ke Key Principles:**

1. Jeevan ke sabhi rupon ka samman karo aur unki dekhbhal karo
2. Education, health aur opportunity ke zariye human life ki quality sudharo
3. Ecosystems ko protect karke Prithvi ki vitality aur diversity conserve karo
4. Non-Renewable Natural Resources ki depletion minimize karo
5. Environment ke prati personal attitudes aur practices badlo
6. Communities ko apne local environment ki care karne mein enable karo

Har citizen ka kartavya hai ki Renewable Resources ka sabhi use sustainable ho, Prithvi par life ki diversity conserve ho, aur Natural environmental systems ko nuksan minimum ho.

**Sustainable Development sirf Government ki zimmedaari nahi hai — yah is planet par har ek individual ka shared duty hai!**

## TEXTBOOK EXERCISES — ANSWERS (Pathyapustak Abhyas ke Uttar)

### 1. Answer the Following Questions (Niche Diye Gaye Prashnon ke Uttar Do):

#### (i) Resources duniya bhar mein unequally kyon distributed hain?

**Uttar (Answer):**

Resources ka distribution terrain, climate aur altitude jaise physical factors par depend karta hai. Ye conditions ek region se doosre region mein bahut alag hoti hain. Isliye kuch areas certain Resources mein bahut rich hain jabki baki mein bahut kam. Example: Coal specific geological formations mein milta hai aur petroleum specific regions mein.

#### (ii) Resource Conservation kya hai?

**Uttar (Answer):**

Resource Conservation ka matlab hai Resources ko savdhani se use karna aur unhe replenish ya renew hone ka paryapt samay dena. Isme waste avoid karna, consumption reduce karna aur Resources ko wisely use karna shamil hai. Methods mein recycling, reusing aur unnecessary consumption reduce karna shamil hai.

#### (iii) Human Resources important kyon hain?

**Uttar (Answer):**

Human Resources important hain kyunki logo ke paas knowledge, skills, ideas aur technology use karne ki ability hoti hai jisse we natural substances se valuable Resources bana sakte hain. Human intelligence aur effort hi raw natural materials ko valuable products mein badalte hain. Education aur health human resources ki quality aur improve karte hain.

#### (iv) Sustainable Development kya hai?

**Uttar (Answer):**

Sustainable Development ka matlab hai Resources ko is tarah use karna jo present ki zarooraten poori kare aur future generations ki zarooraten poori karne ki unki ability ko khatre mein na daale. Iske principles mein sabhi life forms ka respect, earth ki diversity conserve karna, natural resources ki depletion minimize karna aur environment ke prati attitude badlna shamil hai.

### 2. Tick the Correct Answer (Sahi Uttar par Nishaan Lagao):

Prashna (Question)	Vikalp (Options)	Sahi Uttar (Answer)
<b>(i) Kaun kisi substance ko Resource NAHI banata?</b>	(a) Utility (b) Value (c) Quantity	(c) Quantity
<b>(ii) Kaun Human Made Resource hai?</b>	(a) Medicines (b) Spring water (c) Tropical forests	(a) Cancer ki Medicines
<b>(iii) Non-Renewable Resources wo hain jo:</b>	(a) Limited stock wale (b) Manushyon ne banaye (c) Nirjeevan se bane	(a) Limited stock wale



## CHAPTER SUMMARY — Quick Revision Table (Sheeghra Punaraavritti)

Term / Shabd	Meaning / Arth
<b>Resource</b>	Koi bhi cheez jo kisi zaroorat ko poora kare
<b>Utility</b>	Upyogita — jo kisi cheez ko Resource banati hai
<b>Value</b>	Kisi Resource ki worth — economic ya non-economic
<b>Patent</b>	Kisi idea ya invention par exclusive right
<b>Natural Resources</b>	Prakriti se milne wale Resources — bina zyada modification ke
<b>Renewable Resources</b>	Jaldi replenish hone wale — Solar, Wind, Water
<b>Non-Renewable Resources</b>	Limited stock wale — Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas
<b>Human Made Resources</b>	Natural substances ko modify karke bane Resources
<b>Human Resources</b>	Log — unki Knowledge, Skills, Health aur Abilities
<b>Human Resource Development</b>	Logo ki skills improve karna taaki wo zyada Resources banayein
<b>Technology</b>	Latest knowledge aur skill ka upyog karke cheezein banana
<b>Stock of Resource</b>	Use ke liye available Resource ki maatra
<b>Resource Conservation</b>	Resources ko sooch-samajhkaar use karna aur renew hone ka samay dena
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Present ki zarooraten poori karte hue Future ke liye Resources bachana
<b>Terrain</b>	Kisi area ki physical features / bhu-bhaag
<b>Altitude</b>	Samudra tal se unchaai
<b>Hydroelectricity</b>	Tez bahte paani se generate hone wali Bijli
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Prithvi par sabhi living organisms ki variety

### KEY DIFFERENCES — Exam ke liye Important!

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
Jaldi replenish hote hain	Replenish hone mein hazaron saal lagte hain
Unlimited ya bada stock	Limited stock — eventually khatam ho jayenge
Examples: Solar, Wind, Water	Examples: Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas
Aasani se khatam nahi hote	Permanently exhaust ho sakte hain

  

Natural Resources	Human Made Resources
Prakriti se seedhe milte hain	Manushyon ne Praakritik Resources se banaye

Natural Resources	Human Made Resources
<b>Kam ya bina modification ke use hote</b>	Praakritik padarth ka processing chahiye
<b>Examples: Hawa, Paani, Khanij</b>	Examples: Imaaraten, Sadkein, Technology
<b>Prakriti ke free gifts hain</b>	Manviya prayas aur buddhi ka nateeja hain

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**Khub Mehnat Karo — Safalta Zaroor Milegi!**

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