

Geography of Resources and Development

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Topics:

- **Pattern of Economic Development and Resource use**
- **Patterns of development between developed and developing countries; Resource management in developed countries (USA, Israel and Japan) and resource management in developing countries (Nepal, Bangladesh and Ethiopia);**
- **Concept of equity in resource use; Green technology.**

Pattern of Economic Development and Resource use

Economic development is the most important issue in the present day world. It shows how countries grow their economies and use resources like land, labour, and technology. Some countries focus on farming, while others build industries or provide services. Understanding this pattern helps us see how different countries use resources to create jobs, produce goods, and improve people's lives. A country needs various resources to grow its economy. But how these resources are used can shape the pattern of economic development. Resource utilization is mostly depended on the skill, economic background, and technological knowledge of the people. For economic development, a country needs resources like land, labor, capital, and technology. These resources are the building blocks of the economy. Now, let's talk about the pattern of economic development and resource use.

Types of Economy

1. Traditional Economy: In some places, the pattern of economic development is traditional. It's like making a cake using an old family recipe. People mostly rely on farming, fishing, or hunting for their livelihoods. They use resources in ways passed down from generation to generation.

2. Agricultural Economy: Just like a cake with a lot of flour, some countries focus heavily on agriculture. They use most of their land and labor in farming. These countries grow crops

and raise animals for food and other products. Agriculture is the main ingredient in their economic recipe.

3. Industrial Economy: Imagine a cake with lots of sugar and eggs - that's an industrial economy. These countries rely on factories and machines to make goods. They use a lot of capital and technology to produce things like cars, clothes, and electronics. Industries are the key ingredient in their economic development.

4. Service-Based Economy: In some countries, the economy is like a cake with layers of frosting - it's all about services. They use resources to provide services like banking, healthcare, education, and tourism. These countries rely more on skills and knowledge rather than factories or farms.

5. Mixed Economy: Just like a cake with a mix of ingredients, many countries have a mixed economy. They use a bit of everything - agriculture, industry, and services. These countries blend different economic activities to meet the needs of their people.

Resource use in these patterns of economic development.

1. Land: In traditional and agricultural economies, land is crucial for farming and living. People use land for growing crops, raising animals, and building homes. In industrial and service-based economies, land might be used for factories, offices, and infrastructure.

2. Labour: Labour means people working. In agricultural economies, most people work on farms. In industrial economies, they work in factories. In service-based economies, they might work in offices, hospitals, or hotels.

3. Capital: Capital means money and machines used for production. In industrial economies, there's a lot of capital invested in factories and technology. In service-based economies, capital might go into computers, software, and other tools for providing services.

4. Technology: Technology is like the secret ingredient in economic development. It helps to make things faster, cheaper, and better. In industrial and service-based economies, technology plays a huge role in innovation and growth.

In conclusion, the pattern of economic development and resource use is like baking a cake - it requires the right ingredients and recipe. Whether a country focuses on farming, industry, services, or a mix of all three, how it uses its resources shapes its economic development

Patterns of development between developed and developing countries; Resource management in developed countries (USA, Israel and Japan) and resource management in developing countries (Nepal, Bangladesh and Ethiopia);

Patterns of Development: Developed vs. Developing Countries

When we talk about countries, we often hear terms like "developed" and "developing." But what do these terms really mean? Let's dive into the world of economic development and see how it looks different in developed countries like the USA, Israel, and Japan compared to developing countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia.

What Are Developed and Developing Countries?

Developed countries are those with high levels of economic growth, advanced technology, and infrastructure. Think of them as places where people have access to good healthcare, education, and job opportunities. Examples include the United States, Japan, and Israel.

On the other hand, developing countries are still working on growing their economies and improving living standards. They might face challenges like poverty, lack of infrastructure, and limited access to education and healthcare. Examples include Nepal, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia.

Patterns of Development

Now, let's look at how development unfolds differently in these two types of countries.

Developed Countries (USA, Israel, Japan):

Resource Management:

- 1. United States (USA):** The USA is known for its vast resources and advanced technology. Resource management in the USA is highly efficient and sophisticated. They use a combination of government regulations, private initiatives, and technological innovation to manage resources like water, energy, and land.
 - **Water Management:** In arid regions like California, advanced irrigation techniques and desalination plants help manage water scarcity.
 - **Energy Management:** The USA has been investing in renewable energy sources like wind and solar power alongside traditional sources like oil and gas.
 - **Land Management:** Conservation efforts, national parks, and zoning regulations help preserve natural habitats while accommodating urban development.
- 2. Israel:** Despite facing challenges like limited land and water resources, Israel has become a leader in efficient resource management. They have developed innovative techniques like drip irrigation and water recycling to make the most of their resources.
 - **Water Management:** Through technologies like drip irrigation and desalination, Israel has transformed its arid landscape into fertile farmland.
 - **Energy Management:** Israel invests in renewable energy and has made significant strides in solar power technology.
 - **Land Management:** With careful planning and urban design, Israel maximizes land use efficiency while preserving natural landscapes.
- 3. Japan:** Japan is known for its highly organized and technologically advanced society. Resource management here focuses on sustainability and resilience, especially in the face of natural disasters.
 - **Water Management:** Advanced wastewater treatment and rainwater harvesting systems ensure efficient water use across Japan.
 - **Energy Management:** Japan invests in both renewable energy and energy efficiency measures to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
 - **Land Management:** With limited land available, Japan emphasizes compact urban development and green infrastructure to optimize land use.

Developing Countries (Nepal, Bangladesh, Ethiopia):

Resource Management:

1. **Nepal:** Nepal is rich in natural resources like water, forests, and biodiversity. However, limited infrastructure and economic challenges hinder effective resource management.
 - **Water Management:** Despite abundant water resources, Nepal faces issues with access to clean drinking water and irrigation in rural areas.
 - **Energy Management:** Nepal has great potential for hydropower, but electricity access remains low, especially in remote areas.
 - **Land Management:** Rapid urbanization and deforestation pose challenges to sustainable land use practices.
2. **Bangladesh:** Bangladesh grapples with resource constraints and environmental vulnerabilities, exacerbated by factors like population density and climate change.
 - **Water Management:** Floods and water scarcity are recurrent challenges in Bangladesh. Efforts are underway to improve water infrastructure and disaster resilience.
 - **Energy Management:** Bangladesh aims to expand access to electricity through investments in renewable energy and grid infrastructure.
 - **Land Management:** Sustainable land use practices are crucial in Bangladesh to address issues like soil erosion and land degradation.
3. **Ethiopia:** Ethiopia is characterized by vast natural resources and a growing population. Sustainable resource management is essential for long-term development.
 - **Water Management:** Ethiopia faces challenges with water scarcity and sanitation, particularly in rural areas. Investments in water infrastructure and conservation are priorities.
 - **Energy Management:** Ethiopia has significant potential for renewable energy, including hydro and solar power. Efforts to expand access to electricity are underway.
 - **Land Management:** Soil erosion and deforestation threaten Ethiopia's agricultural productivity. Sustainable land management practices and afforestation initiatives are being promoted.

Conclusion:

In summary, the patterns of development and resource management vary greatly between developed and developing countries. Developed countries like the USA, Israel, and Japan leverage advanced technology and efficient policies to manage resources sustainably. In contrast, developing countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia face challenges in balancing economic growth with environmental conservation and social equity. However, through investments in innovation, infrastructure, and sustainable practices, developing countries strive to achieve inclusive and resilient development for their people and the planet.

Concept of equity in resource use; Green technology

Concept of Equity in Resource Use

Imagine you and your friends are sharing a pizza. Everyone should get a fair slice, right? Well, the concept of equity in resource use is similar to that. It's about making sure everyone gets their fair share of resources, like water, land, and energy.

What is Equity in Resource Use?

Equity means fairness. When we talk about equity in resource use, we're saying that everyone should have equal access to resources they need to live a good life. It's not just about dividing resources equally among people, but also considering everyone's needs and circumstances.

Why is Equity Important?

Imagine if only a few people got most of the pizza, and others barely got a bite. That wouldn't be fair, right? Similarly, if only some people have access to clean water, education, or healthcare, while others don't, it's not fair either. Equity ensures that everyone has a chance to thrive and live a decent life.

How to Achieve Equity?

Achieving equity in resource use requires thoughtful planning and action. Governments, communities, and organizations can work together to:

1. **Ensure Access:** Make sure everyone has access to essential resources like clean water, food, healthcare, and education, regardless of their income or background.
2. **Reduce Inequality:** Address disparities and inequalities by providing support to those who need it most, such as marginalized communities, women, and children.
3. **Promote Sustainability:** Use resources wisely and sustainably to meet the needs of both present and future generations. This means protecting the environment and conserving resources for the long term.
4. **Empower Communities:** Involve communities in decision-making processes and empower them to participate in managing and benefiting from local resources.

Green Technology

Green technology simply means technology without harming the environment. In simple words, green technology is all about using science and innovation skills to create products and processes that are good for the environment and ecosystem of the earth.

What is Green Technology?

Green technology, also known as eco-friendly or sustainable technology, aims to reduce environmental impact and promote conservation. It includes things like renewable energy, energy-efficient buildings, electric vehicles, and waste recycling.

Why is Green Technology Important?

Environment is the most important for sustainable livelihood of human being; therefore, like other things we care in our life, we should also care about sharing the planet's resources fairly. Green technology helps us do that by:

1. **Protecting the Environment:** By using clean energy sources and reducing pollution, green technology helps protect ecosystems, wildlife, and natural resources.

2. **Combatting Climate Change:** Green technology plays a crucial role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events and rising sea levels.
3. **Promoting Sustainability:** Green technology encourages sustainable practices that meet our needs without depleting resources or harming future generations.
4. **Creating Green Jobs:** The shift towards green technology creates new job opportunities in industries like renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable agriculture, contributing to economic growth and social well-being.

Conclusion

In a fair world, everyone should have access to resources they need to live a good life. Equity in resource use ensures that no one is left behind. Meanwhile, green technology helps us protect the planet and create a more sustainable future for all. By promoting equity and embracing green technology, we can build a better world where everyone can thrive while respecting the environment.

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